GEDAR

GARFIELD

Resc Plan

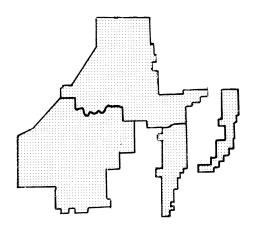


Cedar City District

Resource Management

ENVIRONMENTAL

IMPAGT STATEMENT



DRAFT

MAY 1984



#### United States Department of the Interior

1601 • • • UT-040

#### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cedar City District Office P.O. Box 724, 1579 North Main Cedar City, Utah 84720 (801) 586-2401

Dear Public Land User:

Enclosed is the Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) for the Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony planning area, Cedar City District, Utah. You are encouraged to participate in this planning effort and the management of your public land resources by reviewing this document and providing us with your comments. We are particularly interested in comments which address one or more of the following: 1) comments which point out errors in the analysis that has been performed, 2) comments which provide new information that would have a bearing on the analysis, 3) comments which provide a new alternative not within the range of alternatives considered, 4) comments requesting clarification, and 5) comments citing misinformation that may have been utilized and could affect the outcome of the analysis. To assist you in this we invite you to contact us at any time during the review period with any questions that you may have. You are also invited to attend the open houses which have been scheduled as follows:

June 26, 1984 Garfield County Court House Panguitch, Utah 1:00 - 7:00 p.m.

June 27, 1984

Beaver County Court House

Beaver, Utah

1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

June 28, 1984 Cedar City District Office 1579 North Main Cedar City, Utah 1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Please retain this copy of the Draft. In the event that an abbreviated Final is published, you will need this document for reference. For assistance or additional information, contact:

Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader Bureau of Land Management Beaver River Resource Area 444 South Main Cedar City, Utah 84720 801-586-2458

Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,

istrict/Manager

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

DRAFT

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR THE

CEDAR/BEAVER/GARFIELD/ANTIMONY

PLANNING AREA

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT, UTAH

PREPARED BY
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

MAY 1984

M. J. Jensen DISTRICT MANAGER CEDAR CITY DISTRICT

STATE DIRECTOR UTAH STATE OFFICE

Robert Lobrer

### CEDAR BEAVER GARFIELD ANTIMONY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(X)	DRAFT	ENVIRONMENTAL	STATEMENT	(	)	FINAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	STATEMENT

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Type of Action: (X) Administrative ( ) Legislative

Abstract: This Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement describes and analyzes the impacts of four alternatives for managing the public land resources in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony Resource Areas by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Each of the alternatives prescribes management for all applicable BLM resources and programs and addresses each of the five identified planning issues: 1) Special Resource Protection Measures, 2) Lands Actions, 3) Forage Management/Land Treatment, (4) Minerals Management, and 5) Forestry. The four alternatives considered in detail are: 1) the Continuation of Present Management (No Action) Alternative, 2) the Planning Alternative, 3) the Production Alternative, and 4) the Protection Alternative. Alternative 2, the Planning Alternative, is the Bureau's preferred alternative. For grazing management, the No Action Alternative is the proposed action.

<u>Comments Requested</u>: Comments have been requested from the Agencies, Organizations, and Individuals listed in Chapter 5, Consultation and Coordination.

Date By Which Comments Must Be Received: August 10, 1984.

#### For Further Information Contact:

Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader Bureau of Land Management 444 South Main Cedar City, Utah 84720 Telephone: (801) 586-2458

Date Draft Statement Made Available to EPA and the Public:

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page Number
Summary		
Ι.	Introduction	S-1
II.	Planning Issues	S-1
III	• Alternatives Considered in Detail	S-3
IV.	Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Detailed	Study S-4
٧.	Preferred Alternative	S-4
Chapter	1 - Introduction	
Ι.	Purpose and Need	1-1
II.	Planning Process Overview	1-1
III	• Planning Issues	1-5
	A. Special Resource Protection Measures	1-5
	B. Lands Actions	1-7
	C. Forage Management and Land Treatments	1-7
	D. Minerals	1-9
	E. Foresiry	1-9
Chapter	2 - Alternatives	
I.	Alternatives Formulation	2-1
	A. Overview	2-1
	B. Alternatives Considered in Detail	2-1
II.	Description of Alternatives and Issues Resolution	2-2
	A. Alternative 1 - Continuation of Present Management Alternative	nt (No Action) 2-2
	R. Alternative 2 - Planning Alternative	2-10

				Page Number
		С.	Alternative 3 - Production Alternative	2-11
		D.	Alternative 4 - Protection Alternative	2-11
	III.	Mana	agement Guidance Common To All Alternatives	2-12
		Α.	Lands	2-13
		В.	Minerals	2-14
		С.	Recreation	2-16
		D.	Wildlife	2-18
		Ε.	Soils, Water, Air	2-19
		F.	Forestry	2-19
		G.	Range	2-20
		н.	Wild Horses	2-22
		Ι.	Fire	2-22
		J.	Cultural Resources	2-23
		Κ.	Visual Resources	2-23
	IV.	Gen	eral Support Requirements	2-23
	٧.	Alte	ernatives Considered But Eliminated From Detailed Study	2-23
		Α.	No Grazing	2-24
		В.	Wilderness	2-24
		С.	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	2-24
		D.	Legislative Actions	2-25
	VI.	Com	parison of Outputs/Allocations and Summary of Impacts	2-26
	VII.	Mon	itoring and Evaluation of the RMP	2-33
	VIII	. Ge	neral Implementation Schedule	2-33
Chap	ter 3	3 - TI	he Affected Environment	
	Ι.	Int	roduction	3-1

			Page Number
II.	Sett	ing	3-1
III.	0rga	nization of the Chapter	3-2
	Α.	Air Quality	3-2
	В.	Climate	3-2
	С.	Water Resources	3-3
	D.	Lands	3-5
	Ε.	Minerals	3-9
	F.	Recreation	3-20
	G.	Wildlife	3-21
	н.	Riparian/Fisheries Habitat	3-27
	Ι.	Soils Resources	3-28
	J.	Forestry	3-32
	Κ.	Rangeland Resources	3-34
	L.	Wild Horses	3-39
	М.	Visual Resources	3-40
	N.	Cultural Resources	3-42
	0.	Economics	3-44
Chapter 4	- Er	vironmental Consequences	
Ι.	Intr	roduction	4-1
II.	Assu	mptions and Analysis Guidelines	4-1
	Α.	General	4-1
	В.	Lands	4-2
	С.	Minerals	4-2
	D.	Recreation	4-2
	Ε.	Wildlife	4-2

F. Forestry	Page Number
G. Range	4-3
H. Visual Resources	4-3
	4-3
III. Alternative 1 - Continuation of Present Management - No Action A. Impacts to Lands	4-3
B. Impacts to Minerals Resources	4-4
C. Impacts to Recreation Resources	4-4
D. Impacts to Wildlife	4-7
E. Impacts to Riparian/Fisheries Habitat	4-7
F. Impacts to Soils Resources	4-10
G. Impacts to Forestry Resources	4-11
H. Impacts to Range Resources	4-11
I. Impacts to Wild Horses	4-12
J. Impacts to Visual Resources	4-13
K. Economic Effects	4-14
L. Issue Resolution	4-14
IV. Alternative 2 - Planning Alternative	4-16
A. Impacts to Lands	4-17
B. Impacts to Minerals Resources	4-17
C. Impacts to Recreation Resources	4-18
D. Impacts to Wildlife	4-22
E. Impacts to Riparian/Fisheries Habitat	4-22
F. Impacts to Soil Resources	4-25
G. Impacts to Forestry Resources	4-27
H. Impacts to Range Resources	4-27
	4-29

			Page Number
	I.	Impacts to Wild Horses	4-31
	J.	Impacts to Visual Resources	4-32
	Κ.	Economic Effects	4-32
	L.	Issue Resolution	4-35
٧.	Alte	rnative 3 - Production Alternative	4-36
	Α.	Impacts to Lands	4-36
	В.	Impacts to Mineral Resources	4-36
	С.	Impacts to Recreation Resources	4-38
	D.	Impacts to Wildlife	4-39
	Ε.	Impacts to Riparian/Fisheries Habitat	4-40
	F.	Impacts to Soils	4-43
	G.	Impacts to Forestry Resources	4-43
	н.	Impacts to Range Resources	4-45
	Ι.	Impacts to Wild Horses	4-46
	J.	Impacts to Visual Resources	4-46
	Κ.	Economic Effects	4-47
	L.	Issue Resolution	4-49
VI.	Alte	rnative 4 - Protection Alternative	4-50
	Α.	Impacts to Lands	4-50
	В.	Impacts to Minerals	4-51
	С.	Impacts to Recreation Resources	4-54
	D.	Impacts to Wildlife Resources	4-54
	Ε.	Impacts to Riparian/Fisheries Habitat	4-57
	F.	Impacts to Soils Resources	4-58
	G.	Impacts to Forestry Resources	4-59
	Н.	Impacts to Range Resources	4-60

I. Impacts to Wild Horses	Page Number
J. Impacts to Visual Resources	4-62
K. Economic Effects	4-62
L. Issue Resolution	4-63
VII. Unavoidable Adverse Impacts	4-65
A. Lands	4-66
B. Minerals	4-66
C. Recreation	4-66
	4-66
	4-67
,	4-67
	4-67
in the sources	4-67
a round at Resources	4-68
	4-68
VIII. The Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity	1
A. Lands	4-68
B. Minerals	4-68
C. Wildlife	4-68
D. Soils Resources	4-69
E. Forestry	4-69
F. Range	4-69
G. Visual Resources	4-69
H. Economic Conditions	4-70
IV. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources	4-70
A. Lands	4-70
	4-70

			Page Number
В	3.	Minerals	4-70
С	; <b>.</b>	Wildlife/Riparian	4-70
D	).	Forestry	4-70
E	·	Range	4-70
F	•	Economic Conditions	4-71
Chapter 5 -	- Cor	nsultation and Coordination	
I. P	Pub1	ic Participation	5-1
II. (	Coord	dination and Planning Consistency	5-2
III. C	Dist	ribution	5-4
IV. L	-ist	of Preparers	5-8
References			RC-1
Glossary			G-1

# LIST OF TABLES

Table Num	Title	
SUMMARY		Page Number
S.1	Summary of Major Management Actions and Impacts	S-5
CHAPTER 2	- ALTERNATIVES	
2.1	Summary of Management Objectives For Each Alternative	
2.2	Summary of Management Actions and Plan Elements by Alternative	2-3
2.3	Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocation/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element	2-6
CHAPTER 3 -	AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	2.26
3.1	Existing Oil and Gas Leasing Categories	
3.2	Big Game Habitat Condition	3-15
3.3	Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources, 1980.	3-23
3.4	Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1980	3-46 3-47
HAPTER 4 - E	NVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	
4.1	Oil and Gas Leasing Categories - Existing Situation	
4.2	Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - No Action	4-5
4.3	impacts to Oil, Gas, and Geothernal	4-9
4.4		4-19
4.5	Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - Planning Alternative .  Impacts to Range Condition - Planning Alternative .	4-24
4.6	Impacts to Range Condition - Planning Alternative	4-31
4.7	Impacts to Oil, Gas, and Goothornal	4-31
4.8		4-37
	Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - Production Alternative	4-41

Table Number	Title	Page Number
4.9	Impacts to Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Protection Alternative	4-52
4.10	Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - Protection Alternative	4-56
4.11	Impacts to Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels - Protection Alternative	4-62

# LIST OF MAPS

Map Nu	<u>mber</u> Title	
SUMMAR		Page Number
S.1	Location Map	• S-2
CHAPTER	1 - INTRODUCTION	3-2
1.1	Location of Planning Units	1-2
CHAPTER	2 - ALTERNATIVES	1-2
2.1	Allotment Map	
CHAPTER	3 - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	Map Packet
3.1	Utility/Transportation Corridors	
3.2	Mineral Resources	3-9
3.3	Geothermal Resources.	3-10
3.4	Kolob-Johns Valley-Alton Potential Coal Development Areas	3-17
3.5	crucial Big Game Habitate Die	3-18
3.6	Plant Species	Map Packet
3.7	Critical and Severe Erosion Areas	3-26
3.8	Woodland Resources	3-31
3.9	Visual Resources Management Classes	Map Packet
CHAPTED A		3-41
	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES	
4.1	Lands Available for Disposal by Alternative	
4.2	Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Planning Alternative	Map Packet
4.3	Multiple Resource Interactions on D.	Map Packet
4.4	Off-Road Vehicle Designations	4-20
	Alternatives	Map Packet

Map Number	Title	Page Number
4.5	Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Production Alternative	Map Packet
4.6	Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Protection Alternative	Map Packet

# LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix Nu	Title
Support-1	Support Needs
Lands-1	Lands Meeting Disposal Criteria
Lands-2	General Corridor Stipulations
Lands-3	
Minerals-1	Typical Environmental Impacts Associated With Development of Corridors Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing System
Minerals-2	
Minerals-3	Impacts of Implementing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing System  Existing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing System
Minerals-4	Existing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Stipulations  Description of Oil Gas, and O
Minerals-5	Description of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories by Alternative
	Application of Criteria for Assessing Whether Federal Minerals Are Unsuitable for All or Certain Stipulated Methods of Coal Mining
Wildlife-1	Summary of Habitat Condition, Management Plan Objectives, and Impacts to Planning and Protection Alternatives for Wildlife Management Areas
Wildlife-2	Conflicts and Habitat Management Plan Objectives by Alternative
Riparian-1	Riparian and Fisheries Condition and Conflicts
Range-1	Priority of Allotments for AMP Development
Range-2	Forage Management Alternatives for Livestock and Big Game
Range-3	Cedar City District and Utah Guidance for Range Monitoring Studies
Range-4	Allotment Management Category Criteria
Range-5	Record of Allotment Categorization
Range-6	Typical Rangeland Improvements, Treatments, and Standard Operating Procedures
Range-7	Range and Wildlife Habitat Condition by Alternative
Soils-1	Stream and Gully Erosion
orestry-1	Summary of the Cords of Pinyon Pine and Utah Juniper Currently in Place for Use as Fuelwood
isual esources-l	Visual Resource Management Classification Process
Conomics-1	Partial Ranch Enterprise Budgets

#### SUMMARY



#### I. Introduction

The Draft Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony Environmental Impact Statement/Resource Management Plan (EIS/RMP) addresses four alternative plans for the management of the public lands and resources in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning units of the Cedar City District in southwestern Utah (Map S.1). The lands affected are predominately found in Iron, Beaver, and Garfield Counties. There are also minor acreages in both Washington and Kane Counties. Within the planning area, there are 1,071,400 acres of public lands ranging in elevation from 5,500 to 10,000 feet with associated vegetation cover ranging from desert shrub to mountain shrub and subalpine types.

The vegetation production data displayed and used in this EIS were collected during the 1980 to 1982 field seasons, using accepted Bureau methods. These data were needed to help determine areas suitable for continued livestock grazing and to provide the basis for developing a rangeland management program and management alternatives. The vegetation production data have also been used to identify and analyze impacts and mitigation of the proposed action and alternatives. Reviewers of this EIS, however, should recognize the limitations of vegetation inventory data. While these data are adequate for purposes of planning and analysis, they must be supported by the results of monitoring studies before making forage allocation decisions.

#### II. Planning Issues

The EIS/RMP addresses the management of all Bureau of Land Management administered resources and lands within the planning area. However, primary focus is on the resolution of issues which have been identified through the public participation process. Five planning issues have been identified and analyzed: Special Resource Protection Measures. This issue addresses the special protections above and beyond normal multiple use management conveyed upon certain resources through special legislation, regulation, policy, special agreement, and/or management concern. Lands Actions. This issue addresses the concerns of the disposal

# CEDAR-BEAVER-GARFIELD-ANTIMONY RMP/EIS

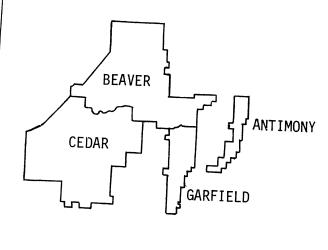


LOCATION MAP



10 C 10 20 30 40 MILE

#### CEDAR-BEAVER-GARFIELD-ANTIMONY Planning Area



of public lands that meet Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) criteria and other multiple use management considerations for disposal, and the designation of major corridors as identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study (1980). Forage Management/Land Treatment. This issue addresses the concerns of the balanced management of the forage resource to provide for soil and watershed stabilization, the provision of forage for wildlife, and for livestock. Also of concern in this issue is implementation of land treatments (vegetation treatments and facilities) to meet specific forage management objectives. Minerals. This issue addresses the concerns of the revision of existing oil and gas leasing categories to reflect updated resource information. Also addressed are the concerns of the application of the coal screening process which includes 1) the call for coal resource information, 2) the application of coal unsuitability criteria, 3) the application of multiple resource considerations, and 4) surface owner consultations to lands determined to have coal resource development potential. Forestry. This issue has been identified for the Cedar and Beaver planning units only and addresses the concerns of managing the woodlands resource for the sustained production of fuelwood, posts and poles, and Christmas trees (existing management programs in the Garfield and Antimony units would be continued).

### III. Alternatives Considered in Detail

Four alternatives are considered in detail. Within each alternative, a complete Resource Management plan which prescribes the management of both issue and nonissue associated resources is analyzed. While the resolution of conflicts is the primary focus of the alternative, providing overall programmatic guidance is also of major concern. The four alternatives considered in detail are briefly described below and are followed by a summary of the major management actions and impacts expected for each.

- A. <u>CONTINUATION OF PRESENT MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE (NO ACTION)</u>. The No Action Alternative addresses the continuation of existing management practices at current levels and intensities. No management actions or changes designed specifically to resolve planning issues are proposed under this alternative.
- B. <u>PLANNING ALTERNATIVE</u>. The Planning Alternative represents a middle-of-the-road approach to resolving the five planning issues. In situations where existing management practices are inadequate, prescriptions are presented for the modification of such practices. Some aspects of this alternative stress development, such as the designation of major corridors, the determination of additional lands as being available for further consideration for coal leasing, and the proposal for several thousand acres of land treatments. Other aspects of the alternative stress resource protection, such as placing additional acreage under protective oil and gas leasing categories and stipulations, the adoption of visual resource management objectives, and the possible adjustment of grazing uses to estimated grazing capacity on intensive management allotments as indicated by monitoring studies.
- C. <u>PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE</u>. The Production Alternative is oriented toward resolving the planning issues and managing the public lands resources to favor the production of commodity goods. Special resources are provided protection to the extent of the law. All discretionary actions would enhance commodity production. Examples are the proposal of approximately 43,700 acres of lands for disposal, designation of major corridors, the proposal to treat 736,000 acres for forage production, the recategorization of all lands into oil and gas leasing Category 1 the least restrictive category, etc.
- D. <u>PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE</u>. The Protection Alternative emphasizes the improvement or maintenance of important and sensitive environmental values. Proposals under this alternative would modify present management practices to place highest priority on protecting key wildlife

and riparian/fisheries habitats, and associated noncommodity values. All discretionary actions stress environmental protection.

The following table provides a summary of the major management actions and their associated environmental impacts for each of the alternatives briefly described above.

#### IV. Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Detailed Study

There are four potential alternatives that have been considered, but not carried forward for detailed analysis. The alternative of the elimination of livestock grazing was considered, but not carried into analysis because preliminary analysis indicated that overall, existing livestock use is less than estimated grazing capacity and that "across-the-board" the elimination of grazing would not work toward the resolution of any identified issue or problem.

Alternatives for management of wilderness within the planning area were considered, but not carried forward for two reasons. There is only one Wilderness Inventory Unit within the planning area, and it was dropped from study status by Secretarial Order. This order has been challenged and is currently under litigation which, in effect, removes it from consideration under planning. Secondly, should the litigation be resolved in favor of reinstatement of the unit, the Bureau would evaluate this unit.

Alternatives were considered for the designation and management of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), but were not carried forward because no units within the planning area were found at this time to meet the criteria necessary for designation of an ACEC.

Alternatives were considered for inclusion of legislative actions such as the State of Utah's Project Bold and the Paiute Restoration Bill. However, since these are legislative actions, it was determined that such proposals would not be subject to the RMP planning process and would not be carried forward.

#### V. Preferred Alternative

The Planning Alternative has been tentatively selected, subject to public review and comment, as the Preferred Alternative. The proposed action for rangeland management, however, is the Continuation of Present Management - No Action Alternative.

TABLE S.1 SUMMARY OF HAJOR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND IMPACTS BY PLANNING ISSUE

Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 solved on 23 of 75 acres with problems.  Erosion condition would be resolved on none of 25,800 proved to at least moderate on improved on none of 25,800 proved to at least moderate on 7,000 acres of the 25,800 acres with critical and severe erosion.  Protection from oil and gas protection from oil, gas, and development impacts would be provided on:  Anne of 6,300 linter long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:  CDMR 30,300; 2,100 more condition of change can be caused as a condition would be condition would be condition would be condition or change can be caused as a condition would be can be condition or condition of change can be caused as a condition would be be caused as a condition	1 1	Issue and	No Action	Planning	VES Production	Protection
Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 acres with problems.  Erosion condition would be resolved on none of 25,800 acres with critical and severe erosion.  Erosion condition would be proved to at least moderate on acres with critical and severe erosion.  Protection from oil and gas with critical and severe erosion.  Protection from oil and gas protection from oil, gas, and development impacts would be provided on:  36,200 of 82,700  None of 6,300  Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range winter range in poor condition would be:  CDWR 141,500; 2,100 more CEMR 700; no change CEMR 900; 200 more	۵	Plan Element	NO ACCION			10.00
Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 acres with problems.  Erosion condition would be improved on none of 25,800 acres with critical and seres of the 25,800 acres with critical and seres with critical and seres erosion.  Protection from oil and gas geothermal leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:  1	Spe	scial Resource Stection Measures				and bluck and board both
Erosion condition would be proved to at least moderate on acres with critical and severe erosion.  Protection from oil and gas protection from oil, gas, and development impacts would be provided on:  So,200 of 82,700  None of 6,300  Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condi-tion would be:  CDWR 1/41,500; 2,100 more can be acres of the 25,800 acres or the 25,800 acres of the 25,800 acres or the 25,800 acres	Ri	parian habitat nflicts	Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 acres with problems.	Identified problems would be re-solved on 23 of 75 acres with prob-rems.	would be the 75	resolved on all 75 acres with problems.
Protection from oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:  ter 36,200 of 82,700  I 500 of 82,700  I 500 of 6,300  I 500 of 6,300  Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:  tion would be:  CDWR 1/41,500; 2,100 more  CEWR 900; 200 more  CEWR 700; no change	So cr er	il and Water lues acres with itical and severe osion	Erosion condition would be improved on none of 25,800 acres with critical and severe erosion.	ċ	condition would be im- co at least moderate on res of the 25,800 acres itical and severe	Erosion condition would be improved to at least moderate on 6,400 acres of the 25,800 acres with critical and severe erosion.
Elk Winter  None of 6,300  1,500 of 82,700  1,500 of 6,300  1,500 of 6,300  Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be: tion would be:  CDWR 1/41,500; 2,100 more CEWR 700; no change CEWR 700; no change of ch	≨ ت	ucial big game inter range	Protection from oil and gas leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:		Protection from oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:	Protection from oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:
Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:  CDWR1/41,500; 2,100 more CEWR 700; no change CEWR 700; no change of chan	ప	rucial Deer Winter	36,200 of 82,700	68,000 of 82,700	None of 82,700	68,000 of 82,700
Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range winter range in poor condition would be:  tion would be:  CDWR 1/41,500; 2,100 more CEWR 900; 200 more CEWR 700; no change	ت	Range rucial Elk Winter Range	None of 6,300	1,500 of 6,300		1,500 of 6,300
CDWR 30,300; 9,100 less CEWR 700; no change CAUD 0: no change			Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:	Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:	Long-term changes in the amount   Long-term changes in the of crucial big game winter range amount of crucial big game in poor condition would be:	Long-term changes in the amount of crucial big game winter range in poor condition would be:
U, no change came of the change			CDWR]/41,500; 2,100 more CEWR 900; 200 more CAWR 0; no change	CDWR 30,300; 9,100 less CEWR 700; no change CAWR 0; no change	CDWR 35,600; 3,800 less CEWR 700; no change CAWR 4,000; 4,000 more	CDWR 11,300; 28,100 less CEWR 700; no change CAWR 0; no change

1/ CDWR - Crucial Deer Winter Range CEWR - Crucial Elk Winter Range CAWR - Crucial Antelope Winter Range

TABLE S.1 SUMMARY OF MAJOR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND IMPACTS BY PLANNING ISSUE

	Issue and		ALTERNATIVES	IVES	
	Plan Element	No Action	Planning	Production	Protection
p p	Threatened or endan- gered species - Bald Eagle Utah Prairie Dog Peregrine Falcon	Utah prairie dog habitat disturbed by oil and gas activities (3,500 acres) and spring livestock grazing 3,000 acres); no impact on bald eagles or peregrine falcons.	Utah prairie dog habitat protected by O&G category 3 (3,500 acres). Bald eagle and peregrine falcon protected by O&G category 2 stipulations.	Utah prairie dog habitat pro- tected by O&G category 3 (3,500 acres). Utah prairie dog habi- tat would be enhanced through livestock land treatments.	All species protected by O&G categories 3 and 4. No spring grazing improves prairie dog habitat.
oi.	Sensitive, status review, etc., species	Protection only by standard O&G stipulations.	Protection only by standard 0&G stipulations. Golden eagle pro- tected by 0&G category 2 (4,400 acres).	O&G category 2 stips would pro- tect 4,400 acres of raptor perching and nesting areas.	Protection only by standard O&G stipulations except for golden eagle with no surface occupancy, category 3.
<b>4</b> .	Critical sage grouse habitat protection	Category 2 0&G $\frac{2}{2}/$ protections (7,500 acres)	Category 2 0&G protections (11,100 acres). Loss of 1,500 acres of habitat through lands disposals.	Significant negative impacts from land treatments.	O&G category 3 protections (11,100 acres). Positive impacts from livestock grazing adjustments.
9.	Visual Resources	No change	Visual resources would be protected Visual resources would be pro- on 68,600 acres in Class II, 102,400 acres in Class III 900,400 acres in Class IV. and 900,400 acres in Class IV.	ν •	Visual resources would be pro- tected on 68,600 acres in Class II, 102,400 acres in Class III, and 900,400 acres in Class IV.
خ.	Wilderness Values	IMP protections provided under	all alternatives.		
	Wild Horses	Wild horses to be maintained at between 15 determine final herd management objectives	at between 15 and 30 horses under all alternatives. nt objectives.		Studies of the herd will be conducted to
	j. Cultural Resources	Cultural resources provided fu	Cultural resources provided full protections on a case-by-case basis under all alternatives.	is under all alternatives.	

2/ For discussion of the Oil and Gas Categories, refer to Chapter 3, Hinerals, and Appendixes Hinerals 3 and 4.

TABLE S.1 SUITHARY OF MAJOR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND IMPACTS BY PLANNING ISSUE

	Production		available 41,400 acres would be available 26,000 acres would be avail- for disposal.	470 lineal 11 corridors, covering 470 11 corridors, covering 470 ted. lineal miles, would be designated.	main under 57 allotments would remain under intensive management and under intensive management and under intensive management.  19 allotments would remain under intensive management.  88 additional allotments would 8 existing systems would be toodified, and 56 additional allotments would be brought under intensive management.  10 214,800 AUMs. Approximately stocking levels would decrease from 736,000 of these would result from 61,700 to 51,300 AUMs. from 736,000 acres of stock would be implemented.		and the cate- under the standard stipula- extended to tions (Category 1) except Acreages under those areas protected by law be extended to geothermal pe as follows: (T&E habitat and airports).	CATEGORY 1 1,061,900 CATEGORY 1 921,500 CATEGORY 2 4,400 CATEGORY 2 0 CATEGORY 3 29,600 CATEGORY 4 123,300
G G	Planning		36,800 acres would be available for disposal.	ll corridors, covering 470 lineal miles would be designated.	27 allotments would remain under intensive management and 58 allotments would be brought under intensive management. Stocking levels would increase from 61,700 AUHS to 86,800. Approximately 14,000 of these would result from over 70,000 acres of land treatments.		OdG leasing categories would be extensively changed and the category system would be extended to geothermal leasing. Acreages unde each category would be as follows:	CATEGORY 1 921,500 CATEGORY 2 137,700 CATEGORY 3 11,400 CATEGORY 4 800
1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	NO ACTION		No land would be available for disposal without further planning.	No additional corridors would be designated.	27 allotments would remain under intensive management, no additional intensive management would be implemented. Stocking levels would remain at 61,700 AUMs. No land treatments would be performed.		No changes in existing 08G leasing categories would be made. Acreages under each category would be as follows:	CATEGORY 1 986,500 <u>2</u> / CATEGORY 2 49,100 CATEGORY 3 34,300 CATEGORY 4 1,500
Issue and	rian ciement	2. Lands Actions	a. Lands Disposals	b. Corridor Desig- nations	3. Forage Management/ Land Treatment	4. Minerals	a. Oil and Gas	

2/ For discussion of the Oil and Gas Categories, refer to Chapter 3, Hinerals, and Appendixes Minerals 3 and 4.

TABLE S.1 SUMMARY OF MAJOR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND IMPACTS BY PLANNING ISSUE

	tion	l screening been applied Of these, able for sur- additional d be closed rbance which igated to I objectives.	rm little developed, ssible wood- 800 acres. ershed treat- ce this bace to 23,200 ld reduce nual harvest to 1,200 eaving a sfied demand er year.
	Protection	Planning and coal screening procedures have been applied to 37,000 acres. Of these, 3,900 are unsuitable for surface mining. An additional 2,800 acres would be closed to surface disturbance which could not be mitigated to meet VRM Class II objectives.	Over the long term little additional access to woodland stands would be developed, leaving the accessible woodland base at 37,800 acres. Wildlife and watershed treatments would reduce this base by 14,600 cords to 23,200 acres. This would reduce the allowable annual harvest from 6,000 cords to 1,200 cords per year leaving a long term unsatisfied demand of 8,000 cords per year.
TIVES	Production	Planning and coal screening procedures have been applied to 37,000 acres. Of these, 3,900 are unsuitable for surface mining.	Over the long term additional access to woodland stands would be developed increasing the accessible woodland base from 37,800 to 126,000 cords. Proposed range treatments would remove all of this base over the long term. In the short term, this wood could be pretreatment harvested or salvaged, but over the long term the sustained yield base would be eliminated.
ALTERNATIVES	Planning	Planning and coal screening procedures have been applied to 32,000 acres. Of these, 3,900 acres are unsuitable for surface mining and 280 acres would be subject to mitigation to meet VRM Class II objectives.	ver the long term additional ccess to stands would be developed ncreasing the accessible woodland ase from 37,800 to 126,000 cords. roposed range treatments would emove 51,000 acres from this base eaving 75,000 acres over the long erm. This would reduce the allowble annual harvest from 6,000 ords per year to 3,750.
	No Action	Planning and coal screening procedures have not been applied and no additional lands would be available for consideration for leasing pending such application.	llo changes would be made over of the short term. Over the long term, without providion of additional access, becamed would exceed accessible supply by 7,300 cords represent.
Issue and	Plan Element	. Coal	Forestry (Applies only to the Ccdar and Beaver Planning Units; Garfield and Antimony Units not included in the analysis.
Ш		<u> </u>	2

#### CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION



#### I. Purpose and Need

The purpose of this Resource Management Plan (RMP) is to provide a comprehensive framework within which resources will be managed and land use allocations will be made in the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area over a planning horizon of 20 years. The RMP describes uses and resource capabilities existing and anticipated in the planning area (Map 1.1). A proposal for the RMP (the Preferred Alternative) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement are combined in this document for 1,071,400 acres of public land. This land is managed by the Beaver River Resource Area, Kanab Resource Area, and the Escalante Resource Area (Chapter 3, Affected Environment).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) calls for an interdisciplinary approach to making decisions on multiple resource management based on issues. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) calls for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on major Federal actions. Development of an RMP is considered to be a major Federal action. The BLM planning system incorporates FLPMA and NEPA requirements including public participation. Alternatives for livestock grazing management are analyzed and are responsive to agreements resulting from a 1973 lawsuit filed against BLM by the Natural Resource Defense Council.

Also of primary importance with this Resource Management Plan is that the public be informed of the anticipated effects of management actions proposed for public resources and be provided with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

#### II. Planning Process Overview

The BLM planning system is a nine step process which requires an interdisciplinary approach at each step. Figure 1-1 shows the steps described in the regulations and used in preparing the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony RMP. This document represents Steps 6 and 7 in the process. The following is a brief discussion of each step:

#### LOCATION OF PLANNING UNITS

BEAVER RIVER RESOURCE AREA

Beaver Planning Unit
Cedar Planning Unit

KANAB RESOURCE AREA

Garfield Planning Unit

ESCALANTE RESOURCE AREA

Antimony Planning Unit

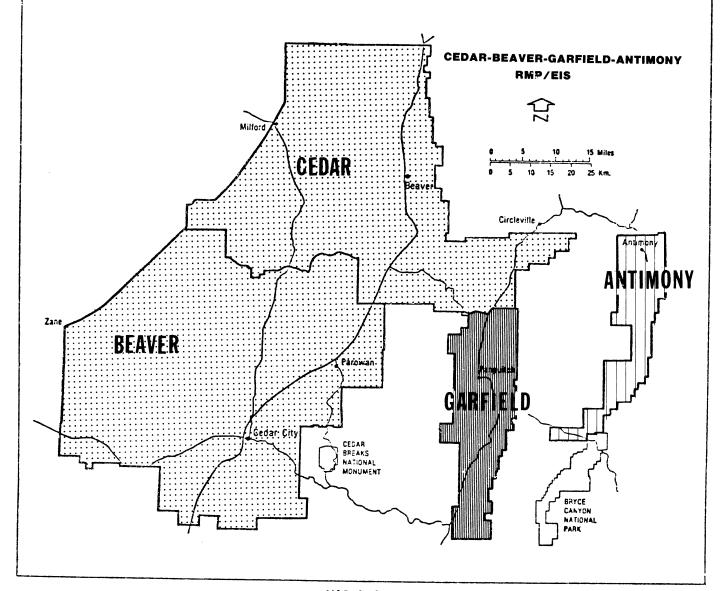
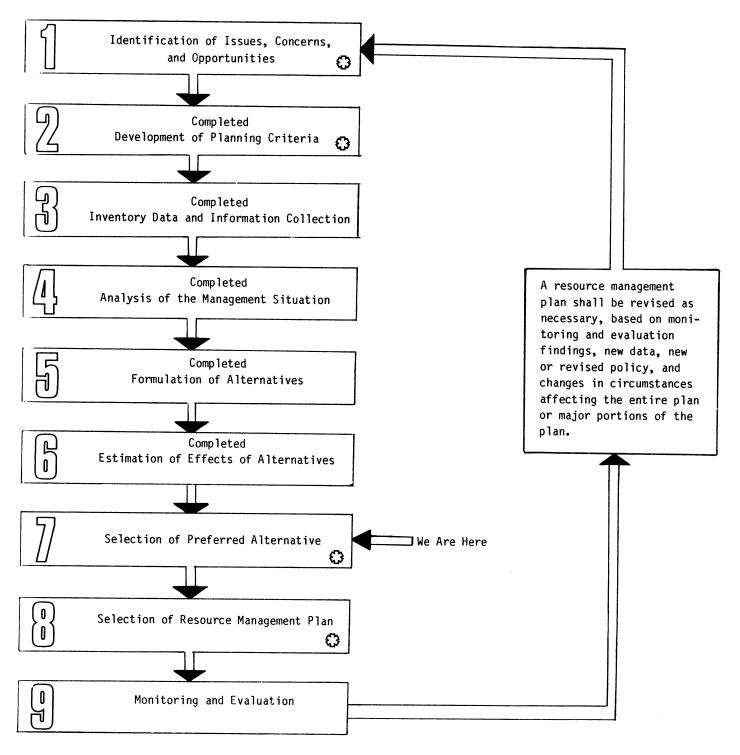


Figure 1-1
STEPS IN THE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS



🖒 Steps Requiring Public Participation

#### Step 1 - Identification of Issues

Identification of issues orients the planning process to management problems and land use conflicts which are of the greatest importance to the manager and interested publics. Aside from BLM managers and staff, public input is sought from the general public, interest groups, public land users, other Federal agencies, State and local government officials, and Indian tribes. Public participation activities are summarized in Chapter 5.

#### Step 2 - Development of Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the standards and constraints identified by the manager and interdisciplinary teams to guide development of resource management decisions. They concentrate and focus decisionmaking, analysis, and data collection. Planning criteria are based on law and policy, local management constraints, inventory results, and public participation.

#### Step 3 - Inventory Data and Information Collection

As a result of Steps 1 and 2, inventory of relevant resource data is planned and conducted. Issues and criteria help identify data requirements for issue resolution. Where existing information is lacking, new inventories are performed to collect needed data.

#### Step 4 - Analysis of the Management Situation

This step summarizes the facts and figures needed to develop alternatives. Resource capabilities and demands are identified for the present situation. Future demand is then identified, and an analysis is made assessing the ability of the resource to meet that demand. Issues, planning criteria, and inventory data are key elements in this analysis.

#### Step 5 - Formulation of Alternatives

Alternatives identify a range of resource uses and management practices which respond to the planning issues. The alternatives identified reflect resource tradeoffs favoring commodity production on one extreme to environmental protection on another.

#### Step 6 - Estimation of Effects of Alternatives

The environmental consequences of the alternatives are analyzed and documented in this step. Documentation of impacts aids the decision maker and the public in understanding the tradeoffs and change required by each alternative and the relationships between alternatives. Consideration of physical, biological, and economic impacts is used to select a preferred alternative and later an RMP.

#### Step 7 - Selection of the Preferred Alternative

The decision maker selects a preferred alternative based upon a comparison of the alternatives, their impacts, and their success at resolving the issue. This document presents that alternative as Alternative 1, the Planning Alternative. The final preferred alternative selected may be one of the alternatives presented here or may be developed from the components of the various alternatives.

#### Step 8 - Selection of the Resource Management Plan

Comments from the public and other State and Federal agencies on the draft plan and environmental impact statement are evaluated. The existing analysis, new information, workable alternatives not previously considered, or errors brought to light through review and evaluation of the draft, become the base for selecting the proposed RMP. The RMP and final EIS are published for public review, and a State and local planning consistency review. The public and governor are allowed to protest the planning decisions as outlined in 43 CFR 1600.

#### Step 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

This step includes the implementation of the final plan that has been selected. It is in this step that site-specific activity plans are developed to guide on-the-ground activities in meeting stated management plan objectives. Monitoring provides the information for judging the effectiveness of planning decisions and the ongoing utility of the plan. Where evaluations determine the plan to be ineffective in meeting stated goals or where new conditions change such goals, the plan can be modified through the planning amendment process or through development of a new plan. Specific monitoring intervals and evaluation standards are established by the plan.

#### III. Planning Issues

Issue development began on February 11, 1980 with a meeting of BLM managers, resource specialists, and planning staff in which numerous managerial problems, concerns, and resource conflicts were formulated into a list of several tentative issues. An interdisciplinary team refined this list to 10 general issues which were presented to potentially affected publics through information meetings with county commissions in April and May, 1980 and through a mailing to 200 individuals and organizations. In addition, news releases in local and regional newspapers requesting review and comment were issued in May. Public input and ongoing BLM analysis resulted in a further refinement of the 10 tentative issues which resulted in the following formal listing: 1) Special Resource Protection Measures, 2) Land Action, 3) Forage Resource Management, 4) Land Treatment and Development, 5) Watershed and Water, 6) Minerals, 7) Forestry and Woodlands, 8) Recreation, 9) Off-Road Vehicles (ORV), and 10) Fire Management.

Planning criteria and inventory needs were formulated for each of these issues. However, due to funding and workforce limitations, intensive inventories were performed for only forage and soils associated issues and as such, analysis of the minerals, forestry, recreation, ORV, and fire management was based primarily on secondary data. As a result of the inventories and preliminary analysis performed in the MSA (planning process step 4 above), the District Manager revised the formal list of ten planning issues to the five. Recreation, ORV, and Fire Management were determined not to be issues. Watershed and Water concerns were combined with other special concerns under the Special Resource Protection Measures issue, and the Forage Management and Land Treatments issues were combined into a single issue. The remaining five tiques and the planning criteria associated with each are detailed below.

#### A. Special Resource Protection Measures

This issue is composed of the concerns for the protection of special resources and the existing and potential limitations that such protections would place on managerial options. Addressed under this issue are the following resources: riparian habitat, important soil and water values, crucial big game winter range, threatened or endangered species, wilderness

l. <u>Livestock and Wildlife Forage Condition</u>. There are 562,100 acres which have been identified as being in poor livestock forage condition indicating a loss of desirable livestock forage species and a long-term loss of forage productivity.

There are 451,100 acres which have been identified as being in poor wildlife habitat condition indicating a loss of desirable wildlife forage species and a loss of wildlife habitat productivity.

- 2. <u>Stocking Rates</u>. There are 366,000 acres within 63 allotments which current data indicate are being grazed by livestock and wildlife in excess of capacity leading to a long-term loss of production.
- 3. <u>Season of Use</u>. There are 523,300 acres in 102 allotments on which season of use (especially continuous spring grazing) has been identified as contributing to degradation of range condition and long-term productivity.

There are 584,000 acres in 68 allotments on which season of use has been identified as contributing to the degradation of wildlife habitat condition and long-term habitat productivity.

4. <u>Treatment Potential</u>. There are 736,000 acres which have been identified as having the potential for vegetation treatments which would generally yield a production level of approximately 5 acres per AUM.

Planning criteria used to guide management decisions:

- The condition and capability of the vegetation and soil resource to sustain existing and potential levels of grazing use;
- The present and potential long-range public demands for livestock forage and wildlife oriented recreation, and the economic importance to ranching operations and local communities;
- The dependency of intermingled and/or adjacent private and State lands on public rangeland;
- The compatibility with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources goals and plans;
- The number of wild horses in the area at the time of passage of PL-195;
- Availability of water for livestock and wildlife distribution;
- Land treatment will be allowed to change plant communities in areas, based on:
- 1. The need for additional forage and habitat for grazing livestock and/or wildlife.
- The capability of the land to be treated and cost to treat.
- 3. The potential for success of the treatment.
- 4. The need to reverse downward range trend and improve soil and vegetation condition.
- 5. Compatibility with adjacent Federal, private, and State plans and goals.
- Compatibility with existing resources uses and values.
- Developments will be based on:
- 1. The need to control grazing for maintaining or improving range conditions.
- The need to distribute or improve distribution of wildlife species.
- 3. The physical capability of the land to support certain kinds of developments, and the cost to develop.

#### D. Minerals

This issue is comprised of two major concerns. First, BLM is required by policy to periodically reassess the continued applicability of oil and gas leasing categories through the planning process. The application of the category system constitutes a land use allocation which has the potential of affecting both oil and gas discovery and development as well as sensitive resources. In addition, since potential impacts from geothermal exploration and development are essentially the same as those for oil and gas, the leasing category system would be extended to geothermal leasing. Second, in coal land leasing it is required by regulation (43 CFR 3420.1-4) that potential coal lands be assessed through a multi-step screening process which includes 1) a call for coal resource information, 2) the application of coal unsuitability criteria, 3) the application of multiple resource trade-offs, and 4) surface owner consultations. The following are the concerns which are addressed under this issue.

- 1. <u>Oil and Gas Leasing</u>. The existing oil and gas leasing categories apply restrictive stipulations in excess of those needed to protect sensitive resources on 38,200 acres. The existing oil and gas categories fail to provide stipulations protecting sensitive resources on 62,000 acres (See Chapter 3, Minerals for a detailed discussion).
- 2. <u>Potential Coal Resource Lands</u>. There are an estimated 37,000 acres of potential coal resource lands which are currently unavailable for consideration for leasing pending application of the coal screening process through the planning process.

Planning criteria used to guide management decisions:

- The potential for the land to be rehabilitated.
- The present and potential future public demand for mineral resources.
- The capability of private and State lands and existing sites to meet demand.
- The adverse effects that could result to other resource values on public land and adjacent private and State holdings.
- Coordination with other Federal, State, and local governments' land use plans and goals.
- Prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands.
- Prevent land treatments and rangeland developments which would be adversely impacted from the mining activity.

#### E. Forestry

This issue results from a demand for woodlands products, principally fuelwood, that exceeds the accessible supply. The current estimated annual production is 6,300 cords per year. Of this amount only 1,900 cords (30 percent) are currently accessible. As such, the current and projected demand, or harvest levels, are resulting in the long-term depletion of the available woodlands resource in the Cedar and Beaver planning units.

Planning criteria used to guide management decisions:

Site capability for sustained yield.

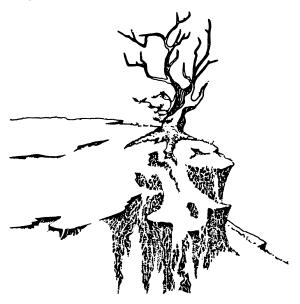
 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Public} \ \ demand \ \ for \ \ wood \ products. \\ {\rm Impact} \ \ on \ \ other \ resource \ users. \end{array}$ 

Proximity to population centers and access roads.

Production from private, State, and other Federal lands.



#### CHAPTER 2 - ALTERNATIVES



#### I. Alternatives Formulation

#### A. Overview

Four complete and attainable resource management plan alternatives have been prepared for Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area. These alternatives provide a range of choices from those favoring resource production to those favoring resource protection. Each alternative was developed by an interdisciplinary team and represents a plan to guide future management of public lands and resources. The alternatives described in detail include: 1) No Action Alternative; 2) Planning Alternative; 3) Production Alternative; and 4) Protection Alternative. The No Action Alternative represents a continuation of present levels of use and management practices.

Within the organization of each alternative, there are two overriding purposes: 1) the planning issues must be addressed within the orientation of the alternative; and 2) the overall management prescriptions must guide the multiple use management of all resources - including the resources which were not issue associated. Those lands, resources, and programs not affected by the resolution of any issue would be managed in the future as they are at present. Future changes in these resources would be permitted based on case-by-case analyses and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

#### B. Alternatives Considered in Detail

Four alternatives are considered in detail in this chapter. Two of them, Production and Protection, have been developed to explore a reasonable range of issue resolution possibilities as required by CEQ and BLM planning regulations. The Planning Alternative strives to develop a reasonable middle-ground approach of issue resolution, representing trade-offs between resource protection and commodity production. No Action alternative represents the

continuation of the present management and forms the basis by which each of the alternatives are compared. All alternatives present interdisciplinary approaches to issue resolution and assume different levels of protection and production.

In this section, each alternative is described in terms of its respective overall theme, objectives, management actions, and issue resolution. The Description of the Alternatives and Issue Resolution provide the orientation within which the issues would be resolved. Table 2.1 presents objectives on a program-by-program basis for each respective alternative. The means by which individual programs contribute to the resolution of the issues and a summary of plan elements and management actions which would be implemented in order to meet program objectives is presented in Table 2.2. Detailed information of each alternative is provided in the various appendixes in the back of this document. The resolution of the issues is based upon a combination of the various actions found in Table 2.2 and the section "Management Actions Common to All Alternatives."

#### II. Description of Alternatives and Issue Resolution

# A. Alternative 1 - Continuation of Present Management (No Action) Alternative

The No Action alternative presents a continuation of present levels or systems of resource use and management. The analysis of this alternative forms the basis by which to compare the effects of the other alternatives and does not necessarily resolve all planning issues.

<u>Special Resource Protection Measures</u>. Laws, regulations, and policies requiring protection of special resources would continue to be enforced. Additional measures for the protection of special resources or to reverse existing conditions would not be undertaken.

Lands Actions. Lands actions would continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Applications for land tenure adjustments not addressed in existing planning documents could only be accommodated through a planning amendment process. The exception to this policy would be sales, exchanges, State selections, State quantity grants, and sales or leases under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to local, State, and Federal public entities. The transaction must serve a public purpose and accomplish a local, State, or national public objective. Upon completion of this planning document if additional tracts of public land are identified that meet FLPMA land disposal criteria, they may be disposed of without a planning amendment by completing the NEPA requirements for public land disposal. Rights-of-way would continue to be processed on a case-by-case basis. No additional corridors would be designated.

<u>Forage Management/Land Treatment</u>. Existing forage management would be continued. Current stocking rates and seasons of use would not be adjusted. Existing management systems would be maintained, but more intensive allotment management would not be proposed. Land treatments and facilities currently programmed would be completed, but no new treatments would be proposed by BLM. Individual projects could, however, be implemented by permittees at any time, subject to BLM clearances.

<u>Minerals</u>. Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be retained. Some 49,100 acres would be protected under Category 2 (Open with Special Stipulations); 34,300 acres would be protected under Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy); and approximately 1,500 acres would be protected under Category 4 (No Leasing).

# fable 2.1 Summary of Management Objectives for Each Alternative

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE

1. LANDS

Continue to make lands available for disposals, selections, exchanges, and rights-of-way on a case-by-case basis. Continue to review public lands under withdrawal to assure adequacy of existing withdrawals as required by Section 204 [2,1(1)] of FLPMA. Terminate withdrawals found unnecessary for the protection of public or resource values. Continue to maintain and acquire public access to important public resources.

Continue to provide leasing opportunities for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development, maintaining existing oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories. Defer any further leasing of coal, Continue to meet public demand for salable and free use materials on a case-by-case basis. Continue to manage public lands for locatable mineral exploration and development not withdrawn from mineral entry, while preventing undue and unnecessary degradation.

and acquire public access to important Make public lands, which meet Section public or resource values. Maintain FLPMA. Terminate withdrawals found adequacy of existing withdrawals as required by Section 204 [2.1(1)] of needs as identified in the Western tecting identified resource values Regional Corridor Study while prolegal encumbrances, available for resource value. Retain all other unnecessary for the protection of 102 [(a) (1) of FLPMA, and other public lands. Provide corridors from disturbance. Review public lands under withdrawal to assure disposal, selection, or exchange containing significant human or to meet industries' identified except for those public lands PLANNING ALTERNATIVE OB JECT I VE public resources.

consideration for coal, determined to coal mining. Continue to meet public mineral entry, while preventing undue least restrictive leasing categories, consideration for leasing" based upon leasing categories which utilize the while protecting sensitive resources the application of the unsuitability criteria; (2) acceptable for leasing Continue to manage public lands for protection from surface impacts of naterials on a case-by-case basis. locatable mineral exploration and development, utilizing proposed demand for salable and free use with resource values receiving and public values. Make lands development, not withdawn from opportunity for oil, gas, and be: (1) "suitable for further available for further leasing and unnecessary degradation. Provide the maximum leasing geothermal exploration and

# PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE ORJECTIVE

102(a.4) of FLPMA, and do not contain Make public lands, which meet Section for disposal, selection, or exchange. Retain all other public lands. Meet Corridor Study. Review public lands other legal encumbrances, available lerminate withdrawals found unnecesof existing withdrawals as required under withdrawal to assure adequacy identified in the Western Regional industries' need for corridors as acquire public access to important by Section 204[2.1(1)] of FLPMA. sary for protection of public or resource values. Maintain and public resources.

development. Make lands available for further consideration for coal leasing determined to be "suitable for further solely on the application of the coal unsuitability criteria. Continue to free use materials on a case-by-case withdrawn from mineral entry, while meet public demand for salable and basis. Continue to manage public consideration for leasing" based preventing undue and unnecessary exploration and development, not opportunity for oil, gas, and Provide the maximum leasing lands for locatable mineral geothermal exploration and degradation.

# PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE

erminate withdrawals found unnecessary quired by Section 204 (2.1(1) of FLPMA. corridors as identified in the Western available for disposal only when other to full mitigation of negative impacts to sensitive resources. Review public Manage the land disposal program with lands. Make lands which meet Section lands under withdrawal to assure adeaccess to important public resources. identified resource values would not be lost. Meet industries' needs for Regional Corridor Study, but subject quacy of existing withdrawals as refor protection of public or resource values. Maintain and acquire public contain other legal encumbrances, emphasis on retention of public 102 [a)(1)] of FLPMA and do not

Provide maximum protection to sensitive resources and public values, while providing an opportunity for oi, gas, and geothermal exploration and development. Favor protection of resource values at the expense of coal production. Continue to meet public demand for salable and free use materials on a case-by-case basis. Continue to manage public lands for locatable mineral exploration and development, not withdrawn from mineral entry, while preventing undue and unnecessary degradation.

2. MINERALS

	Management Objectives for Each Alternative
Table 2.1	Object ives
	Management
	of
	Summary of Mar

	MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE 08JECTIVE
3. RECREATION	Provide recreation opportunities, under the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities, for unstructured extensive types of recreation uses, maximizing the user's freedom of choice. Continue to maintain important recreation values in Federal Ownership to insure this continued diversity of recreation opportunities.	Same as NO ACTION	Same as NO ACTION	Same as NO ACTION
4. WILDLIFE	Continue to manage wildlife habitat to provide a diversity of wildlife including big game, upland game, and game fish. Improve habitat condition on CDWR to reduce depredation on private lands. Protect crucial big game winter range from encroachment by man and incompatible uses.	Manage wildlife habitat to favor a diversity of game and nongame species. Provide forage for current big game numbers and prior stable or long-term numbers in the future should populations increase and habitat improvement occur. Improve habitat in poor condition on CDMR to reduce depredation on private lands. Protect crucial big game habitat from encroachment by man and incompatible uses.	Provide forage and habitat to support current levels of big game use.	Improve wildlife habitat in poor condition for a diversity of species including big game, upland game, and game fish through land treatment and livestock grazing management. Provide forage for big game to provide for current numbers and prior stable or long-term numbers in the future. Reduce livestock grazing pressure on crucial big game winter ranges.
<ol><li>S. RIPARIAN/ FISHERIES</li></ol>	Continue present custodial management practices on riparian and fisheries habitat.	Improve riparian/fisheries habitat in areas currently in poor condition due to livestock grazing.	Continue present custodial management practices on riparian and fisheries habitat.	Protect and improve all riparian/fisheries habitat currently grazed by livestock to good condition.
6. SOILS	Contince present watershed condition on areas of critical and severe soil surface factor (SSF greater than 60) and other sensitive watershed areas (riparian areas). Continue existing management on all other lands, to maintain current watershed condition.	Improve watershed conditions on identified areas of critical SSF (above 60) and other sensitive watershed areas (riparian areas). Maintain or improve watershed conditions on all other lands.	Same as NO ACTION	Improve watershed conditions on identified areas of critical SSF (above 60) and other sensitive watershed areas (riparian areas). Maintain or improve watershed condition on all other lands.
7. FORESTRY	Continue to manage woodland stands to supply woodland products to meet demand, in the short term, for fuelwood, posts, Christmas trees, and other woodland products.	Manage woodland stands to supply woodland products for fuelwood, posts, and Christmas trees. Authorize harvest of woodland products which approximates the biological capability of the stands to replace the harvested trees. Increase the accessibility of the woodland stands to more fully utilize woodland stands.	Salvage woodland products before land treatments.	Balance the harvest of woodland products with annual sustained production, within'the constraints of existing access. Preserve important esthetic and wildlife habitat values.

Table 2.1 Summary of Management Objectives for Each Alternative

	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE OBJECTIVE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE 08JECTIVE
8. RANGE	Continue grazing management practices to maintain vegetation condition conducive to production of forage for livestock. Continue management on existing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs). Provide forage to meet livestock demand at current levels.	Manage rangelands in a cost effective manner utilizing grazing systems, land treatments, and other management tools to improve and or maintain vegetation conditions benefiting livestock and wildlife.	Manage rangelands through grazing systems, land treatments, and other management tools to maximize livestock forage production within the physiological capabilities of the vegetative resource.	Manage rangelands through grazing systems and other management tools to enhance natural systems benefiting watershed and wildlife values.
9. VISUAL RESOURCES	Continue to plan, modify, and implement resource management activities in a manner which will minimize impacts to visual resources.	Plan, modify, and implement resource management activities in a manner which will minimize impacts to visual resources with special emphasis in the scene area (foreground visual zone) and to meet VRM objectives.	Plan, modify, and implement resource management activities in a manner which will minimize impacts to visual resources and meet VRM objectives, when possible.	Plan, modify, and implement resource activities in a manner which will preserve visual resources and not exceed VRM objectives in VRM Class II areas. VRM Objectives will be met in all other classes, when possible.
10. WILU HORSES	Manage the Chloride Canyon wild horse herd at between 15 and 30 horses and provide forage and habitat to maintain the herd.	Same as NO ACTION	Same as NO ACTION	Same as NO ACTION

Resource	Plan Element	Summary of Management No Action Alternative	pement Actions and Plan Elements by Alternative	:	
1. LANDS	Disposals, Exchanges, Selections	Continue to process disposals, exchanges, and selections on a case-by-case basis in conformance with existing land use plans.	Provide for disposals, exchanges, or selections of public lands on 36,800 acres (Appendix Lands-2, Map 4.1).	Production Alternative Provide for disposal, exchange, or selection of public lands on 41,400 acres (Appendix Lands-1, Map 4.1).	Protection Alternative Provide for disposals, exchanges, or selections of public lands on 26,000 acres (Appendix Lands 2, Map 4.1).
	Rights-of-way and Corridors	Continue to issue rights-of-way subject to existing resource management programs on a case-by-case basis. No corridors would be designated.	Continue to process individual rights- of-way. Designate 470 miles of corri- dors as identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study (Map 3.1).	Make all public lands available for rights-of-way. Designate 470 miles of corridors as identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study (Map 3.1).	Same as Planning Alternative except mitigate all negative impacts to sensitive resources.
2. MINERALS	Oil and Gas	Continue to lease lands for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration under the following leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations, 986,500 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations, 49,100 (CDWR 36,200 acres, raptor nesting areas, 4,100 acres, sage grouse strutting grounds 7,500 acres, riparian areas 1,300 acres; Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 34,300 acres (scenic lands 22,700 acres, recreation sites, 3,000 acres, recreation sites, 3,000 acres, terceation sites, 3,000 acres, Category 4 - Closed - or No Leasing 1,500 acres, (scenic lands 1,050 acres, (scenic lands 1,050 acres, fecreation sites 450 acres).	Apply the following oil, gas, and ogeothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 921,500 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 137,700 acres (WRM Class II 38,600 acres, riparian areas 14,000 acres; CERR 1,500 acres, CDWR 68,000 acres, sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres; Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 11,400 acres (Utah prairie dog sites 3,500 acres, riparian lands - Quichapa Lake 1,000 acres, recreation sites 1,200 acres; R&PP and patent lands 5,700 acres); Category 4 - No Leasing 800 acres (recreation sites).	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - 0pen - Standard Stipulations 1,00,900 acres, Category 2 - 0pen - Special Stipulations 4,400 acres (raptor nesting 4,400 acres), Category 3 - 0pen - No Surface Occupancy 5,100 acres (test PPP - 1,600 acres, Utah prairie dog sites 3,500 acres), Category 4 - Closed - 0 acres.	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Gategory 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 92,500 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 0 acres; Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy 29,600 acres (sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres; Category 4 - No Leasing 120,300 acres; Category 4 - No Leasing 120,300 acres, URA prairie dog sites 3,500 acres, Utah prairie dog sites 3,500 acres, riparian areas - Quichapa Lake 1,000 acres, R&PP and patent lands 0,500 acres.
	Coal	Defer leasing of coal.	The following lands will be considered as suitable for further consideration for leasing for certain stipulated methods of underground mining; Kolob coal field 20,200 acres, Alton coal field 90 acres, and Johns Valley coal field 15,900 acres, An additional 3,900 acres shall be considered as unsuitable for surface mining within these coal fields. Mitigate impacts to visual resources on 2,800 acres within Kolob coal field in the VRM Class II foreground visual zone. Apply coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 when additional information is gathered before issuing a permit to mine.	Same as Planning Alternative.	The following lands will be considered as suitable for further consideration for leasing for certain stipulated methods of underground coal mining: Kolbo coal field 50,200 acres, Alton coal field 15,900 acres, and Johns Valley coal field 15,900 acres, An additional 3,900 acres, shall be considered as unsuitable for surface mining with these coal fields. Prohibit surface disturbing activities associated with coal mining on 2,800 acres, which will not meet VRM Class II objectives. Apply coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 when additional information is gathered before issuing a permit to mine.

Table 2.2 Summary of Management Actions and Plan Elements by Alternative

Production Alternative Protection Alternative	common to all Management actions common to all alternatives.	Designate the public lands in CBGA planning area under the following ORV categories: OPEN - 970,200 acres; LIMITED to existing roads and trails - 101,200 acres (sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, prairie dog and CEMR sites 3,700 acres, prairie dog and EMR sites 3,700 acres, CDMR 68,000 acres, golden and bald eagle nesting habitat 4,300 acres), riparian 14,100; CLOSED - 0 acres.	Establish custodial management Improve or maintain 820,000 acres of practices on 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat, 20,100 acres of elk habitat, and 295,800 acres of antelope habitat. and 295,800 acres of antelope habitat. and 295,800 acres of antelope habitat. and 295,800 acres of antelope crucial deer winter range.	Big game would be provided 16,240 AUMs in the short term and 34,200 AUMs in the short term and 34,200 AUMs in the both the short and long term to meet prior stable and long-term wildlife numbers.
Production Al	Management actions common to all alternatives.	Designate 1,071,400 acres as OPEN to ORV use.	Establish custodial management practices on 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat, 20,100 acres of elk habitat, and 295,800 acres of antehabitat.	Big game would be provided 16,24 in both the short and long term.
gement Actions and rian clements by Alternative	Management actions common to all alternatives.	Designate the public lands in CBGA under the following OW categories: OPEN - 1,057,300 acres; LiMITED to existing roads and trails - 14,100 acres, and CLOSED - 0 acres.	Improve from poor to fair or good - 327,000 acres of the 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat; 4,000 acres of the 20,100 acres of elk habitat; and 142,800 acres of the 295,800 acres of antelope habitat. Maintain 112,915 acres of crucial deer winter range in public ownership.	Big game would be provided 16,240 AUMs in the short term and up to 34,200 AUMs in the long term if big game numbers increase to prior stable or long-term levels and if habitat is available.
Summary of management An No Action Alternative	Manage CBGA planning areas as an extensive recreation management area utilizing extensive, unstructured, and custodial management principles. Place priority for maintenance on developed recreation sites (Rock Corral) and bring facilities to Bureau's maintenance standards. Maintain legal access to all fishing streams and important recreation values and opportunities.	Designate 1,071,400 acres as Open to ORV use.	Continue present management on 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat, 20,100 acres of elk habitat, and 295,800 acres of antelope habitat. Maintain in public ownership 82,700 acres of crucial big game winter range.	Big game would continue to require 16,240 AUMs of forage.
Plan Element	Recreation Management	ORV	Big Game Habitat	Forage Requirements
Resource	3. RECREATION	_	4. WILDLIFE	

		Protection Alternative Improve habitat condition on 75 acres	Reduce soil erosion of fisheries habitat.  Reduce soil erosion on 6,400 acres of critical erosion areas (SF 61-80) through watershed treatments and/or structures and mitigation of wildlife range program intitated vegetative treatments. Mitigate surface disturbing activities to ensure protections	Same as the Planning Alternative except: (1) limit authorization of fuelwood harvest to 1,200 cords per year within the constraints of existing access.	Proposed stocking levels would be 51,700 in the short term and 51,300 in the long term.	New intensive grazing systems would be implemented on 56 allotments. Current intensive grazing systems would be	modified on 8 allotments. No treatments would be proposed under the range program.
		Production Alternative Same as NO ACTION.	Reduce soil erosion on 8,400 acres of critical erosion (SSF 61-80) areas through mitigation of range program finitiated vegetation treatments. Mitigate surface disturbing activities to ensure protection of important watershed values on all lands.	in the long term, no woodland products would be available because land treatments would eliminate accessible products.	Proposed stocking levels would be 93,900 in the short term and 214,800 in the long term.	New intensive grazing systems would be implemented on 88 allotments. Current intensive grazing systems would be	Land treatments would be completed on 736,000 acres.
Table 2.2 Summary of Management Actions and Plan Elements by Alternative	Planning Alternative	Improve riparian habitat on 23 acres and 8.7 stream miles of fisheries habitar	Reduce soil erosion on 7,000 acres of critical erosion areas (SSF 61-80) through watershed treatments and/or structures and mitigation of wildlife and range program initiated vegetative treatments. Mitigate surface disturbing activities to ensure protection of important watershed values on all	Establish green wood cutting areas adjacent to local population centers and make available for harvest, not to exceed 3.750 cords per year, pinyon and juniper woodland products.  Provide additional access to and within green wood cutting areas.  Prohibit commercial sales of fuelwood within green wood cutting areas.  Continue to authorize sales of posts, Christmas trees, and pine muts to meet public demand. Limit the sale of green oak to i0 cords per permit per year. Preserve important esthetic and wildlife values.	Proposed stocking levels would be 67,000 in the short term and 88,100 in the long term.	New intensive grazing systems would be implemented on 58 allotments. Current intensive grazing systems would be modified on 11 allotments.	Land treatments would be completed on 70,000 acres.
Summary of Management	No Action Alternative	Continue present management practices on 449 acres of riparian habitat and 35 stream miles of fisheries habitat.	Mitigate surface disturbing activities to ensure protection of important watershed values on all lands. Monitor surface erosion conditions on all watersheds with critical to severe SSFs (60) (25,800 acres).	Continue to: (1) authorize disposal of fuelwood to meet public demand; (2) establish green wood cutting areas; (3) authorize sale of dead and downed wood area-wide; and (4) authorize commercial harvest of woodland products on a case-by-case basis.	rorage would continue to be used by livestock at current levels (94,000 AUMs active preference, 61,700 AUMs actual use).	Intensive grazing systems would con- tinue on 27 allotments while continu- ous seasonal grazing would continue on 144 allotments.	No treatments would be proposed,
:	Plan Element	Stream Condition	Watershed Condition	Forestry Stocking Levels		stens	Treatments
d	1	5. RIPARIAN/ FISHERIES	6. 501LS	7. FORESTRY 8. RANGE			

by Alternative
and Plan Elements l
nd Plan
Actions
Management
5
Summary

Resource	Plan Element	No Action Alternative	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
9. VISUAL RESOURCES		Continue to plan, modify, and implement resource management activities in a manner which will minimize impacts to visual resources.	Assign the following VRM Classes to lands within the CBGA planning area: Class I (0 acres); Class II (68,600 acres); Class III (102,400 acres), and Class IV (900,400 acres). Design and mitigate surface disturbing activities to meet VRM objectives (Appendix Visual Resource-1) on Federal lands within these classes. Up not exceed VRM objectives within the foreground visual zone of VRM Class II.	Same as the Preferred Alternative except mitigate surface disturbing activities where practicable but allow activities to proceed even if VRM objectives are exceeded.	Same as Preferred Alternative except do not allow surface disturbing activities to proceed if VRM objectives within VRM Class II are exceeded after mitigation.
10. WILD HORSES	Wild Horses	Maintain the Chloride Canyon wild horse herd at levels between 15 and 30 horses.	Same as NO ACTION.	Same as NO ACTION.	Same as NO ACTION.

Currently geothermal leasing is not conducted under a category system. Stipulations governing geothermal leasing, exploration, and development were derived from EAs developed to provide necessary protection for other resources. Approximately 133,000 acres are currently protected by special stipulations, and over 8,900 acres are protected by no surface occupancy stipulations. Leasing of coal would be deferred until planning would be done.

<u>Forestry</u>. Use authorization would continue on a demand basis. Greenwood cutting areas would be established periodically as needs arise.

## B. Alternative 2 - Planning Alternative

The major objective of this alternative is to provide a balance between resource outputs and demands. In attempting to meet this objective, a compromise was struck between competing needs: the need to protect sensitive resources, and the resource production base versus the need to generate resource outputs in support of local and regional economies. Under this alternative, the five planning issues would be resolved as follows:

Special Resource Protection Measures. Laws, regulations, and policies requiring the protection of special resources would continue to be enforced. Measures would be taken to provide additional protection to riparian/fisheries habitat. Improved management and treatments would be implemented to protect important soil, water resources, and crucial big game winter range. Threatened, endangered, sensitive, status review, and other protected plant and animal species would continue to receive protection under the law. Transplant programs leading to the delisting of the Utah prairie dog would be continued. Crucial sage grouse habitat associated with 22 active strutting grounds would continue to receive protection from disturbance. Visual resources would receive protection through the adoption of management objectives within the Visual Resources Management system, with special emphasis on protecting the foreground visual zone in VRM Class II lands.

<u>Lands Actions</u>. Land disposals would be proposed on approximately 36,800 acres of scattered public lands. An estimated 470 lineal miles of major corridors (300,800 acres) would be designated, subject to stipulations for protection of sensitive resources.

Forage Management/Land Treatment. Intensive management (agreements, systems, Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), and vegetation treatments (70,000 acres) would be proposed on 75 priority allotments. Stocking rates on all priority allotments would be adjusted to reflect forage availability.

Minerals. Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be adjusted to relieve overprotection on 38,000 acres and underprotection of sensitive resources on 65,000 acres. The adjusted oil and gas categories would also be applied to geothermal leasing in order to relieve the disparity between these two leasing systems and to provide a uniform set of protections for similarly affected sensitive resources. Approximately 33,100 acres of coal lands would be made available for leasing with special mitigation of surface disturbances applied to reduce visual disturbance on 2,800 acres.

<u>Forestry.</u> Production and use authorization would be balanced with demand at or below 3,750 cords per year. Expansion of access and limitations on commercial harvest in green cutting areas would allow additional utilization of stands adjacent to population centers by private individuals.

## C. Alternative 3 - Production Alternative

The production alternative places primary emphasis on making public land and resources available for use and development. Environmental values would be protected to the extent required by applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The goal of this alternative is to change present management direction so that the identified issues are resolved in a manner that generally places highest priority on the production of commodities such as oil and gas, coal, and livestock forage. Under this alternative, the five planning issues would be resolved as follows:

Special Resource Protection Measures. Laws, regulations, and policies requiring special protection of special resources would continue to be enforced at existing intensities. Additional measures for the protection of special resources or to reverse conditions currently contributing to the loss of special resources would not be undertaken.

<u>Lands Actions</u>. Land disposals would be proposed on approximately 41,400 acres of scattered public lands. Approximately 470 lineal miles of major corridors affecting approximately 300,800 acres would be designated, subject to stipulations for protection of sensitive resources. Issuance of rights-of-way grants would be given priority over requirements for special stipulations to protect sensitive resources.

<u>Forage Management/Land Treatment</u>. An estimated 736,000 acres of treatment (with necessary supporting facilities) yielding approximately 149,100 additional animal unit months would be proposed. Intensive management (agreements, systems, AMPs) would be implemented on all allotments. Stocking levels would reflect increased forage availability.

Minerals. The entire planning area would be placed in Category 1 (open to leasing with standard stipulations) for both oil and gas and geothermal leasing. All coal lands, approximately 37,000 acres, not removed from consideration through the application of the Coal Unsuitability Criteria, would be available for consideration for leasing.

<u>Forestry.</u> Use authorization of fuelwood harvest would be displaced to adjoining planning units or other Federal (Forest Service) lands, in the long term, as a result of treatments proposed under the Forage Management/Land Treatment issue. In the short term, use authorization would be continued area-wide as specified in the Planning Alternative. Additional woodland products would be made available, as the result of salvage, within land treatment areas, in the short term.

# D. Alternative 4 - Protection Alternative

The protection alternative places primary emphasis on maintaining or improving important environmental values. Resource use and development would continue to the extent compatible with the environmental protection emphasis. The goal of this alternative is to direct management so that the identified issues are resolved in a manner that generally places highest priority on the maintenance or improvement of the condition of key wildlife and riparian habitats, and noncommodity values. Under this alternative, the five planning issues would be resolved as follows:

<u>Special Resource Protection Measures</u>. Laws, regulations, and policies requiring the protection of special resources would be emphasized. Riparian/fisheries habitat would be protected from surface disturbing activities such as oil and gas exploration, livestock grazing, and ORV usage. Treatments, structures, and improved management would be implemented

on approximately 6,400 acres of high moderate to critical erosion condition watersheds. Livestock grazing would be eliminated from crucial big game winter range. Threatened, endangered, sensitive, status review, and other protected plant and animal species would be protected from disturbance. Transplant programs for the Utah prairie dog would be continued. Crucial sage grouse habitat associated with 22 active strutting grounds would be protected from surface disturbing activities such as ORV usage and oil and gas exploration. Visual resources would be protected through the adoption of management objectives within the Visual Resources Management system with special emphasis on VRM Class II lands.

<u>Lands Actions</u>. Lands disposals would be proposed on 26,000 acres which have been screened through an interdisciplinary review process to be free of significant resource conflicts. All right-of-way needs would be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Approximately 470 lineal miles of major corridors affecting approximately 300,800 acres would be designated, subject to stipulations for protection of sensitive resources. Stipulations to protect sensitive resources would be given priority over issuance of rights-of-way.

Forage Management/Land Treatment. Stocking rates would be adjusted to estimated grazing capacity within the short term on all allotments. Livestock grazing would be adjusted to 40 percent of capacity on all allotments with crucial big game winter range. Season of use adjustments to benefit wildlife would be made on 127 allotments. Land treatments to benefit wildlife would be performed on 8,200 acres. Intensive management would be implemented on all allotments with livestock grazing.

Minerals. Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be modified to impose more extensive protection for sensitive resources from both oil and gas and geothermal leasing. With regard to the existing categories, Category 2 (open with special stipulations) would be reduced by nearly 49,100 acres; Category 3 (no surface occupancy) would be reduced by nearly 4,700 acres; and Category 4 (no leasing) would be increased by approximately 118,800 acres. The adjusted oil and gas categories would also be applied to geothermal leasing to relieve the disparity between these two systems and to provide a uniform set of protections for similarly affected sensitive resources. Coal lands on 33,100 acres would be available for leasing for certain stipulated methods of underground mining of coal. Multiple resource considerations would prohibit surface disturbance from coal development on 2,800 acres for protection of visual resources.

<u>Forestry</u>. Use authorization for fuelwood would be limited to currently available and accessible sustainable production levels of 1,200 cords per year.

Table 2.1 describes the management objectives for each alternative, and Table 2.2 summarizes the resources, plan elements, and alternatives developed to achieve the management objectives.

## III. Management Guidance Common to All Alternatives

The following section provides, by program, the management guidance common to all alternatives and thus constitutes a part of each alternative. It includes past management decisions that will continue, proposed management decisions that will be implemented in all alternatives, and procedures and policy common to all alternatives. It is provided here to avoid repetition in Table 2.2.

#### A. Lands

#### Land Ownership Adjustment

Section 102(a)(1) of FLPMA requires that public lands be retained in Federal ownership unless, as a result of land use planning, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest. FLPMA also provides criteria for use in categorizing public land for retention or disposal [Sec. 203 (a,1-3)] and for identifying acquisition and disposal priorities. All parcels identified within the alternatives meet the basic FLPMA criteria for disposal. All other public lands not identified for disposal would remain in public ownership and be managed by the BLM under its multiple use policy. Exceptions to this would be sales, exchanges, State selections, State quantity grants, and sales or leases under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act on lands not identified for disposal which may be considered to be in the national interest if the transaction serves a public purpose and accomplishes a local, State, or national public objective. Transactions on lands not specifically identified for disposal in this plan would not be made to private individuals, groups, or organizations without a planning amendment.

Public land within disposal areas generally will be made available for disposal through sales or exchanges or both (Appendix Lands-1). Lands identified for disposal shall not be encumbered in any way that will hinder disposal of the land. Until the lands are disposed of, interim management would include a minimum of capital investment to include only those things that are absolutely necessary to protect public health and safety. No management plans or monitoring studies will be applied to the land, and no special designation, i.e., ACEC, wilderness, natural area, etc. would be made.

Land to be acquired by the BLM through exchanges generally must be located in areas identified for retention. In addition, acquisition of such land should meet at least one of the following conditions: 1) facilitate access to public land and resources, 2) maintain or enhance important public values and uses, 3) maintain or enhance local social and economic values, or 4) facilitate implementation of other aspects of the plan.

Sale will be the preferred method of disposal when either: 1) it is required by national policy; 2) it is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays; 3) the level of interest in a specific tract indicates that competitive bidding is desirable for reasons of fairness; or 4) disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding with sealed bids to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used in circumstances where public access is needed, where necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value if it can meet at least one of the following conditions: 1) such land is needed by State or local governments; 2) direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; 3) direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent, unauthorized use that was caused by surveying errors or title defects; or 4) there is only one adjacent land owner and no legal public access.

## Trespass Abatement

Existing unauthorized uses of public land will be resolved either through termination, authorization by lease or permit, or sale. Decisions will be based on consideration of the following criteria: 1) the type and significance of improvements involved, and 2) conflicts with other resource values and uses, including potential values and uses.

New cases of unauthorized use generally will be terminated immediately. Temporary permits may be issued to provide short-term authorization, unless the situation warrants immediate cessation of the use and restoration of the land. Highest priority will be given to abatement of the following unauthorized uses: 1) new unauthorized activities or uses where prompt action can minimize damage to public resources and associated costs; 2) cases where delay may be detrimental to authorized users; 3) cases involving special areas, sensitive ecosystems, and resources of national significance; and 4) cases involving malicious or criminal

### Withdrawal Review

Review of existing withdrawals in CBGA planning area was completed in 1982 with 11,040 acres of land retained in withdrawal. Since the review of these withdrawals was just completed (1982), additional analysis was not necessary.

Current BLM policy is to minimize the acreage of public lands withdrawn from mining and where applicable, replace them with rights-of-way, leases, permits, or cooperative agreements. If there is any change in the status of existing withdrawals, they will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

## Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations including roads, transmission lines, pipelines, telephone lines, etc., will be authorized by rights-of-way, leases, or temporary use permits. Impacts associated with the authorization will be analyzed in the environmental assessment process on a case-by-case basis. A list of general corridor stipulations is presented in Appendix Lands-2 and would be attached to right-of-way grants along with stipulations formulated in the site specific environmental analyses.

#### B. Minerals

## Oil and Gas and Geothermal Leasing

Within the CBGA planning area and Utah, an oil and gas leasing category system is employed to provide prompt action on the leasing of public lands for exploration and development, while protecting sensitive natural resources. The leasing category system employs four leasing categories: 1) Open, Standard Stipulations; 2) Open, Special Stipulations; 3) Open, No Surface Occupancy; and 4) No Leasing. Geothermal leasing, however, has not been covered by the categorization system. Geothermal leases are governed by similar stipulations derived from area-wide Environmental Assessments (EAs) covering approximately 1.2 million acres (consisting of .3 million acres with known geothermal potential and .9 million acres of other lands that could be affected by exploration and development). Within the CBGA planning area, these lease stipulations are currently attached at the time of leasing and are designed to mitigate impacts of exploration and development. In most areas, oil and gas and geothermal leases are issued with only standard stipulations attached. In other areas, leases will have

special stipulations attached to them at the time of issuance to protect seasonal wildlife habitat and/or other sensitive resource values. In highly sensitive areas, where other special stipulations are not sufficient to protect important surface resource values, no surface occupancy stipulations will be attached to the lease, or leasing will not be allowed.

All areas proposed for drilling activities are additionally protected from environmental degradation by the APD (Application for Permit to Drill) process. This involves, prior to surface disturbance, onsite investigations, preparation of reclamation requirements, and bonding. A more detailed discussion of the leasing category system as it applies to the planning areas is given in Appendixes Minerals 1, 2, and 3. The existing leasing category areas are summarized in Appendix Minerals-4 under No Action Alternative.

As part of the formulation of the alternatives within this EIS, the existing oil and gas categories were reviewed over the entire planning area with consideration given as to whether or not the existing category should be retained or revised. As a part of this process the resource protection opportunities or needs (Appendix Minerals-2) and oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development potential (Chapter 3 - Minerals) were considered. These alternatives present a range of levels of protection of sensitive resource values which could be adversely affected by oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development. The impact analyses (Chapter 4 and Appendix Minerals-2) are presented so that the authorized officer can select a final plan with the least restrictive categories and stipulations which still protect the sensitive resource values consistent with pertinent IBLA decisions such as IBLA 77-93 (1977) and in accordance with Utah Instruction Memoranda UT 82-259 and UT 83-70. The review of the categories was completed in 1983 based upon an evaluation of the problems identified by an interdisciplinary team. The existing categories were evaluated, and the areas needing protective stipulations were identified. Since impacts from oil and gas and geothermal exploration and development are assumed to be nearly identical, the revised oil and gas categories can also be applied to geothermal leases. Appendix Minerals-3 summarizes the suggested revisions to stipulations.

#### Coal

Coal leasing requires a multi-step screening process. Areas with development potential are identified during the planning process. Regulations in 43 CFR 3421.14(e)(2) require that Unsuitability Criteria (Appendix Minerals-5) be applied to these areas. Then a multiple use analysis is applied to those areas considered suitable for further consideration for leasing after the application of the coal unsuitability criteria. The impacts of coal mining to other resource values which were not covered under the application of coal unsuitability are considered under this part of the process (Chapter 4). The surface owners of land with Federal coal are consulted regarding potential coal leasing (Chapter 5 Public Participation). Those areas which are considered suitable for further consideration for leasing after the above screening process, will be available to the BLM State Office and for resource evaluation and tract delineation to the Regional Coal Team for establishment of coal leasing targets.

In 1980, coal unsuitability criteria were applied to approximately 3,300 acres of Federal coal of the Alton-Kanab Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area (KRCRA), within the southernmost portion of the Garfield planning unit. Planning requirements for this area were covered in the "Escalante, Paria, Zion, Planning Units Final Management Framework Plan, 1980," thus the area is unaffected by the present planning process. As part of the present planning process, coal unsuitability criteria were also applied to the portions of the Alton and Kolob Coal Fields outside the KRCRA and in the Johns Valley Coal Field. All of the above areas affected by the present planning process were considered suitable for further consideration for leasing

of underground coal. Based upon the application of unsuitability criteria, 3,900 acres were considered unsuitable for surface mining. It should be noted that application of Unsuitability Criterion 16 (Flood Plains) was not completed, and Criterion 19 (Alluvial Valley Floors) was not applied to any of the potential coal areas. These criteria will be applied during review of future mine plans with their potential impacts analyzed at that time.

The alternatives addressed in Chapter 4 deal with the multiple use analysis of the areas considered suitable for further consideration of coal leasing. The impacts of declaring 3,900 acres as unsuitable for further consideration for surface mining are not considered significant, since the coal reserves are most likely to be mined by underground methods.

### Locatable Minerals

Locatable minerals are managed under the Mining Law of 1872 as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to prevent "undue and unnecessary degradation." The law reserves the mining industry's statutory right to locate mining claims and pursue economic development of the claims for mineral resources, while preventing undue or unnecessary degradation on any lands not withdrawn from mineral entry or not protected by Interim Management Policy. Thus, no planning decision is required that would substantially affect development of locatable minerals. Locatable mineral development was not considered as an issue and will not be considered further, except as its development impacts other resources.

All public land will remain open to mineral entry and development unless previously withdrawn. There are currently 11,040 acres withdrawn from mineral entry. Mineral exploration and development on public land will be regulated under 43 CFR 3809 to prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of land. Public land will be opened to mineral entry where mineral withdrawals are revoked through the withdrawal review process. There are currently 1,060,400 acres of Federal lands open to mineral entry.

#### Salable Minerals

Sale of mineral materials is managed under the Mineral Material Act of 1947 and Public Law 167, (1955). These laws provide for the disposal of common variety mineral materials at fair market value or free use for public agencies. Sale of mineral materials is an on-demand activity. Presently sufficient volumes of these materials exist to meet demand. Few conflicts exist related to the sale of mineral materials. Therefore, the sale of mineral materials will be handled on a case-by-case basis. Stipulations to protect important surface values will be attached to permits based on interdisciplinary review of each proposal.

### C. Recreation

A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided for all segments of the public, commensurate with demand. Trails and other means of public access will continue to be maintained and developed where necessary to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use. Developed recreation facilities receiving the heaviest use will receive first priority for operation and maintenance funds. Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety standards will be closed until deficiencies are corrected. Undeveloped recreation sites identified for development, including Kane Springs, Bumblebee Springs, Kanarra Canyon #2, and North Creek Recreation Area, will be dropped from consideration for development within the planning horizon of this RMP. Recreation demand is not expected to increase sufficiently to justify development of these sites. Investment of public funds for new recreation developments will be permitted only on land identified for retention

in public ownership, where demand for such sites is high and where recreation objectives would not be attained without development.

The Mineral Mountains have received emphasis in previous land use plans. The natural backcountry values, rock hounding opportunities, and historical trails have been documented in previous plans. These values could qualify for additional recreation planning and the identification of the Mineral Mountains as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). However, based upon the present demand for these values and the lack of significant resource conflicts to these values, the Mineral Mountains were not identified as an SRMA.

The identification of an SRMA is not, however, based upon a one-time evaluation of the criteria for an SRMA. If significant user conflicts, visitor use, or change in the status of resource conflicts arise, then priority would be given to planning for recreational values on the Mineral Mountains and its identification as an SRMA. Of primary emphasis in any future activity, planning would be the protection and enhancement of the rock hounding, historic trails, and scenic backcountry values presently available. Management objectives for the SRMA would be derived from additional inventory using the principles of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (BLM Manual 8320).

The identification of the planning area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) will not change the existing recreation management policies. The administrative identification of an ERMA indicates that the management of the recreation resources encourages dispersed recreation pursuits, where visitors have a freedom of recreational choice, with minimal regulatory constraints. The basic management objective for recreation management shall be to provide for unstructured recreation activities, to be managed under the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities.

#### Off-Road Vehicle Use (ORV)

It is Bureau policy (Manual 8342.06) that planning for ORV use is an integral part of the Bureau's planning system with decisions to designate Federal lands as either "open," "closed," or "limited" for vehicle use. Public land within areas identified as open to motorized vehicle use will remain available for such use without restrictions. After designation, exceptions to this general rule may be authorized after consideration of the following criteria: 1) the need to promote user enjoyment and minimize use conflicts; 2) the need to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, or other resource values; 3) the need to minimize harassment of wildlife or significant degradation of wildlife habitats; and 4) the need to promote user safety.

Public land within areas identified as limited to motorized vehicle use will include restrictions on use of motorized vehicles to existing roads, trails, to all or specified types of motorized vehicle use and to specific times of the year.

Public land within areas identified as closed to motorized vehicle use will be closed yearlong to all forms of motorized vehicle use.

After selection of off-road vehicle designations in the Final RMP, an Off-Road Vehicle Implementation Plan will be developed by 1987. This plan will define and document a specific set of actions needed to implement the ORV designations. Upon completion of the plan, a designation order will be published in the Federal Register along with distribution of brochures depicting the designations and restriction to be applied.

Applications for competitive ORV events will be approved only on public lands identified as open or limited and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

#### D. Wildlife

Impacts to fish and wildlife habitat will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of fish and wildlife habitat in the affected area. Mitigations will be attached as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat. Habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize and/or improve unsatisfactory or declining wildlife habitat condition.

Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) will be prepared upon approval of the Final RMP. The HMPs are prepared for a geographical area which identifies wildlife management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives, relating to the RMP planning objectives. Where circumstances warrant, wildlife habitat work and related fund expenditures may proceed independently upon approval of the State Director. However, where applicable, HMPs and AMPs are normally coordinated in preparation and implementation to the fullest extent possible to avoid duplication of effort and save costs.

Three HMPs are currently being implemented in the CBGA planning area including Birch Creek HMP, Mineral Mountain HMP, and a cooperative plan with the Richfield District, the Marysvale/Circleville HMP. The objectives and actions identified in these HMPs are still valid and thus constitute existing situation.

# Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species Habitat

No activities will be permitted in habitat for threatened or endangered species that would jeopardize the continued existence of such species.

Whenever possible, management activities in habitat for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species will be designed to benefit those species through habitat improvement. Habitat improvement would consider the habitat requirements of the species and their relationship to the ecological condition of the site being considered for improvement. This information would be of particular importance in determining potential transplant sites for the Utah prairie dog.

The BLM will complete either a clearance (minor actions and projects) or a biological assessment (major actions and projects requiring an EIS) for threatened or endangered species before implementing projects. Any project or action that may affect a threatened or endangered species or its habitat is determined through the clearance or biological assessment process and will require a consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended.

## Big Game and Upland Game Habitat

Sufficient forage and cover will be provided for current wildlife populations on seasonal habitat. Forage and cover requirements will be incorporated into allotment management plans and will be specific to areas of primary wildlife use. Determining where habitat improvement projects will be located will be accomplished by using information on ecological sites and will relate to management objectives which address ecological seral stages.

Rangeland improvements generally will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Vegetation manipulation projects will be designed to minimize impact to and improve wildlife habitat. Existing fences may be modified, and new fences will be built to allow wildlife passage. Water will be provided in allotments (including rested pastures) during seasonal periods of need for wildlife.

### Riparian/Fisheries Habitat

Management actions within flood plains and wetlands will include measures to preserve, protect, and if necessary, restore their natural functions (as required by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990). Management techniques will be used to minimize the degradation of stream banks and the loss of riparian vegetation. Ecological site information would be used to establish riparian habitat potentials and to measure progress established by the Executive Order. Bridges and culverts will be designed and installed to maintain adequate fish passage where applicable.

Riparian habitat needs will be taken into consideration in developing livestock grazing systems and pasture designs. Some of the techniques that can be used to lessen impacts of livestock grazing include: 1) developing alternative sources of water to lessen the grazing pressure on the riparian habitat; or 2) excluding livestock completely from riparian habitats by protective fencing.

Management activities in riparian zones, including mitigating surface disturbing activities, will be designed to maintain or, where possible, improve riparian habitat condition.

### E. Soils, Water, Air

Soil, water, and air resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis on non-Bureau initiated projects and in project level planning. Such an evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of soil, water, and air resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure compatibility of projects with soil, water, and air resource management.

Watershed Management Plans (WMPs) will be prepared upon approval of Final RMP. The WMPs are usually prepared for a geographical area with similar watershed problems and outlines specific actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives. Ecological site information will be used in determining these objectives and desired results based on comparison areas. Watershed expenditures can also be made in areas of approved AMPs and HMPs where specific actions are identified to solve watershed problems.

Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion. Management techniques to maintain soil productivity and minimize soil erosion include treatments designed to increase vegetation cover and gully plugs to reduce head cutting.

On projects that may significantly affect water quality, consultation with State agencies will be made to assure protection of existing water quality. Management actions on public land within municipal watersheds will be mitigated to protect water quality and quantity.

### F. Forestry

Public lands will be available for disposal of woodland products by negotiated sale or advertised bid. Free use may be authorized on lands where it is determined that the products

have no market value, to reduce fire hazards, or to obtain objectives of other programs through habitat manipulation. Authorization for salvage of dead and downed wood, areawide, will continue. Stipulations designed to protect visual resources, wildlife habitat, and other resource values are attached to permits at time of sale.

Upon approval of the RMP, woodland management plans would be prepared outlining specific actions to be implemented to achieve objectives. Specific actions such as establishment of green wood cutting areas, access needs, estimation of products to be harvested, signing needs, etc., will be identified in the activity plan phase.

## G. Range

## Allotment Management Plans

Allotment management plans are commonly used to present, in detail, the types of changes required in an allotment, and to establish a schedule for implementation. Ecological site information (specifically comparison areas or ecological descriptions) will be used to establish specific allotment management plan objectives and key area objectives, assist in establishing management potentials, and determine treatment potentials, sites, and types. Actions set forth under the allotment management plans that affect the environment will be analyzed prior to their implementation. The proposal, however, may be altered to mitigate adverse impacts in the future. The priorities for completing AMPs are outlined in Appendix Range-1. The following sections contain discussions of the types of changes likely to be recommended in an activity plan and the guidance that applies to these administrative actions. Allotment boundaries are displayed in Map 2.1.

Livestock use adjustments are most often made by changing one or more of the following: the kind of livestock grazing an allotment, the season of use, the stocking rate, or the pattern of grazing. Appendix Range-2, Forage Management Alternatives, notes where adjustments in season of use and kind of livestock may be needed.

In reviewing the target stocking level figures and other recommended changes, it is emphasized that the target AUM figures are not final stocking levels. Rather, all livestock use adjustments will be implemented through documented mutual agreement or by decision. When adjustments are made through mutual agreement, they may be implemented once the Rangeland Program Summary has been issued (subject to a 30 day protest period). When livestock use adjustments are implemented by decision, it will be based on operator consultation and monitoring of resource conditions. Current BLM policy emphasizes the use of a systematic monitoring and evaluation program (including actual use, utilization, trend, and climate) to determine the need for livestock adjustments.

Monitoring will also be used to measure the changes brought about by new livestock management practices and to evaluate the effectiveness of management changes in meeting stated objectives. Instruction Memoranda WO 82-292, and WO 82-650 discuss procedures for the applications of rangeland monitoring. Appendix Range-3 presents Cedar City District and Utah (BLM) guidance for implementing rangeland monitoring.

The Federal regulations that govern changes in allocation of livestock forage provide specific direction for livestock use adjustments implemented by decision or agreement (43 CFR 4110.3-3). The regulations specify that permanent increases in the allocation of livestock forage or suspensions of preference "shall be implemented over a 5-year period, unless after consultation with the affected permittees or lessees and other affected interests, an

agreement is reached to implement the increase or suspension in less than 5 years." Further guidance regarding implementation schedules is offered by the regulations which state, "If data acceptable to the authorized officer are available, an initial reduction shall be taken on the effective date of the agreement or decision and the balance taken in the third and fifth years following the effective date, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section. If data acceptable to the authorized officer to support an initial reduction are not available, additional data will be collected through monitoring. Adjustments based on the additional data shall be implemented by agreement or decision that will initiate the 5-year implementation period."

#### Allotment Categorization

All grazing allotments in the resource area have been evaluated as to resource and economic conditions as set forth in Instruction Memoranda WO 82-292 and WO 83-27 and assigned to one of three management categories (see Appendix Range-4). This process is designed to identify allotments in which significant resource and economic problems currently exist that can be improved through BLM-initiated management. The "M" allotments (Maintenance Category) would be managed to maintain current satisfactory resource conditions; "I" allotments (Improvement Category) would be managed to improve resource conditions; and "C" allotments (Custodial Category) would receive custodial management to prevent resource deterioration. Minor problems may be present on certain "M" and "C" allotments, but at this time no significant resource degradation is occurring. The management categorization was completed as a part of current range policy and is not directly tied to the RMP/EIS process and as such, the management category for an allotment may be changed when resource conditions change or new data become available. The management categories assigned to allotments in the CBGA planning area may be found in Appendix Range-5.

#### Rangeland Improvements and Treatments

Rangeland improvements and treatments will be considered under the planning, production, and protection alternatives. The potential for rangeland treatments was determined by a range inventory and through the allotment analysis process which included ecological site information. In general, site writeup areas (SWAs) were evaluated for the most productive type of treatment. From the full range of treatment opportunities those treatments necessary to resolve resource conflicts, implement management systems, meet production potential and/or balance use have been identified. Typical rangeland improvements and treatments and the general procedures to be followed in implementing them are described in Appendix Range-6. The extent, location, and timing of such actions will be based on 1) the allotment-specific management objectives adopted through the resource management planning process; 2) interdisciplinary development and review of proposed actions; 3) operator contributions; and 4) BLM funding capability.

#### Rangeland Investment Analysis

All Allotment Management Plans requiring expenditure of rangeland improvement funds will be subject to a screening and prioritization process involving economic efficiency, biological, social, and political criteria as prescribed by the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy. This screening process involves three separate analysis components. The purpose of each component is:

Component 1 - to provide a rough screen for identifying allotments where the opportunity for a positive return on investment exists;

Component 2 - to integrate economic, resource, and social objectives in selecting, rank-ing, and scheduling investments; and

Component 3 - to develop annual work plans that incorporate the priorities assigned during the selection of the final management plan and that also reflect the more detailed investment analysis of final activity plans.

In essence the three-component analysis serves to: 1) categorize allotments in terms of Maintain, Improve, and Custodial Categories, 2) prioritize allotments to facilitate development of management plans, and 3) prioritize finalized management plans for budgeting submittals. (Final Rangeland Improvement Policy, BLM Instruction Memorandum No. 83-27).

In the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning process, Component 1 was completed during the inventory phase, while Component 2 will be completed following the issuance of this document but prior to any final resource management decisions. Component 3 will be completed before any rangeland improvements in this planning area can be budgeted.

## **Grazing Systems**

Grazing systems will be maintained and/or implemented under all alternatives. The type of system to be implemented will be based on consideration of the following factors: 1) allotment-specific management objectives (see Appendix Range-2); 2) resource characteristics, including vegetation potential (site potential) and water availability; 3) operator needs; and 4) implementation costs.

Typical grazing systems under consideration are described in Range Appendix-6. As with the treatment potentials above, these systems were identified at the time of the survey through the allotment analysis process.

## H. Wild Horses

Under each of the alternatives the Chloride Wild Horse herd would be maintained between the estimated 1971 levels (approximately 15 head) and the estimated current population of 30 head pending the completion of studies to determine long-term management options and objectives. These studies will further define existing herd characteristics and will address the effects of current and proposed resource management and developments on the genetic viability, habitat condition, and viewing and cooperative management opportunities of the Chloride herd.

## I. Fire

Full fire suppression will be continued under each of the alternatives. Full fire suppression requires that suppression action must be taken to contain fires before 10 a.m. the following day. The full attack procedure would be modified on a case-by-case basis on fires which do not threaten life, property, or unique value, have low damage potential, and can be controlled only with massive suppression commitment. An "Escape Fire Analysis" would be accomplished to initiate modified attack procedures in which natural fire can be used to achieve management objectives on a case-by-case basis. Prescribed burning may take place in a full suppression area only when a prescribed fire plan is completed and approved.

#### J. Cultural Resources

Cultural resources would continue to be inventoried and evaluated as part of project level planning and non-Bureau initiated actions. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of cultural resources in the affected area. Mitigations would be attached to project approvals as appropriate to assure compatibility of projects with management objectives for cultural resources.

The objective of the BLM cultural resource program is to manage cultural resources in a stewardship role for public benefit. The Department of the Interior has issued instructions setting forth this management structure through a use evaluation system. The purposes of the system are to analyze the specific values of cultural resources, to incorporate cultural resources into the planning system, and to identify cultural resource information needs when existing documentation is inadequate to support land use decision making. The Bureau will evaluate sites on a case-by-case basis as to their eligibility for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Sites. There are currently two National Register sites on public lands within the planning area, including Parowan Gap Petroglyphs and Wildhorse Canyon Obsidian Quarry.

#### K. Visual Resources

Visual resources will continue to be evaluated as a part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual resource management class of the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to attain compatibility of projects with management objectives for visual resources.

## IV. General Support Requirements

The approval of the RMP is only the first step in the planning process. The RMP does not represent the final implementation plan for decisions, although site specific actions are identified in an RMP. The activity and project planning phase generally provides the guidance on implementing decisions, actions, cost phasing, scheduling, maintenance, and monitoring, involving areas where extensive capital expenditures are required. Program specific activity plans (i.e., Allotment Management Plans (AMPS), Habitat Management Plans (HMPs), Watershed Management Plans) are prepared in advance of implementing decisions made in the RMP. When several program priorities require activity plans in a common geographic area, a coordinated activity plan will be prepared to avoid redundant analysis.

Support actions and activity plans will be required to implement the various alternatives in the RMP and thus constitute part of the decision process. These support actions would be common to the planning, production, and protection alternatives in which projects are proposed to implement decisions. The subjects covered and intensity of management identified in activity plans would be dependent on the alternative selected. The support actions are identified by resource program and presented in Appendix Support-1.

## V. Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Detailed Study

The following were considered as alternative methods of resolving issues or programs required by FLPMA to be analyzed but were eliminated from detailed analysis due to technical, legal, and/or other constraints.

## A. No Grazing

The elimination of livestock grazing from all public lands was considered as a possible method of resolving grazing, wildlife, and watershed conflicts. Based upon interdisciplinary analysis during criteria development and issue identification steps of the planning process, an across-the-board, no-grazing alternative for all public lands, was eliminated from further consideration. Where site specific conflicts could be resolved by reducing the level of livestock grazing (i.e., some crucial big game winter range, riparian areas) they are analyzed in either the Planning or the Protection alternative. The following reasons contributed to eliminating the no grazing alternative from further analysis:

- l. Resource condition problems, including rangeland vegetation, watershed, and wildlife habitat would not be resolved universally by total prohibition of livestock grazing. Those areas where elimination of livestock would resolve conflicts have been identified and are incorporated in the Protection Alternative.
- 2. Grazing was not the cause agent creating the issues, and the elimination of grazing would not resolve the issue.
- 3. Public comments received during the issue identification and criteria development steps indicated a general acceptance of livestock grazing as an integral aspect of public lands use provided that such grazing is properly managed.
- 4. Elimination of livestock grazing on public lands would result in a significant economic impact to permittees and local economies. This would be especially prevalent in the region's smaller communities such as Antimony, Beaver, Milford, Minersville, New Castle, Panguitch, Paragonah, and Parowan which have a particularly high dependence on the agricultural sector.

#### B. Wilderness

Spring Creek Canyon Wilderness Inventory Unit (UT-040-148) was designated a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) in 1982. However, a Secretarial decision pertaining to WSAs of less than 5,000 acres (47 FR 58372) dropped the unit from further suitability analysis, and it will not be addressed in the RMP/EIS.

All lands which were deleted from wilderness study status under Section 603 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 by this decision are to be managed according to <u>Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review</u> (IMP), Instruction Memo No. 83-237 and associated changes 1, 2, and 3, and the provisions of 43 CFR 3809. IMP will be continued on the Spring Creek Canyon Inventory Unit pending resolution of current litigation.

If the Spring Creek Inventory Unit is reinstated to WSA status by court order, analysis of impacts would be addressed in a statewide EIS. This statewide EIS will be used in deciding whether or not to recommend a WSA for wilderness designation for consideration by Congress. Recommendations will not appear in the RMP.

## C. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)

Based upon review of the program criteria for the identification of ACECs, (Federal Register of August 7, 1979, (44 FR 46386-46401), it was determined that none of the lands in CBGA planning area currently meet the ACEC criteria of:

- 1) Relevance. There shall be present a significant historic, cultural, or scenic value; a fish or wildlife resource or other natural system of process; or natural hazard; or
- 2) Importance. The above described value, resource, system, process, or hazard shall have substantial significance and values. This generally requires qualities of more than local significance and special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern. A natural hazard can be important if it is a significant threat to human life or property.

Therefore, no ACEC will be identified for further consideration in the EIS. The identification of ACECs is not, however, based upon a one-time review of the ACEC criteria. Rather, consideration is dependent upon changing needs or requirements for special management attention. Therefore, the review of public lands for ACEC identification will continue on a case-by-case basis.

## D. Legislative Actions

Important current public issues such as the State of Utah's State land pattern consolidation proposal known as Project Bold and the Paiute Restoration Bill have been given full consideration for inclusion as planning issues. These public issues have not been included in this plan, however, because they require legislative action for enactment and, as such, are outside the application of the Bureau planning process. Information developed for this planning effort and the multiple resource interactions that are analyzed are expected to be of great value in assessing and mitigating the effects of these actions as they take place.

## VI. Comparison of Outputs / Allocations and Summary of Impacts

Table 2.3 summarizes the major lands allocations and resource outputs that would occur under each alternative. Identified under the Impacts sections are the expected environmental consequences under each alternative. For additional information regarding the effects of each alternative, refer to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.

Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element

TABLE 2.3 - Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element (Continued)

G E E	Plan Element al Leasing	Allocation/ Plan Output and Element Impacts Coal Leasing Available	Unit of Measure	Alternative No Action	Alternative Planning 37,000	Alternative Production	Alternative Protection
	1	for further considera- tion for underground mining	Minerals (Unsuita- bility crf- teria ap- plied)				
		Unsuitable for surface mining	Acres Fed. Minerals (Unsuita- bility cr1- teria ap- plied.	٥	3,900	3,900	3,900
		Unsuitable for Surface Occupancy for local mining	Acres Fed. Minerals (Multiple resource inter- actions	0	• ~	0	2,800
		Suitable for surface mining	Acres Fed. Minerals	0	33,100	33,100	33,100 <u>1</u> /
		Impacts:		Coal unavailable for leasing pending com- pletion of coal leas- ing screening process.	Coal available for further considera- tion for leasing - long-term impacts to visual resources miti- gated on 2,800 acres.	Coal avallable for leasing - visual resource Class II objectives exceeded on 2,800 acres.	Coal available for leas- ing - maximum protection afforded to visual re- sources on 2,800 acres.
Off-Road Vehicle		Open	Acres of Fed. Surface	1,071,400	1,057,300	1,071,400	970,200
		Closed	Acres of Fed. Surface	0	14,100	0	101,200
		Limited	Acres of Fed. Surface	0	0	0	0
		Impacts:		No impact to ORV users. Some sensitive re- sources impacted (i.e. CDWR, riparian, rap- tors, Utah prairie dogs, etc.)	No significant impact to ORV users. Ripari- an habitat protected. Some impacts to Utah prairie dogs, sage grouse, crucial big	Same as No Action.	500 OPV users displaced to adjacent lands by seasonal restrictions to protect sensitive resources. Sensitive resources receive maximum protection.

1/ Surface occupancy and surface disturbing activities would be prohibited, but coal would be available for leasing by underground mining.

TABLE 2.3 - Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element (Continued)

	Resource	Plan Element	Allocation/ Output and Impacts	Unit of Measure	Alternative No Action	o Action	Alternative Planning	Planning	Alternative	Alternative Production	Alternative	Alternative Protection
		Land Treated	Land Treated Acres Treated	Acres Fed. Surface	1,	000,1	8	8,200		0		8,200
4.	Wildlife	Big game Habitat			Crucial Wi Habitat Ha	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat
		Deer	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	2,500	11,300	16,700	156,800	10,800	277,300	13,500	144,300
			Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	76,800	803,400	65,000	655,600	68,300	173,800	69,200	675,700
			Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface		15,900	1,000	006'9	20,700	0	0	0
			Impact:		Net Changes: 900 acres of CDNR and 4,500 acres of deer habitat would deteriorate. Remainder of	DWR and deer deterior- r of ined.	Net Changes: 15,700 acres of CDWR and 149,900 acres of deer habitat would improve. Remainder of habitat maintained.	es: res of CDWR DO acres of tat would Remainder t maintained.	Net Changes: 9,900 acres of CDWR would deteriorate, 277,300 acres of deer habitat would improve. Remainder of habitat	of CDWR orate, is of deer d improve.	Net Changes: 13,500 acres and 144,300 habitat woul Remainder of	Met Changes: 13,500 acres of CDWR and and 13,500 acres of derhabitat would improve. Remainder of the habitat maintained.
2-28		EIK	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	٥	0	0	4,400	100	8,100	700	1,500
			Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	6,100	19,700	6,300	15,100	6,200	12,000	5,600	18,600
			Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	200	400	0	700	0	0	0	0
			Impacts:		Net Changes: 200 acres of CEMR and 400 acres of elk habi- tat would deteriorate and the remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	EWR and 1k habi- riorate der of uld be	Net Changes: 3,700 acres of elk habitat would improve and the remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	of elk d improve inder of would be	Net Changes: 100 acres of CEWR and 8,100 acres of elk habi tat would improve. The remainder of the habi-	Net Changes: 100 acres of CEMR and 8,100 acres of elk habt- tat would improve. The remainder of the habi- tat would be maintained.	Net Changes: 700 acres of CEWR and 1,500 acres of elk hab tat would improve. Th remainder of the habi- tat would be maintaine	Net Changes: 700 acres of CEMR and 1,500 acres of elk habi- tat would improve. The remainder of the habi- tat would be maintained.
		Antelope	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	0	2,500	0	39,300	0	29,300	900	75,600
			Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	4,000 2	293,300	4,090	250,600	0	266,600	3,100	220,200
			Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	0	0	0	6,000	4,000	0	0	0
			Impacts:		Net Changes: Z,500 acres of antelope habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be main- tained.	antelope improve. of the be main-	Net Changes: 33,300 acres of ante- lope habitat would im- prove. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	uges: fores of ante- oitat would im- The remainder babitat would tained.	Net Changes: 4,000 acres of CAWR would deteriorate and 29,300 acres of ante- lope habitat would im- prove. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	iges: rres of CAWR strenorate and scres of ante- itat would im- The remainder abitat would	Net Changes: 900 acres of CAWR and 75,600 acres of ante- lope would improve. T remainder of the habi- tat would be maintaine	let Changes: 300 acres of CAMR and 75,600 acres of ante- lope would improve. The remainder of the habi- tat would be maintained.

Resource	Flan Element	allocation Cutput and Impacts	رامان دوا Reasure	Alternative No Action	Alternative Planning	Alternative Production	Alternative Protection
	Wildlife Habitat Areas	Habitat Management Plans	Number Completed	က	10	m	01
		Impacts:		Management objectives would be maintained on 3 WHAs and not achieved on 7 areas.	Nanagement objectives would be achieved on all WHAs.	Same as No Action.	Same as Planning Alterna- tive.
	Forage Deer Elk Antelope	Forage Demand Forage Demand Forage Demand	AU1s AU1s AU1s	15,500 330 410	15,500 - 31,000 330 - 1,500 410 - 1,700	15,500 330 410	31,000 1,500 1,700
		Impacts:		No change from existing situation.	Up to 12,400 addi- tional AUNs for deer, 1,170 AUNs for elk, and 1,290 AUNs for antelope.	Same as No Action.	12,400 additional AUIs available for deer, 1,170 additional AUIs available for elk and 1,290 additional AUIs available tional AUIs available for antelope.
5. Riparian	Habitat Condition	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	0	23	0	75
2-29		Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	410	410	410	335
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	39	16	39	0
		Impacts:		Net Changes: 39 acres of habitat condition would de- cline and 410 acres of riparian habitat would be maintained. Impacts attributed to 11 vestock grazing.	Net Changes: 7 acres of riparian habitat would improve and 410 acres would be maintained through improved riparian habi- tat management.	Net Changes: Same as No Action Alternative.	Net Changes: 75 acres of riparian hab- 1tat would improve due to the elimination of live- stock grazing within ri- parian areas by fencing.
Fisheries	Habitat Condition	Habitat Improved	Miles of Stream	0	2.3	0	5.8
		Habitat Maintained	Miles of Stream	30.3	32.7	29.0	29.2
		Habitat Declined	Miles of Stream	4.7	0	0.0	0
		Impacts:		Net Changes: Fisheries habitat condition would decline on 4.7 miles of streams as the result of livestock grazing of riparian habitat. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	Net Changes: 2.3 miles of fisheries habitat would improve as the result of elimination of livestock grazing. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	Net Changes: 6 miles of fisheries 6 miles of fisheries habitat condition would decline as the result of livestock grazing. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	Net Changes: 5.8 miles of fisheries habitat would improve as the result of elimination of livestock grazing. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.

THE CAME - STREET OF STREET, C.7. PRICE

TABLE 2.3 - Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element (Continued)

6. Soils watershed Condition Acres Fed.  Condition Class Condi	Resource	Plan Element	Allocation/ Output and Impacts	Unit of Neasure	Alternative No Action	Alternative Planning	Alternative Production	Alternative Protection
Forestry Use Authort - Sustained Cords   19,000 acres of critical seasonal grazing would watershed would increase continued ensoin prove to moderate problems on 10,20 acres errsion class as the critical errois on class. High on that the remaining critical states as a society of the cash into class as a society of the cash into class as a society of the cash into class as a society of the remaining critical states as a society of the remaining critical in 10,000 acres would be errois on state of natural causes as a condition class as a society of natural causes as a condition class as a society of natural causes as a condition class as a society of natural causes as a condition class as a society of natural causes as a condition of natural causes as a condition of natural causes as a condition acres as a result of natural or natural causes as a condition acres as a result of natural causes as a condition acres as a result of natural causes are as a result of natural causes as a result of natural causes are as a re	Sof1	Watershed Condition (Critical	i on red	Acres Fed. Surface	0	7,000	8,400	6,400
Impacts:   No change: Continuous 7,000 acres of critical cause continued erasion of ass as the problems on 1,827 acres for the cassonal grazing would matershed would include erasion class as the problems on 1,827 acres in result of land treated the remaining critical scales as a sociated with unstable grazing practices. The remaining critical scales as a sociated with unstable grazing practices. The remaining critical scales as a sociated with unstable grazing practices. The remaining acres would be changed.    Forestry   Use Authori-Sustained   Cords   Ho Limit   Cong-term demand met. Short and long-term lungacts:   Long-term demand met. Short and long-term depoted grazing practices. The cast of stand cut over and sustained stand partially met. Satisfied woodland grazing practices. The cast of stand cut over and sustained stand partially met. Sustained yield pendapolically met. Sustained yield pendapolically met. Short and long-term depoted. Sustained stand cut over and sustained yield pendapolically met. Sustained yield pendapolically met. Sustained yield pendapolical sustained sustain		Erosion)		Acres Fed. Surface	25,800	18,800	17,400	19,400
Forestry Use Authori- Sustained Cords No Limit 3,750  Harvested Cords Nort-term demand met. Short and long-term language artistic Condition  Range Intensive Allotments Number of Grazing System  Acres Fed. 413,000 acres as a result of Surface Condition and Condition and Condition are Cattle System  Acres Fed. 413,000 acres as a result of System  Acres Fed. 413,000 acres as a result of System  Acres Fed. 413,000 acres as a result of System  Acres Fed. 413,000 acres as a result of Surface Ordinary Surface Ordinary Sheep Cattle Sheep  Condition Surface Condition System  Fair Condition System System  Fair Condition System System  For Condition System Sheep Condition System Syst			Impacts:		No change: Continuous seasonal grazing would cause continued erosion problems on 11,827 acres of the 25,800 acres in critical erosion class. The remaining critical erosion is the result of natural causes associated with unstable soils.		8,400 acres of critical watershed would improve as the result of 6,200 acres of land treatments and improved grazing practices. The remaining acres would be stabilized in current erosion class.	6,400 acres ( watershed woo watershed woo watershed woo waters to Flammand improved acres would fin current e
Impacts:	1			Cords	No Limit	3,750	0	1,200
Range Grazing System         Allotments Allotments         27         85           System         Acres Fed.         413,000         840,000           Surface Land Acres Fed.         Acres Fed.         0         70,000           Treatments Treated Surface Impacts: Percent of Treated Surface Fed.         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Lion:         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Condition         Cattle Sheep Cattle Shee			Impacts:		Short-term demand met. Long-term demand not satisfied, Noodland stand cut over and depleted.	Short and long-term demand partially met. Products harvested at sustained yield pending construction of additional access. Sustained yield base reduced by 51,000 acres as a result of land treatments.	Short-term demand met through salvage of woodland products from treated acres (chaining). Long-term demand not satisfied. Land treatments would remove all woodlands from sustained yield base.	Short-term and long-term demand partially met. Products harvested at sustained yield. Sustained yield base reduced by 102,800 acres as a result of lack of access and land treatments.
Acres Fed. 413,000 640,000  Surface Acres Fed. 0 70,000  Impacts: Percent of Cattle Sheep Cattle Sheep Condition  Good 80% 49% 49% 39% 39% 11%	1	Intensive Grazing System	Allotments	Number of Allotments	27	85	115	83
Acres         Acres Fed.         0         70,000           Impacts:         Percent of Limpacts:         Cattle Sheep         Cattle Sheep <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Acres Fed. Surface</td> <td>413,000</td> <td>840,000</td> <td>973,100</td> <td>651,200</td>				Acres Fed. Surface	413,000	840,000	973,100	651,200
Impacts:         Percent of Rangelands         Cattle Sheep         Sheep           Range Condi- Rangelands         10%         26%         26%           Good Condition         37%         41%         35%         35%           Poor Condition         49%         49%         39%         39%		Land Treatments	Acres Treated	Acres Fed. Surface		ę.	736	- 1
tion Condition \$ 14% 10% 26% 26% 8 Condition \$ 37% 41% 35% 35% Condition \$ 49% 49% 39% 39% 1			Impacts: Range Condi- tion:	Percent of Rangelands		}	Cattle Sheep	Cattle Sheep
% 37% 41% 35% 35% 35% 3			Good Condition	94			80% 80%	18% 11%
<b>2</b> 49 <b>2</b> 49 <b>2</b> 39 <b>2</b> 39 <b>2</b>			Fair Condition				9% 5%	40% 42%
			Poor Condition				11% 7%	42% 47%

TABLE 2.3 - Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Dubputs and Impacts by Plan Element (Continued)

1								
	Resource	Plan Element	Allocation/ Output and Impacts	Unit of Neasure	Alternative No Action	Alternative Planning	Alternative Production	Alternative Protection
2-31					As the result of no change in existing grazing management practices: less than % increase in rangelands in good condition, 2% decrease in rangelands in lands in poor range condition for cattle; and a % a decrease in rangelands in good condition, 2% decrease in lands in fair condition, 2% decrease in lands in fair condition, 1% increase in lands in poor condition for sheep.	Primarily, as the result of land treatments and improved management practices: 30% increase in rangelands in good condition and largelands in fair condition and largelands in poor condition for cattle; and a 45% increase in rangelands in good condition. By decrease in lands in fair condition and a 12% decrease in lands in fair condition and a 12% decrease in lands in fair condition for sheep.	Primarily, as the result of land treatments and improved management practices: 7% increase in rangelands in good condition, 75% decrease in rangelands in poor condition, and for cattle; and an 83% increase in rangelands in fair condition, 75% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and and 7% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and and 7% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and and 7% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and and 7% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and and 7% decrease in rangelands in fair condition for sheep.	Primarily as the result of limiting livestock grazing to 403 of estimated grazing capacity on 38 allotents, and implementation of 56 new grazing systems, 125 increase in rangelands in fair condition, 9% decrease in rangelands in poor condition for cattle; and 7% increase in rangelands in poor condition for cattle; and 7% increase in rangelands in fair condition and a 2% decrease in rangelands in fair condition and a 2% decrease in rangelands in fair condition for sheep.
		Stocking Levels	Forage Demand (long-term)	Aunts	61,700	88,100	214,800	41,300
			Impac <b>ts:</b>		Livestock forage production would increase slightly by 400 AUIs as the result of licensing of AUIs below estinated carrying capacity on 14 allotments.	Primarily as the re- sult of land treat- ment and improved grazing practices, 20,900 additional AUIs would be pro- vided for livestock.	Primarily as the result of land treatments, 150,000 AUIs additionally would be provided for livestock.	Primarily as the result of limiting livestock grazing to 40% of esti- mated grazing capacity on 30 allotments with crucial deer winter range 14,600 fewer AUIIs would be available for live-
-	9. WITH Horses	Herd Size	Herd Size	Number of Horses	15 to 30 head.	Same as No Action.	Same as No Action.	Same as No Action.
·			Impacts;		The equivalent of an average removal of 3-5 horses/year. The current ability of the herd and the existing compatibility of uses on the area would be maintained.	Same as No Action.	Same as No Action.	Same as No Action.

TABLE 2.3 - Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element (Continued)

Resource	Plan Element	Allocation/ Output and Impacts	Unit of Measure	Alternative No Action	Alternative Planning	Alternative Production	Alternative Protection
10. Visual Resources	VRN Manage- ment Classes	Areas within seach VRM Class:					
		VRM Class I	Acres Fed. Surface	0	0	0	
		VRM Class II	Acres Fed. Surface	0	009'89	68,600	68,600
		VRM Class III	Acres Fed. Surface	0	102,400	102,400	102,400
		VRN Class IV	Acres Fed. Surface	0	900,400	900,400	900,400
2-32		Impacts:		Visual resources not protected by VRH class objectives. Visual resources would be negatively impacted longterm.	Short-term impacts to visual resources as a result of oil and gas exploration land treatments, long-term VRH ob- jectives would be met.	Short-term impacts to visual resources as a result of oil and gas exploration, corridor development and land treatments. Long-term impacts from land treatments on 736,000 arres	Short-term and long- term VR1 objectives met.
11. Economics	Economic Impacts:	Change in Regional Employment	Number of Jobs	0	98	94	25
		Change in Regional Income	Million Dollars	0	\$1.8	\$2.2	<b>\$.</b> 03
		Change in Annual Hunting Related Expenditures	Thousands of Dollars	0	0-\$704	0	\$704
		Change in Annual Wood Cutting Related Expenditures	Thousands of Dollars	0	-\$356	-\$551	-\$479
		Change in Average Annual Ranch Net Income	Dollars	0	\$6,400	\$32,000	\$600
		Impact Summary:	у:	No change in regional economy.	Modest beneficial impact,	Substantial beneficial impact.	No significant change in economic benefits.

## VII. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

A complete monitoring and evaluation plan cannot be produced until a final Resource Management Plan is chosen and an implementation schedule has been developed. This will occur subsequent to the Final EIS/RMP and will be utilized to assess the effects of decisions and on-the-ground activities over the life of the plan. The primary function of the monitoring and evaluation plan will be the ongoing assessment of the following:

- Actions are following the implementation schedule (subject to the availability of funding and work force).
- 2) Actions are effectively contributing to the resolution of the issues.
- 3) Required mitigation measures are being employed as prescribed.
- 4) Consistency with other State and local plans.
- 5) Assess the continued validity of decisions in light of changing conditions and/or the need for planning updates or revisions.

Overall RMP monitoring and evaluation reports shall be produced and be available for public review at intervals established by the District Manager of not more than 5 years.

## VIII. General Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the decisions made by the District Manager through the adoption of a Final Resource Management Plan and subject to future funding and work force availability would be as follows.

<u>Lands Actions</u>. All lands actions including the availability of lands for disposal, exchanges, corridor designations, etc. could begin upon final adoption of the RMP.

<u>Minerals</u>. Adjustment of existing oil and gas leasing categories would become effective upon adoption of an RMP, but on-the-ground application of new categories would not occur until existing leases expire and/or new lease applications are received. Consideration of coal lands for leasing could begin upon adoption of the RMP.

 $\underline{\text{Forestry}}$ . Specified use authorization for forest products could begin upon adoption of the RMP.

Range. Use adjustments (stocking rates and/or seasons of use) could begin 30 days after publication of the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS). The RPS is normally published within 5 months of the Final EIS. Adjustments would be accomplished over a 5 year period. New systems (agreements, systems, or AMPs) and rangeland treatments could be implemented after 30 days from the publication of the RPS.

 $\underline{\text{Soil and Water}}$ . Implementation of soil and water treatments and structures could begin upon adoption of the RMP.

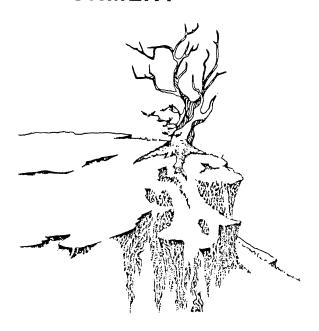
 $\underline{\text{Wildlife}}$ . Implementation of wildlife habitat management plans and treatments or structures could begin upon adoption of the RMP.

Recreation. Off-road vehicle designations and implementation plan could begin within 1 year of adoption of the RMP and should be completed by 1987.

 $\underline{\text{Fire}}$ . The existing District fire mobilization plan would be continued and would be unaffected by the implementation of the RMP.

 $\underline{\text{Visual Resource Management}}$ . Application of VRM classes and designation of class objectives could begin upon adoption of the RMP.

## CHAPTER 3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT



### I. Introduction

This chapter summarizes the various physical, biological, and socioeconomic characteristics of the planning area which are affected by or would affect the resolution of the five planning issues discussed in Chapter 1. Much of the information presented here is summarized from the CBGA Management Situation Analysis (MSA) which is a compilation of detailed issue-associated resource data. The purpose of this chapter is to provide the reader with an understanding of the significant resources of the area, their interrelationships and interactions, and the types and significance of management problems that currently exist.

## II. Setting

The Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony (CBGA) planning area (Map 1.1) is comprised of four individual planning units and is administered through three separate resource areas (RA): Beaver River RA (Cedar and Beaver planning units), Kanab RA (Garfield planning unit), and the Escalante RA (Antimony planning unit).

The topographic setting of the planning area is characteristic of the basin and range province of the Intermountain West. Typically there are broad, relatively flat, alluvial valley floors with elevations of 5,000 to 6,000 feet bordered by a series of mountain ranges which vary in elevation from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. In general, BLM administered lands occupy the lower elevations. Climatologically, the planning area is characteristic of what is commonly called the "high" or "cold" desert, with hot summers (90 degrees to 100 degrees F) and moderate to cold winters (20 degrees to below 0 degrees F).

Socioculturally, the area has had a relatively long history of resource use and development. First settlement of the area, by those of European descent, was during the latter half of the 1800s. Since that time, agricultural pursuits, primarily livestock ranching, have dominated the character of the general region. Some mining of iron ore near Cedar City and

coal, primarily from the Kolob and New Harmony deposits, has occurred periodically in the area in the past. These mines generally were to provide for local coal needs and smelter needs at U.S. Steel, with the last of the iron mines ceasing operation in 1980. In recent times, the dominance of the agricultural sector on the economy has given way somewhat to the service sector. This is an indication of the heavy reliance of the area economy on tourism attracted by the several National Parks, Monuments, and Recreation Areas of the region. Despite heavy visitation to the region, much of its rural western character has been retained through its small cities and towns and its large open expanses.

# III. Organization of the Chapter

In the following sections, specific information describing the planning area is provided. This information is organized by BLM resource management programs and resources and is portrayed to provide the reader with an understanding of the current uses of the various resources and the existence and extent of resource problems. The topic areas discussed are as follows: A) Air Quality, B) Climate, C) Water Resources, D) Lands, E) Minerals, F) Recreation, G) Wildlife, H) Riparian/Fisheries Habitat, I) Soils, J) Forestry, K) Range, L) Wild Horses, M) Visual Resources, N) Cultural Resources, and O) Economics.

## A. Air Quality

The CBGA planning area is generally classified as Class II under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations in the Clean Air Act of 1977. This means well controlled industrial growth is acceptable. However, Zion National Park and Bryce National Park are Class I areas. Class I means that very little degradation of air quality values (including visibility) will be acceptable.

Generally the CBGA planning area meets or exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Air quality is generally excellent with visibility commonly 60-70 miles (Vermillion URA, 1978). Air quality has been monitored in Warner Valley (13 miles east of St. George) and is being monitored in Zion National Park directly adjacent to Cedar planning unit. Pollution levels at these sites are below Class II standards (Kanab-Escalante EIS, 1980). Occasionally, inversion conditions exist in the valley locations, leading to high particulate buildup. This has been attributed to increased particulates from wood-burning stoves. Current geothermal operations at the Roosevelt site meet existing Federal air quality standards. Impacts to air quality from future geothermal development would be determined following submission of a plan of operation.

Impacts to air quality could result if coal deposits were developed in the planning area, but specific impacts cannot be determined until a mining plan is submitted. See Minerals Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, Alternatives 1 and 2, for a discussion of coal leasing and development procedures. Current air quality enforcement authority pertaining to coal and geothermal lies with the State of Utah. It is anticipated that none of the actions proposed under this plan would affect air quality; therefore, this resource will not be addressed in Chapter 4.

#### B. Climate

Climate and precipitation within the planning area have large variations due to changes in elevation. Precipitation ranges from 8 to 11 inches in the valley locations to 20 to 25 inches in the mountainous areas. Total precipitation is equally divided between winter Pacific storms producing snow and high intensity summer thunderstorms resulting from moisture originating in the Gulf of Mexico. Potential evapotranspiration normally exceeds the annual precipitation by 3 to 5 times.

Annual temperatures vary from winter lows of 20 degrees to 25 degrees F below zero to 90 degrees to 100 degrees F during July and August. The frost-free season varies from 45 to 60 days in the mountains to 120 to 150 days in the lowest valleys. None of the proposed actions would affect the region's climatic regime, so climate is not carried forward into Chapter 4 for Impact analysis.

#### C. Water Resources



Water drainage within the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning units occurs in two major drainage basins. Most of the planning area is drained into the Great Basin except for a small portion which drains into the Colorado River via the Virgin River.

The Great Basin drainages are characterized by small creeks that headwater at high elevations, usually on National Forest land. The Garfield and Antimony planning units are drained by the Sevier River. The east fork of the Sevier River headwaters on the Paunsaugunt Plateau, near Bryce Canyon National Park, and runs north and west until it joins the main fork of the Nevter near the town of Kingston, just a few miles north of the district boundary. The average flow from this river is 77 cubic feet per second (cfs), based on 68 years of record.

The main fork of the Sevier headwaters on the Markagunt Plateau, west and south of the town of Panguitch, also flows to the north. The average flow, based on 67 years of record, is 1.% cfs. This river continues to flow north and west until it drains into the Sevier Lake. The Cedar-Beaver planning unit drainages are smaller than the Sevier River. The major streams

are Coal Creek and the Beaver River, with average flow of 32.2 cfs, (45 years record) and 35.2 cfs (67 years record) respectively (USDI, Geological Survey, 1981).

Most of the water from these streams and all other streams within the planning area is used for irrigation, livestock and wildlife watering, and for fisheries. Any remaining water from the streams in the Cedar and Beaver planning units seeps into the valley fill becoming part of the groundwater regime.

The springs within the area are mostly associated with higher elevations. The water from these springs usually flows for short distances before seeping back into the ground. Water quality is fair with the main problem being sediment loading of the streams. There are numerous dry washes within the unit that only flow in response to snowmelt or high intensity rainfall events.

The remaining small portion of the unit is drained by the Virgin River, which headwaters on the Cedar Mountain east of Cedar City. The main drainages in this area are Crystal Creek and O'Neil Gulch. This area is characterized by high elevation vegetation and massive rock outcrops of Navajo sandstone. Water quality is fair to good.

Groundwater within the planning area is mainly found in association with the alluvial deposits found in the valley bottoms. The depth to these aquifers generally gets shallower from the valley edge to the valley bottom. Depth to water in the valley bottom averages less than 100 feet. Aquifer recharge mostly occurs in the mountainous regions surrounding the area, although a small portion is due to precipitation directly on the valley areas. The main uses for groundwater within the area have been for irrigation, livestock watering, domestic, and industry. To the present, groundwater withdrawal has not exceeded recharge, except for scattered areas of intensive agricultural irrigation, near the communities of Minersville, Cedar City, and Parowan. Groundwater quality is generally good.

In general, although no correlation has been made between existing water quality data and previously completed Bureau projects, it is believed that little measurable effect on water quality or quantity has occurred. It is possible that some non-Bureau initiated activities, such as mining of coal, could have significant negative impacts on water resources, but these will be assessed on a case-by-case basis as land use proposals are received. For this reason, impact discussions on water resources are not carried into Chapter 4 for impact analysis.

Water quality has been sampled periodically on selected sources since 1975 within the planning area. These waters were sampled to determine their suitability for livestock and wildlife consumption. Of those water sources sampled only two were found to be unsuitable for use by livestock and wildlife due to unacceptable arsenic levels as shown below:

Planning Unit	Water Source	Allotment	SWA	Standard	Measured Concentration
				(Mg/L)	(Mg/L)
Beaver	Unnamed Seep	Hansen	S002	0.10	0.22
Cedar	Burton Well	Adams Well	C118	0.10	0.10

The Colorado Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 requires the Secretary of Interior to develop methods to reduce and/or prevent an increase of salinity in the Colorado River system.

This Act applies to three areas containing approximately 9,000 Federal surface acres. The Kolob Mountain area with 40 Federal surface acres is located approximately 20 miles southeast

of Cedar City. The area is drained by the Virgin River and is characterized by Navajo sandstone geology, sandy soils, and forest vegetation. There are presently no consumptive uses of this area. Navajo sandstone is classified as non to slightly saline (BLM, 1977), which would indicate little salt loading of the Colorado River system is coming from this area.

The Kanarra Creek area contains approximately 8,100 Federal surface acres and is 15 miles southwest of Cedar City. This area is also drained by the Virgin River and is characterized by Navajo sandstone geology, sandy soils, and pinyon-juniper and sagebrush vegetation. BLM currently allows livestock grazing on about 4,000 acres in the area. Because of the non to slightly saline nature of the soils, little salt loading of the Colorado River would be expected from the area.

The Alton area contains approximately 920 Federal surface acres and is located in the vicinity of Alton, Utah. This area is drained by Kanab Creek and is characterized by steep slopes and shallow sand-clay loam and clay-loam soils with sparse pinyon-juniper and shrub vegetation. The geology of the area consists mainly of Wahweap sandstone and tropic shale, both of which are classified as moderate to highly saline producing units (BLM, 1977). There is no present consumptive use of the area, due mainly to steep slopes. These types are contributing salt to the Colorado River system at a geologic rate. Present uses will likely not degrade this area further, nor is there an opportunity for reduction of the erosion rate.

BLM also administers approximately 8,200 subsurface acres on the Kolob Potential Coal Development Area within the Colorado Basin. The impacts of potential coal development on water quality were addressed in the Application of the Coal Unsuitability (Appendix Minerals-5) Criterion 19. The analysis of the criterion indicated that there was insufficient data available to assess the impacts of coal development on water quality. If and when a mine plan is submitted for analysis, impacts on water quality and quantity will be assessed. It is not anticipated that there would be interest in coal leasing or development within the next 20 years in the Kolob field.

### D. Lands

The 1,071,400 acres of public land in the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area are spread over five counties as shown in the table below:

#### Public Land Acreage By County

County	Acres	Percent of Total Public Land
Iron	591,500	55
Beaver	307,600	29
Garfield	169,100	16
Washington	2,400	Less Than 1
Kane	800	Less Than 1
	1.071.400	

Areas of private land are found primarily near communities and valley locations associated with agriculture. However, some higher mountain areas such as Cedar Mountain and Long Valley Junction are also primarily private land. The south half of Johns Valley contains large blocks of State land acquired through quantity and special grant selections.

Bureau land disposal practices have resulted in scattered land ownership patterns making much of the isolated public land inaccessible, difficult, and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands and not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency. The major areas of scattered public land patterns are the Escalante and Johns Valleys. Most of the productive agricultural land was patented under the homestead laws. The large blocks of private land in the higher elevations, such as Cedar Mountain and Long Valley Junction, were patented under the Stockraising Homestead Act.

Land disposals are usually handled on a case-by-case basis and often in response to individual requests to purchase public land. Planning documents have been written for the area, but they do not provide clear direction for land disposal actions and do not identify public land that meets FLPMA criteria for disposal.

Three exchange applications are pending, all of which are private exchanges. One in Garfield County involving 560 acres was initiated in the 1960s. One in 1970 involves nearly 5,000 acres in Beaver and Iron Counties, and the other involves 160 acres in Beaver County and was initiated in 1975.

Major urban areas in the resource area include Cedar City, Beaver, Milford, and Panguitch. Smaller communities are spread throughout the area. There are no cases where public land is identified as a hindrance to urban expansion and growth. However, there have been 710 acres of public land sold or leased to city and county governments under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. Airport patents and leases cover 440 acres.

#### Withdrawals

Withdrawals cover 11,040 acres of public land. These withdrawals are of five different types as follows:

	Acres
Public Water Reserves	6,300
Federal Power Site Reserve	1,100
Energy Projects	2,200
Watershed Classification	1,200
Administrative Sites	240
Total	11,040

The locations of these withdrawals can be found in the Management Situation Analysis. The purpose of the withdrawal is to protect public resources and facilities in the area or reserve. As such, the withdrawals have the segregative effect of removing the land from all forms of appropriation (settlement, sale, location, entry, etc.) under the public land laws,

including the mining laws, but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws. Grazing, recreation, and other nonconflicting uses are permitted within the withdrawals. The existing withdrawals have not presented any serious administrative problems or identifiable conflicts with other uses.

A review of the existing withdrawals was completed in 1982 and did not identify a need for any additional withdrawals. If there are any changes in the status of existing withdrawals or a need demonstrated for additional withdrawals, they will be processed on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, this subject will not be covered further in this document.

#### Land Use Authorizations

Land use authorizations average approximately 25 authorizations covering an estimated 400 acres annually. The most common of the authorizations are rights-of-way for roads, highways, telephone lines, electric transmission lines, water pipelines, communication sites, and water storage facilities.

Demand for land use authorizations such as permits, leases, and easements under the lands program is very limited. At present, there is only one lease application which is for a cabin site in the Mineral Range.

#### Corridors

Major existing rights-of-way are considered defacto corridors (Section 503 Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976). Examples of these include major powerlines, Interstate Highway 15, State Highways 21, 56, 127, 130, 253, and the Union Pacific Railroad from Lund to Cedar City. The only designated corridor in the planning area is one that was designated for the Union Pacific Railroad along the west boundary of the area during the development of the Pinyon Management Framework Plan (1982). Current and anticipated industry needs have been presented in the Western Regional Corridor Study (1980). The study identified 11 individual corridors that would affect the CBGA planning area; 7 of these are electrical transmission lines, 2 are for railways, and 1 each for natural gas and coal slurry pipelines. In order to minimize adverse environmental impacts and avoid the proliferation of separate rights-of-way, the RMP will evaluate these 11 corridors. The corridors will be designated to reduce the length of time required to approve rights-of-way applications. Standard mitigations will be attacked to help focus efforts in subsequent environmental assessments to site specific impacts.

There are no formal proposals or applications for rights-of-way which will be analyzed in the RMP. The impacts addressed in Appendix Lands-3 are provided to illustrate the typical impacts associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of railroads, power transmission lines, pipelines, and roads. Site specific impact analysis cannot be completed until specific proposals are submitted. Therefore, Chapter 4 will not describe specific impacts of corridor development but will address where, based upon the typical impacts found in Appendix Lands-3, conflicts may arise. These conflicts areas provide the focus for analysis in subsequent environmental assessments, when specific proposals are submitted (Map 3.1 depicts the location of these corridors and potential conflict areas).

Currently 6 of the 11 identified corridors contain existing rights-of-way. These corridors generally contain power transmission lines or roads. A specific analysis indicating how many additional rights-of-way could be placed in the proposed corridors, without prohibiting other land uses, has not been made. It appears, however, that most of the identified corridors would accommodate additional rights-of-way. Pipeline or transportation corridors in

## UTILITY AND TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

## UTILITY AND TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

## ELECTRICAL AND TRANSMISSION LINES

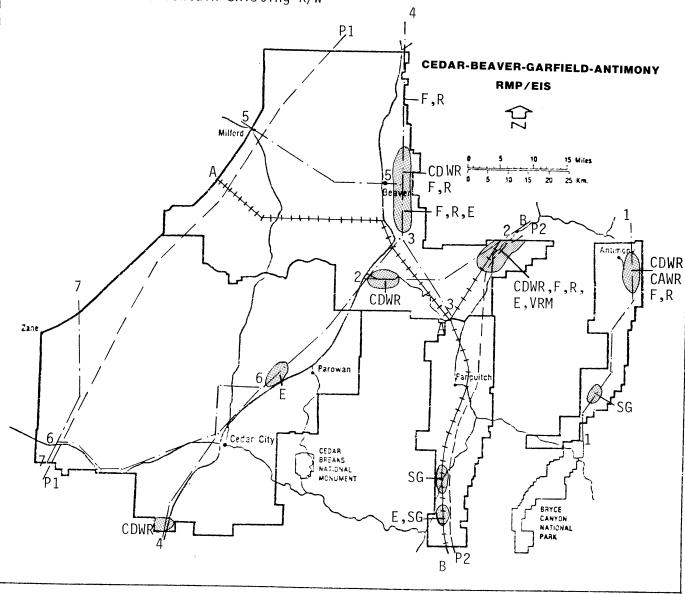
- 1. Contains existing R/W
- 2. Contains existing R/W
- 3. Does not contain existing R/W
- 4. Contains existing R/W
- 5. Contains existing R/W
- 6. Contains existing R/W
- 7. Contains existing R/W

## **PIPELINES**

- P-1 Natural Gas (Does not contain R/W)
- P-2 Coal Slurry (Does not contain R/W RAILROAD
  - A Does not contain existing R/W
  - B Does not contain existing R/W

## AREAS OF CONFLICT

- F- Fisheries Habitat
- R- Riparian Habitat
- E- Bald Eagle Roost Site
- VRM- Visual Resource Management Class II areas
- SG- Sage Grouse Strutting Areas
- CDWR- Crucial Deer Winter Range
- CAWR- Crucial Antelope Winter Range



Circleville Canyon, because of its restrictive topography, would require significant excavation and cut and fills, and would likely cause significant alteration of existing resources.

#### Trespass

Unauthorized use of public land does exist but has not presented an administrative problem. These trespasses fall into five major categories: occupancy, rights-of-way, agricultural, unauthorized enclosures, and unauthorized dumping. Trespasses occur primarily on small isolated tracts and in areas of complex land ownership patterns. New cases are not very frequent. Some trespass cases have been resolved in the past by selling the land to the trespasser.

#### Access

Most of the larger tracts of public land have legal public access via existing Federal, State, and county road systems. Many smaller tracts of public land do not have legal access. In most cases, such parcels do not have the resource values to justify public investment in acquiring access. Some small tracts along streams serve as important public recreation access points and require protection of existing legal access. The need for access will be considered on a case-by-case basis when the need is identified and will therefore not be covered further in this document.

#### E. Minerals



#### Locatable Minerals

The Wah Wah-Tushar Mineral Belt extends from the Nevada line eastward along an alignment of intrusive igneous rocks and into the south-central part of the State (Map 3.2). The western part of the belt partially lies within the Beaver planning unit. The belt includes the Gold Mountain (alunite), Cove Creek-Sulphurdale (native sulfur), and several other mining districts within the Beaver planning unit. Much of Utah's tungsten has been produced principally from the Mineral Range, although the area is presently inactive and no longer of major significance. Nearly all the native sulfur of Utah has come from the volcanic rocks in the Cove Creek-Sulphurdale area. The area is still active in producing sulfur (Moss, 1969).

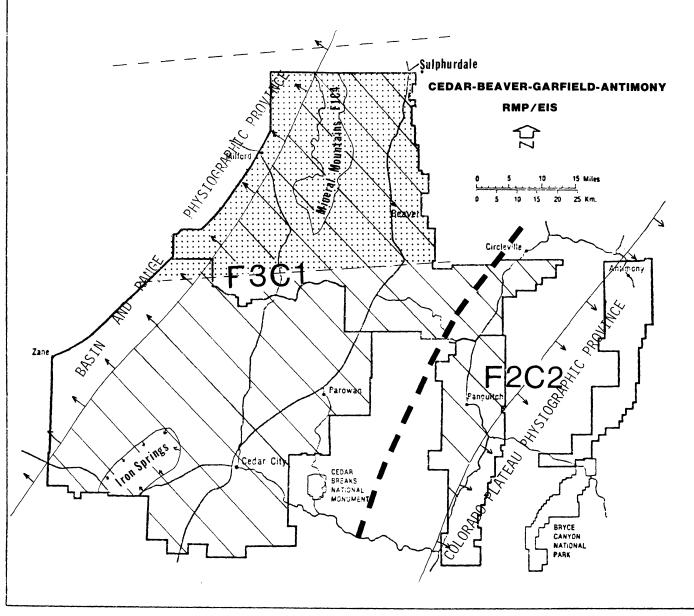
## MINERALS



WAH WAH TUSHER MINERAL BELT

HINGELINE

F3/C1 F2/C2 OIL AND GAS POTENTIAL FOR OCCURANCE (Chapter 3- Minerals for explanation)



Mear Cedar City, iron deposits of the Iron Springs District have been an important mineral **Potource**. They have supplied nearly all of Utah's iron ore and constitute most of Utah's iron **Potources**. The area is now inactive, but has potential for a resurgence with an improved **law!** market (Moss, 1969).

Migh quality limestone from the Claron Formation, on the west side of Johns Valley, has sometimal for use in coal plant scrubbers. One deposit was identified for use in the aban-mod Kaiparowits power plant project (USDI, BLM, 1976).

A few gemstone areas for onyx and agate are of minor significance in the Garfield planning (Noelling, 1975). Removal of this resource is largely of a casual nature at present.

Locatable minerals are managed under the Mining Law of 1872 as amended by the Federal Land Molicy and Management Act of 1976, to prevent "undue and unnecessary degradation." The law Polerve: the mining industry's statutory right to locate mining claims and pursue economic Corologment of the claims for mineral resources, while preventing undue or unnecessary Corologment on any lands not withdrawn from mineral entry. Thus, no planning decision is required that would substantially affect development of locatable minerals. Locatable mineral Corologment was not considered as an issue and will not be considered further, except as its Corologment impacts other resources.

#### Salable Minerals

Sand and gravel is a significant mineral resource in the planning area when located near **Dejor** highways and towns. The resource is abundant in the alluvial fans, and drainages are throughout the Cedar and Beaver planning units. Supply far exceeds demand.

Abundant sand and gravel resource can be found in most parts of the Garfield and Antimony planning units. The alluvial fans and stream terraces of the Sevier River Formation provide not the available sand and gravel in the Garfield area. In the mountain northwest of Panyottch, flat green building stone is periodically mined from volcanic formations.

Sale of mineral materials is an on-demand activity. Presently sufficient volumes of these materials exist to meet demand. Few conflicts exist related to the sale of mineral materials. Therefore, the sale of mineral materials will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

Salable mineral development was not considered as an issue and will not be considered further, except as its development impacts other resources.

#### (111 and Gas

Most of the planning area falls within an area known as the Transition Zone or Hingeline. The Hingeline is a southwest- to northeast-trending area (Map 3.2) which represents a transition from deep marine basin sedimentary deposition to the west to shallow water deposition to the east. Thrust faults breached the Hingeline, possibly producing oil and gas traps (Hill, 1976).

The greatest potential for oil and gas accumulation would be in deep (10,000 feet or greater) theoretical traps of the Hingeline which are yet unexplored. These potential traps may be related to the Overthrust Belt which runs through northern Utah into Wyoming and has produced large deposits of oil and gas in those areas. Thus, the Hingeline has the greatest potential for large oil and gas deposits in the planning area, primarily within the Cedar and Meaver planning units.

Projecting the potential for occurrence of oil and gas within the Cedar and Beaver planning units is highly speculative due to lack of drill data (Map 3.2). However, the potential for payoff with the discovery of a relatively large field appears to provide sufficient encouragement for some companies to take on the expense and risk of exploratory drilling in this area. Using the Department of Energy (DOE) rating system described below, most of the combined Cedar and Beaver planning units are rated F3 Cl for potential oil and gas occurrence (the Mineral Mountains excepted). Considerable interest has been expressed by industry in the form of geophysical exploration within these planning units. Increased drilling activity can be expected from a level of less than one well per year to perhaps one to three wells per year.

Department of Energy oil and gas potential rating system (DOE, 1981) is as follows:

#### FAVORABILITY

Fl: Tracts designated as having the lowest favorability, "Fl", for oil and gas will be within a geologic environment dominated by igneous and metamorphic rocks that constitute a regional basement at or near the surface; or by intense recent tectonic activity, particularly where characterized by pervasive fracturing or brecciation. In such areas, source rocks either do not exist or have been strongly altered, with concommitant loss of most of the contained volatiles and, in some cases, the alteration of remnant carbon to graphite. Similarly, traps or reservoir rocks either have not developed or have been altered or destroyed by intense igneous, metamorphic, and tectonic events. Consequently, in most of these present-day geologic environments any pre-existing concentrations of oil and gas would have been vaporized by the intensive heat, or lost to the hydrosphere or atmosphere upon a loss of confining pressure during fracturing and brecciation.

F2: The geologic environment of a tract rated at the "F2" level for oil and gas is considered to have a potential only for small, widely scattered oil and gas pools. The size of recoverable hydrocarbon accumulations in such an environment would be anticipated to be less than 10 million barrels of oil or, if gas, no more than 60 billion cubic feet (Volume grades D through F (Johnston, 1980, p. 1393)]. The cumulative thickness of sedimentary rocks in the "F2" geologic environment will generally be less than a few thousand feet thick. Such a relatively thin stratigraphic sequence generally limits the volume of both favorable source and reservoir rocks; hence the expected small size and low frequency of oil and gas pools. Moreover, any medium-size or larger accumulations that may have existed in earlier favorable environments in the area have since been destroyed or reduced in size by recent tectonic events and/or fresh water flushing.

F3: Tracts considered favorable for oil and gas at the "F3" level are within an environment that may contain either densely-spaced small pools, or scattered, moderately large pools. Recoverable fluid hydrocarbons are anticipated to be between 10 and 50 million barrels of oil, or between 60 and 300 billion cubic feet of gas [Volume grades B and C (Johnston, 1980, p. 1303)]. The geologic environment deemed likely to host such intermediate quantities of oil and gas would generally contain a sedimentary sequence less than 5,000 feet thick. This rock sequence must be heterogeneous in composition and contain at least one organically rich marine formation to provide a hydrocarbon source. Moreover, the geologic history of the area must be such that the presence of stratigraphic and structural traps can be reasonably inferred. Finally, evidence of possible fresh water flushing of potential reservoir rocks must be minimal.

F4: Tracts designated "F4" must be within a geologic environment that is favorable for large accumulations of oil and gas. Recoverable fluid hydrocarbons in such an environment

are anticipated to be more than 50 million barrels of oil, or if gas, more than 300 billion cubic feet [Volume grade A (Johnston, 1980, p. 1303)]. The geologic environment must include a heterogeneous sequence of sedimentary rocks with a thickness generally well over 5,000 feet. Organically rich marine source rocks should be relatively abundant. Numerous reservoir rocks and stratigraphic and structural traps must be confidently inferred to exist in the area based on its geologic history. Multiple oil and gas reservoirs stacked in vertical succession should be reasonably inferred to occur in this geologic environment. Recent tectonism must be at a minimum, if present at all. There should be no evidence of possible fresh water flushing of potential reservoir rocks.

#### CERTAINTY

- Cl: In the lowest level of certainty for oil and gas, "Cl", no direct data are available to support or refute the occurrence of petroleum within the tract, regardless of the level of geologic favorability. No wells have been drilled in or near the tract, nor are any oil or gas seeps, tar sands, or oil-impregnated sandstone deposits known in the vicinity. Positive evidence of resource occurrence is far removed from the tract, or is on a trend considered unrelated to the geology of the tract. Accordingly, the tract will not be within an "established" or generally accepted "potential" petroliferous province.
- C2: A lower intermediate level of certainty, "C2", for oil and gas again implies that no direct data (seeps, exploratory wells, or producing wells) occur within or very near the tract being evaluated. However, positive occurrence data must be available from the vicinity of the tract; thus the tract will probably be within a petroliferous province (basin) with at least one producing or formerly commercial oil and/or gas field. Seeps, shows, or productive wells that are present at some distance along a known productive trend are considered as stronger evidence for certainty than closer-in occurrences known to be off-trend. Thus, oil and gas shows as much as several miles away on-trend are better indications of certainty than those less than a mile distant but off-trend. Positive-occurrence data on parallel similar type trends, although at some distance, are considered evidence for at least a "C2" certainty.
- C3: The "C3", or higher-intermediate, degree of certainty for oil or gas requires the recognition of at least one seep, a show in an exploratory well, or a producing well from within or very near the tract being evaluated. Moreover, the tract will likely be within an established petroleum-producing province. If several wells have been drilled in or near the tract, at least one must have a strong show. A "C3" rating can also be used if the rating- team consensus deems that the extrapolation of nearby positive-direct data is stronger than for a "C2" certainty. [If a number of wells from within or near the tract have been drilled and all were dry, a C3 or C4 certainty rating would be applied in conjunction with a low favorability rating.]
- C4: The highest level of oil and gas certainty, "C4", is used only when the tract being evaluated lies within a well known, productive petroliferous province. Abundant and direct evidence such as seeps, shows, or producing wells occur within or immediately adjacent to the tract. [By definition, when a "C4" certainty is used with an "F1" favorability, the dual rating indicates with a high degree of certainty that commercial quantities of oil and gas do not occur in or near the tract.]

The Mineral Mountains in the Beaver planning unit have little or no potential for oil and gas occurrence because any oil and gas would have been driven off by the heat of the igneous intrusion and metamorphism, and most of the sedimentary source and trap rocks have been removed by erosion.

The Antimony and Garfield planning units are on the eastern fringe of the Hingeline and on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau (Map 3.2). Shows of oil and gas have been found in small anticlinal structures within a number of formations. The only current production of oil and gas in the vicinity of these planning units is from the moderately sized (21 million barrel) Upper Valley Oil Field in Garfield County 20 miles east of Antimony planning unit (Sharp, 1976). Additionally, potentially marketable carbon dioxide gas has been discovered in anticlinal structures near Escalante, 25 miles east of the Antimony planning unit. The presence of the Upper Valley Field and the carbon dioxide finds near Escalante indicate some potential exists for additional finds in similar anticlinal structures within the Garfield and Antimony planning units. Any fields discovered within these planning units are likely to be small due to a relatively thin sequence of sedimentary rocks compared to the main part of the Hingeline area to the east and due to faulting which is likely to have destroyed any large oil and gas traps. Using the DOE rating system, the combined Antimony and Garfield planning units are rated F2 C2 for potential of oil and gas occurrence. It is expected that one to two wells per year will be drilled within the combined Garfield and Antimony planning units.

All leasing within the planning area is noncompetitive (simultaneous and over-the-counter) because no area with known oil production potential has been discovered (Known Geologic Structure). Most of the planning area is held by oil and gas leases; however, leasing in the western parts of the Cedar and Beaver planning units has been less than in the rest of the planning area. Leasing levels and lease activities are expected to remain at about the same level in the Garfield and Antimony planning units over the planning horizon, unless significant oil and gas finds are made. The leasing levels are expected to increase along the main part of the Hingeline area, primarily in Cedar and Beaver planning units.

The current leasing policy for oil and gas employs a system of land categorization designed to protect natural and human resources while providing the maximum opportunity for oil and gas exploration and development. The four categories employed include: 1) Open - with standard stipulations, Category 1; 2) Open - with special stipulations, Category 2; 3) Open - with no surface occupancy, Category 3; and 4) Closed or suspended to leasing, Category 4. Most of the land in the CBGA planning area is currently Category 1 (93 percent). A more detailed description of the leasing categories is provided in Table 3.1 and Appendixes Minerals 1, 2, and 3.

Table 3.1 Existing Oil and Gas Leasing Categories

	Existing
Catagories and Stimulations	Situation Acres
Categories and Stipulations	<u> Acres</u>
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,500
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100
Seasonal No Surface Occupany - Crucial Deer Winter Range - Crucial Elk Winter Range - Raptor Nesting - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	36,200 0 4,100 7,500
<ul> <li>VRM Class II (Visual Resources)</li> <li>No Surface Occupancy         Within 400 Feet of Live Water         (Riparian Areas)</li> </ul>	0 1,300
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy) - Scenic Lands - Raptor Nesting - Recreation Sites - Recreation & Public Purposes,     Sites of Patents (R&PP) - Utah Prairie Dogs - Quichapa Lake (Riparian) - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground - Raptor Nesting Area - Riparian Area	34,300 22,700 900 3,000 2,200  0 1,000 0 4,500
Category 4 (No Leasing) - Scenic Lands - Recreation Sites - VRM Class II (Visual Resources) - Crucial Deer Winter Range - Crucial Elk Winter Range - Utah Prairie Dogs - Quichapa Lake (Riparian) - R&PP and Patent Lands - Recreation Sites	1,500 1,050 450 0 0 0 0 0 0

As a result of an interdisciplinary evaluation of the existing oil and gas category system in 1983, it was found that some areas are provided with more protection from oil and gas activities than is necessary to protect other resource values (MSA, Special Resource Protection, 1983) and that some areas with sensitive resources are not provided with protections.

#### <u>Geothermal</u>

All of the Roosevelt, Lund, and New Castle Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRAs) and portions of the Thermo Hot Springs and Cove Fort KGRAs fall within the CBGA area. However, these areas are relatively small, comprising about 60,000 acres, while the entire area with geothermal potential is much larger (see Map 3.3), comprising about 300,000 acres.

The Roosevelt Geothermal Field is presently one of the country's most important geothermal areas and is expected to produce commercial geothermal power in the near future. A 20 megawatt power plant is presently being constructed on the site. In addition, a recent exploratory well in the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale area within the CBGA area has apparently encountered geothermal steam in commercial quantities.

#### Coal

An estimated 450 million tons of coal underlie 20,200 acres of Federal coal estate of the Kolob Coal Field (Map 3.4) within the Cedar planning unit. The tonnage figure is based on data from numerous old mine locations, but almost no exporatory drilling has been done. Nearly all of the resource of the Kolob Field, within the Cedar planning unit, is underground minable coal of the Cretaceous Dakota Sandstone and Straight Cliffs Formations. The Upper Culver Zone of the Dakota has produced most of the coal from this part of the Kolob Field. Coal quality is only fair, averaging 11 percent ash, 5.8 percent sulfur, and 10,500 BTU/1b. The sulfur and ash values are relatively high and represent one of the biggest drawbacks to development of this part of the Kolob Field (Doelling, 1972).

Coal has been mined periodically in small tonnages, in the past, for home heating and use in the Cedar Canyon Power Plant. No development is presently taking place, and no new activity except minor exploration is expected to occur within the planning horizon. This part of the Kolob Field has little development potential because of the only fair coal quality combined with significant development problems related to transportation, very poor access, and lack of a defined market for the resource. There are presently no coal leases in the Cedar planning unit.

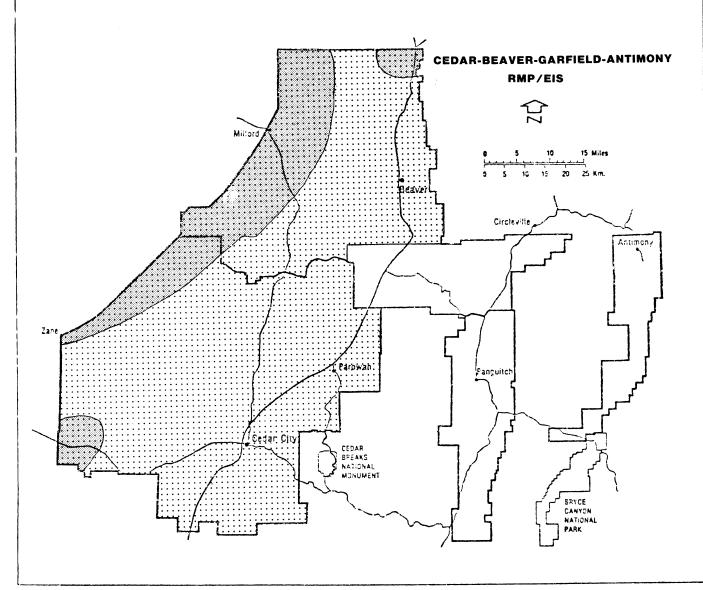
Only limited exploration has occurred in the Johns Valley Coal Field (Map 3.4) of the Antimony planning unit, and little is known about most of the resource. Good drill data is available for a small area near Widstoe Junction, where 26 million tons of reserves have been calculated (Doelling, 1978). Based on these data and few other data points, hypothetically a much as 500 million tons of underground minable coal could underlie the 15,900 acres of Federal coal estate within the planning unit. Confidence in this overall tonnage figure is very low because of the geologically complex nature of the field and the lack of sufficient data points. Near Widstoe Junction, coal was found in steeply inclined beds at depths of 400 to 600 feet. Coal thickness averaged 18 feet and coal quality was moderate, averaging 8.6 percent ash, 1.5 percent sulfur, and 9,500 BTU/lb (Doelling, 1978).

Problems in developing the Johns Valley Coal Field are: lack of market, mixed land ownership, lack of regional coal transportation system, potentially high mining costs related to underground mining of steeply inclined coal seams, the geologically complex nature of the coal field, and lack of coal resource data.

## GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

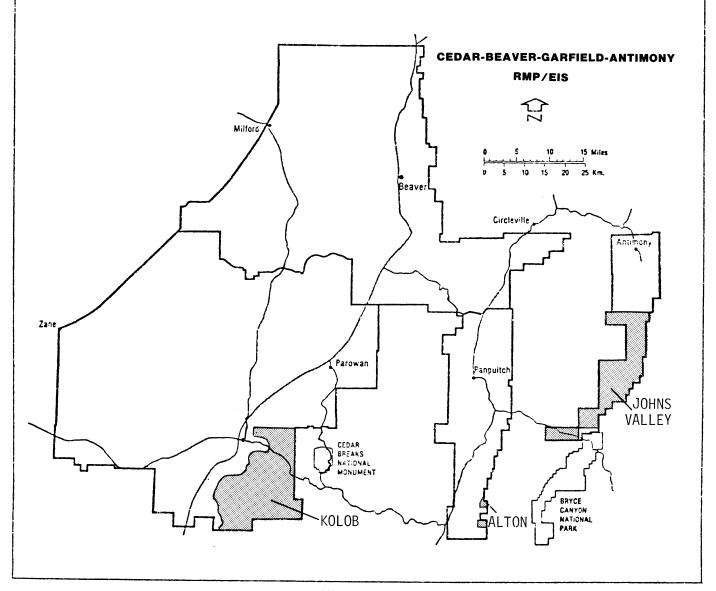
LANDS COVERED BY PREVIOUS GEOTHERMAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

LANDS WITH KNOWN GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL (USMS Map 44)



## KOLOB-JOHNS VALLEY-ALTON POTENTIAL COAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS

<u>Potential Coal Development Area</u>: The area shown on the map contain at least one coal bed of four feet or thicker with three thousand feet of overburden or less. The areas were determined by coal measurements provided in the geologic literature and geologic inference.



Market conditions will have to improve and considerable exploration will have to be completed before the Johns Valley Coal Field would become a viable economic coal resource. It is unlikely that the Johns Valley coal will be mined within the planning horizon. Surface ownership in Johns Valley is mostly State and private. A few State coal leases, but no Federal coal leases, have been issued.

An estimated 2 million tons of coal underlie 900 acres of Federal coal estate of the Alton Coal Field (Map 3.4) within the Garfield planning unit (excluding areas covered by the Escalante, Paria, Zion, Management Framework Plan Summary, 1980 - See Chapter 2 Minerals). This tonnage figure is based on drill and outcrop data acquired a few miles south of the planning unit. Nearly all of the coal resource is underground minable coal of the Upper and Lower Coal Zones of the Dakota Sandstone. The coal of the Upper Zone is the most conducive to mining and contains relatively thick (up to 18 feet) beds. Coal in the Upper Zone near the planning unit is of moderate quality averaging 1.4 percent sulfur, 9.5 percent ash, and 10,000 BTU/1b (Doelling, 1972).

The only production within the Alton Coal Field was from mines a few miles south of the Garfield planning unit. In the past, coal was mined on a small scale for home heating, and there is no current production (Doelling, 1972).

The surface minable coal of the Alton Coal Field, south of the Garfield Planning Unit, has significant potential for development. However, the coal of the Garfield planning unit has considerably less potential because it could only be mined by underground methods to depths of up to 3,000 feet which is near the economic limit for underground mining with present technology. Despite ongoing industry interest, the Alton Coal Field suffers from a lack of a regional coal transportation system and lack of a market for the coal. Thus the Alton Field is presently not competitive with the developed coal fields in central Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana. The Alton Field has a potential advantage over these coal areas, however, being closer to potential markets in southern California and the Pacific Rim Nations (Japan, China, etc.). Should demand for coal increase in these markets, the Alton coal might be competitive.

The coal of the Garfield planning unit might be developed as a later stage development of the Alton Field after the more economic surface minable and shallower underground minable coal to the south has been developed. No coal leases have been issued within the Garfield planning unit.

Coal leasing involves a screening process described in Chapter 2. All of the coal within the planning area is considered suitable for certain stipulated methods of underground mining, and 3,900 acres have been determined to be unsuitable for surface mining (Appendix Minerals-5). However, this figure could change because Criteria 16 and 19 have not fully been applied. At this point there are 3,400 acres in Johns Valley, 400 acres in Kolob, and 100 acres in Alton coal fields determined to be unsuitable for surface coal mining.



The CBGA planning area possesses a land and resource base which provides a wide variety of opportunities for dispersed recreation use. The major recreation values are associated with mountainous and foothill lands along the Parowan-Beaver Fronts and the Mineral Mountains. Pass-through visitors make up the largest sector of the recreationist population with services adequately provided by the private sector. Most of the dispersed recreation opportunities are available in the planning area are abundant elsewhere in the region. With the possible exception of the values associated with the Mineral Mountains, there is little to distinguish most of the lands in the planning area from other lands in western Utah and eastern Nevada. The diversity and quality of the recreation opportunities are readily available in other regions of Utah.

Opportunities are available throughout the area for a wide variety of recreational pursuits including upland and big game hunting, historical sightseeing and hiking on the National Historic Trails and Study Trails (Dominguez-Escalante Trail, Jedediah Smith, and Spanish Trail), backpacking, rock hounding, fishing, ORV use and ski touring. Of managerial interest are recreation opportunities associated with public access to fishing streams. Most of the streams are small but contain fair fishing for brown and rainbow trout. The streams generally flow through scenic canyons with riparian vegetation.

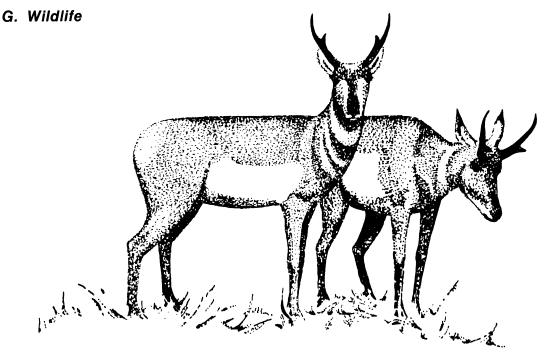
Local residents of the communities in and around the planning units provide the bulk of the visitor use. By activity, driving for pleasure, fishing, hunting, ORV use, and camping provide the majority of the uses. Rock hounding for obsidian, opal, and black quartz crystals represent a significant recreation opportunity and resource. Minersville Reservoir was the single most visited site. The reservoir is chiefly administered by Utah Parks and Recreation Department. Current visitor use estimates are not available for these activities.

Recreation activities and resources have been managed under custodial management principles. Current maintenance of facilities is not to Bureau standards, and some sanitation safety problems along with site deterioration have been identified.

In the previous planning efforts, recreation-related problems were given higher priority for planning and funding, notably in the Mineral Mountains. This priority was predicated on development of the alunite resources and energy development in southern Utah. Numerous recreation sites were identified, protected, and programmed for development. Currently North Creek, Kane Spring, Rock Corral, Bumblebee Spring, Kanarra Canyon #2, and Minersville Reservoir are listed as recreation sites. Only Rock Corral contains developed facilities. Federal lands surrounding Minersville Reservoir have been transferred to the State of Utah.

It now appears unlikely, within the planning horizon, that development of these natural resources will increase demand for recreation-related facilities. Need for intensive management and large capital investments on facilities are not warranted to administer current and anticipated use. Upon further analysis, recreation-related problems were not identified as significant and as such, recreation was dropped as a planning issue. Intensive management opportunities are limited and constrained by the national recreation policy. The national policy indicates that the priority for recreation planning and administration be focused in areas where recreational values are congressionally recognized, areas where there is considerable public interest or controversy, and in areas containing significant recreationrelated safety problems or conflicts. Management of this area does not currently meet these criteria and does not require intensive activity planning, but does require minimal supervision and site planning with emphasis on resolving existing management concerns. There is currently no need for establishment of special recreation management areas within the planning units. Continued management of the recreation resources under custodial management should meet projected demand for dispersed recreation opportunities. If the status involving recreation-related issues changes, priority would be given to planning in the Mineral Mountains (Chapter 2).

The CBGA planning area has not been officially designated to off-road vehicle (ORV) use, and all areas are currently available and open to ORV use. Exact visitor use figures are unavailable. ORV use appears concentrated adjacent to urban areas, especially Cedar City, with use in the remainder of the units light. Most ORV use is incidental to other recreational and nonrecreational pursuits including wood gathering, mining, and hunting. Current use is not managerially significant except in areas of important resource values. ORV use is expected to increase with the general growth in the population.



The Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony (CBGA) planning area contains a diversity of wildlife species. During the 1980 to 1982 inventory, information concerning wildlife and the quality of their habitat and conflicts with other resource users was collected. The discussion of wildlife is limited to those species which are of high interest and have the potential for receiving substantial impacts from changes in the level or intensity of other resource uses. The following discussions will primarily be concerned with the mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), Rocky Mountain elk (Cervus elaphus), pronghorn antelope (Antilocapra americana), sage grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus), and species listed as endangered such as the bald eagle (Haliaecetus leucocephalus), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), and the Utah prairie dog (Cynomys parvidens).

#### Mule Deer

There are approximately 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat in the CBGA planning area (Table 3.2). Much of this habitat is used either yearlong or during the winter/spring. Of this habitat, approximately 82,700 acres are considered crucial deer winter range, Map 3.5). Crucial deer winter range is defined as that portion of the habitat that if eliminated would significantly jeopardize the future of the herd.

Condition of all mule deer habitat is 17 percent (139,000 acres) good, 43 percent (354,000 acres) fair, and 40 percent (327,000 acres) poor. Condition of crucial winter range is 20 percent (14,900 acres) good, 34 percent (28,400 acres) fair, and 46 percent (39,400 acres) poor habitat condition (See Table 3.2).

Three major existing problems affecting mule deer habitat have been identified:

- a. Excessive grazing intensities by both livestock and wildlife (combined grazing intensity in excess of carrying capacity).
- b. Less than optimum grazing seasons of use (season of use in which livestock and mule deer are in direct competition for forage, especially during critical periods and/or season of use.
  - c. Current grazing management practices (combinations of the above).

Individually or in combination these factors have resulted in a general lack of plant diversity or a decadence of browse species and have resulted in lower habitat quality. Other factors affecting mule deer habitat, particularly crucial ranges, include ORV use and potential oil and gas exploration activities.

Conflicts identified in the 1960s to 1970s led to the adjustment of livestock grazing intensities and season of use on all allotments containing crucial winter range with the exception of the Bone Hollow, Lee Springs, Center Creek, Dry Wash, Johns Valley, Pine Creek, Pole Canyon, and Twitchell Ranch allotments. Grazing on these allotments is in excess of the estimated grazing capacity or occurs during the winter months intensifying use on key browse species, primarily sagebrush.

Livestock grazing intensities, in general, have been lowered to estimated capacities and grazing seasons adjusted to the spring-summer period. Livestock grazing during the spring-summer period is intended to promote browse production and reduce livestock use of browse plants, resulting in more winter forage available to mule deer. This grazing practice reduces the competition between deer and livestock. Grass vigor is held below optimum levels making

<u>Big Game Habitat Condition</u>

## Mule Deer Habitat

	Current	
	Typical Range	CDWR
Good	139,000	14,900
Fair	354,000	28,400
Poor	327,000	39,400
Total	820,000	82,700

## Elk Habitat

	Current		
	Typical Range	CEWR	
Good	1,400	100	
Fair	14,700	5,500	
Poor	4,000	700	
Total	20,100	6,300	

## Antelope Habitat

_	Current		
]	ypical Range	CAWR	
Good	16,500		
Fair	136,500	4,000	
Poor	142,800		
Total	295,800	4,000	

soil moisture available for browse production (Jensen et al., 1972; Frischknecht et al., 1979). Studies have shown that an abundance of preferred browse and forb species on fall and winter ranges is necessary for healthy productive deer herds (Robinette et al., 1952; Julander et al., 1961: BLM Tech. Supp. 6601-6). According to Scotter (1980), "Both livestock and balanced use of browse and herbaceous forages are necessary to maintain plant communities production for each kind of animal."

Currently mule deer require 15,500 AUMs of forage, of which 2,600 AUMs are considered to be competitive with livestock (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2). At present, deer populations are believed to be approximately 50 percent of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources predicted prior stable (long-term average) levels. If populations were allowed to reach those levels, 31,000 AUMs would be required, intensifying forage competition between livestock and mule deer on 98 allotments where both occur. Allotment specific information can be found in Appendixes Wildlife-1 and Wildlife-2.

#### E1k

A total of 20,100 acres of elk habitat occurs in the CBGA area. Approximately 20 percent (4,000 acres) of this habitat is in poor condition with the remaining 80 percent (16,100 acres) in fair to good condition. The elk population is low in the planning area resulting in few existing conflicts. However, due to dietary overlap that exists between cattle and elk (60 percent) the potential for future conflicts exists. Approximately 6,300 acres of elk habitat have been identified as crucial elk winter range (Map 3.5). Of this area only 11 percent is in poor condition. (See Table 3.2).

Elk currently require 330 AUMs of forage of which 200 AUMs are competitive with live-stock. If long-term population goals established by UDWR are reached, elk would require 1,500 AUMs of forage. Allotment specific information can be found in Appendixes Wildlife-1 and Wildlife-2.

#### Antelope

There are 295,800 acres of antelope habitat in the planning area. Much of this habitat receives only limited use due to the wide-ranging characteristics of antelope. Of the present habitat, 48 percent (142,800 acres) is in poor condition, with 46 percent (136,500 acres) in fair, and only 6 percent (16,500 acres) in good. The only crucial antelope habitat (4,000 acres) occurs in the Antimony planning unit (Map 3.5), all of which is in fair condition (Table 3.2). During the winter months, most of the antelope in Johns Valley are forced to lower elevation range near the town of Antimony. The range is also utilized by both wintering deer and elk. Deterioration of antelope habitat is related to past management practices of livestock which have reduced quality and vigor of large areas of sagebrush.

Present antelope populations require approximately 410 AUMs of forage, of which 60 AUMs are considered competitive with livestock. Long-term population goals of UDWR would require 1,700 AUMs. Allotment specific information can be found in Appendixes Wildlife-1 and Wildlife-2.

#### Sage Grouse

Approximately 285,000 acres of sage grouse habitat have been identified in the CBGA planning area. While specific information concerning the condition of sage grouse habitat has not been collected, most is believed to be in fair condition. Habitat requirements of sage grouse are centered around sagebrush. Various sagebrush habitat types are required during

different times of the year: tall, dense sage during severe winters, open sage canopy interspersed with more moist areas to allow greater forb production during brood rearing, large open areas or expanses of low sage growth for strutting grounds.

Most conflicts between other resources and sage grouse occur in brood rearing areas (i.e., wet meadows) and near strutting grounds. Brood rearing habitat includes mesic sites such as wet meadows and riparian areas (Map 3.5). These sites provide essential habitat for both insect and forb production, items preferred by young sage grouse.

Strutting grounds have been shown to be the center of yearlong activity with reproductive success being dependent upon the species' ability to occupy these areas during the spring without disturbance (BLM, Manual Technical Supplement 6601-3, 1970). Nesting and brood rearing areas lie in close association with the strutting grounds. Studies in other areas indicate the majority, if not all, nesting activities occur within a 2-mile radius of strutting grounds (Western States Sage Grouse Committee, 1974). Disturbance of such areas has resulted in abandonment and declines in nesting activity (Wallestad, 1975). Twenty-two active strutting grounds have been identified in the CBGA area (Map 3.5). Sage grouse and their habitat, particularly strutting grounds, may present some constraints to multiple use management. At the present, no conflicts with sage grouse have been identified.

#### **Endangered Animal Species**

Three wildlife species federally listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (50 CFR 402, 43 CFR 870) occur in the CBGA planning area. They are the bald eagle, Utah prairie dog, and the peregrine falcon.

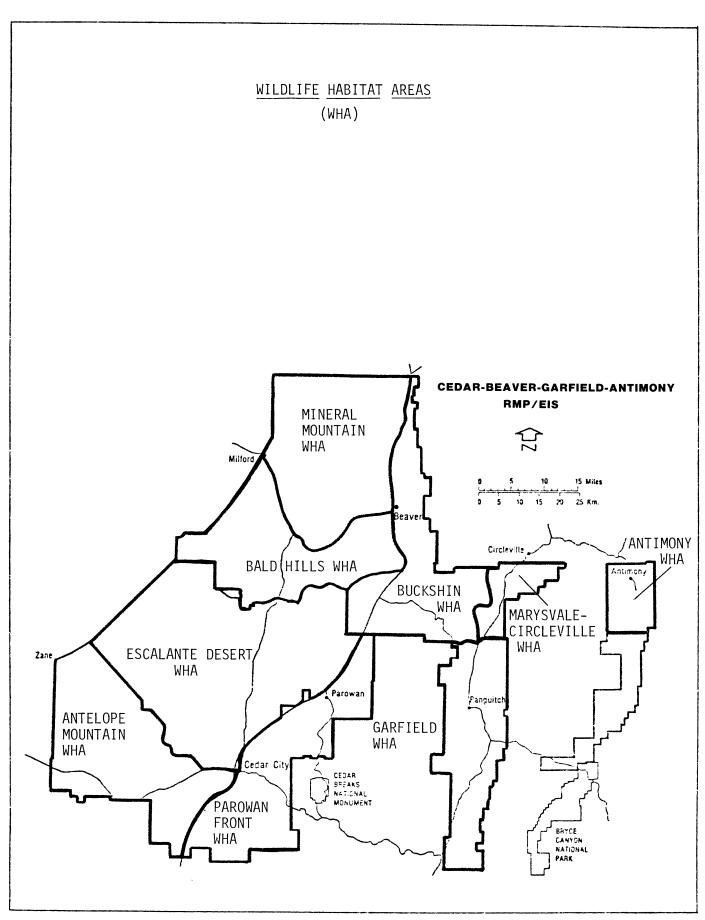
The bald eagle is a winter resident, generally inhabiting the area from November through late March or early April (BLM, Bald Eagle Essential Habitat Report, 1980). Waterfowl, small mammals, and carrion provide the main food source. Several areas (Map 3.5) have been identified as perch and roosting areas for wintering eagles, most of which occur along small streams or in cottonwood trees.

The Utah prairie dog occupies approximately 3,500 acres of public lands in the CBGA planning area (Map 3.5). Their use of public lands in the planning area is of two general forms: 1) occupied historical habitat, and 2) transplant sites. The UDWR in cooperation with BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been performing transplants since 1972. These efforts have been directed toward moving animals from private agricultural lands to areas of historical habitat on public lands in order to stabilize prairie dog populations and have its endangered status reduced to threatened or possibly even delisted.

There is one known historical aerie of the peregrine falcon in the CBGA planning area, but none that are currently active. Most of their use is thought to be associated with the waterfowl prey base found near Quichapa Lake west of Cedar City. This species is a migrant to the area and little information concerning its dependence on the area is available.

#### Wildlife Habitat Areas

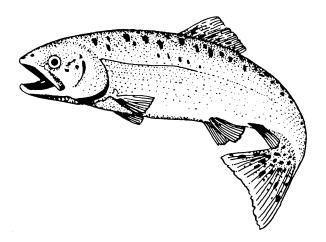
There are 10 wildlife habitat areas identified within the planning area. Three of these areas (Marysvale-Circleville, Mineral Mountains, and Birch Creek) are currently under Habitat Management Plans which have been initiated and are ongoing. Only the Birch Creek HMP has been fully implemented. The following Wildlife Habitat Areas (Map 3.6) are not currently under Habitat Management Plans:



Antelope Mountain Antimony Bald Hills

Buckskin Escalante Desert Garfield Parowan

### H. Riparian/Fisheries Habitat



Riparian/fisheries habitats in the CBGA planning area are fairly uniform and are characterized as small, shallow streams with narrow riparian zones. The riparian habitats share several common characteristics:

- They provide a critical source of habitat diversity in terms of vegetation composition and structure for native flora and fauna.
- They are generally distinct wetland zones surrounded by a more uniform sagebrush or pinyon-juniper community.
  - They are severely limited, comprising less than one percent of the total land area.
- They are much more productive than surrounding vegetation types in terms of both plant and animal biomass.

There are an estimated 449 acres of riparian habitat associated with 89.3 miles of perennial streams in the CBGA planning area (Appendix Riparian-1). An estimated 88 percent of the riparian habitat (395 acres) is in good or fair condition, with 12 percent (54 acres) being in poor condition. Conflicts or problems associated with riparian habitat and stream condition can be summarized in three categories: livestock grazing (occurring on 75 acres), seasonal flooding (84 acres overall), intermittent or seasonably low water levels (93 acres). Of these, only livestock grazing problems, which occur on approximately 75 acres of riparian habitat, could be managerially corrected. Conflicts with flooding and low water levels are not considered subject to being corrected by a change in current management practices.

Currently 28 of these 75 acres are in poor condition due to livestock grazing. Riparian areas have been shown to be highly susceptible to overgrazing and overuse by cattle (Ames, 1977). Hormay (1976) states that cattle actively seek out the succulent vegetation of these areas and will remain there until the areas are grazed out. Further, cattle seek these areas for rest and cover. Overgrazing by cattle removes woody species (i.e., willows and shrubs)

from stream areas, greatly reducing vegetation diversity and thus, available habitat for wildlife and fish.

Game fish populations are known to occur in 16 streams (35 stream miles) in the CBGA planning area. Fish species which occur are the rainbow trout, brown trout, and the sensitive Utah cutthroat trout. Important habitat components for these species are temperature, cover, and stabilized streambanks. One study has shown that an increase in trout density appeared to be determined primarily by the physical environment, particularly cover (Mechan and Platts, 1978). These habitat components are provided primarily by adjacent riparian vegetation. If riparian vegetation is degraded to a poor condition, the quality of the fishery habitat would also deteriorate (Ryan 1975). Currently the fisheries habitat condition varies, with 12.8 miles in good, 17.7 miles in fair, and 4.5 miles in poor condition (Appendix Riparian-1).

The Birch Creek Habitat Management Plan is the only HMP In the planning unit specifically designed to protect and improve riparian/fisheries habitat. The objective of this plan is to protect the remaining habitat of the sensitive Utah cutthroat trout. This HMP has been successful and progress is being made toward this objective in the Birch Creek area.

## I. Soils Resources

Soil resources are directly and indirectly related to all renewable resources. Since detailed soil information is so extensive, and not required for this document, only general background information is provided.

For further soil information and detailed soil descriptions, refer to the seven uncorrelated soil surveys published by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). These are filed at the BLM Cedar City District Office library.

#### Major Soil Groups

The soils comprising the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area cover a wide spectrum of soil characteristics, climates, and elevations. There are about 800 individual soil mapping units recognized in the planning area. Four very broad soil associations were generated by combining similar soil mapping units together based on landscape and climate.

The desert soils are confined to the far west side of the planning area. These soils generally are fine to medium textured, somewhat well drained, very deep, and moderate to strongly saline or alkali affected. They occupy basin floors, flood plains, and low lake terraces. They were derived from alluvium. Hummocks created from blowing fine sands are also present. Due to the limited precipitation, little soil development or leaching of soluble salts occurs.

The soils on the low and intermediate alluvial fans and rolling hills are well drained, moderate to coarse textured, and moderately deep to very deep. Soil depth varies considerably by the presence of shallow bedrock or silica and lime cemented hardpans which restrict root depth. The increased precipitation from the desert soils allows greater soil development and leaching of salts.

The soils on the upper alluvial fans and mountain foothills are well drained shallow to deep, and very gravelly to very stony throughout the profile. Soil depth is restricted more from bedrock than from cemented hardpans. Precipitation is evenly distributed between winter snow and summer rain which maintains a more uniform soil moisture than at the lower elevations.

Very good soil development is also evident with greater leaching and salts and strong clay accumulation layers.

The soils on the mountains and high mountains are well drained, shallow to very deep, and have gravelly, cobbly, and stony profiles. In most cases, these soils remain very cold in the root zone throughout the year. Commonly, these soils occupy very steep slopes and contain high clay levels throughout the profile when derived from igneous parent materials. Carbonates are also significant when limestone is present. The relative importance of each major coil group is presented in the following table:

Major Soils Groups of Inventoried Areas in the CBGA Planning Area

Soil Group	Federal Acres	Percent of Planning Area
Desert	60,600	6
Low & Intermediate Fans	415,200	39
Upper Fans	497,800	46
Mountain & High Mountain	97,800	_9
Total	1,071,400	100

Since potential impacts to soil mapping units are beyond the scope of this EIS, no discussion concerning them will be presented in Chapter 4.

#### **Erosion Condition**

As part of the 1980 to 1982 inventory, erosion condition classes were determined in the CBGA planning area. Five erosion condition classes were identified for the planning area and were determined in the field for each Site Write Up Area (SWA). The method involves observing seven Soil Surface and Erosion Factors (SSF) and assigning numerical values to each factor that best describes the present erosion activity. These numbers are then totalled and a percent is calculated from the total possible for the specific site. The final percent value is then placed into the erosion condition classes as follows: stable 0-20; slight 21-40; moderate 41-60; critical 61-80; severe 81-100. Erosion Condition Classes for the planning area are summarized in the following table:

Erosion Class by Soil Group

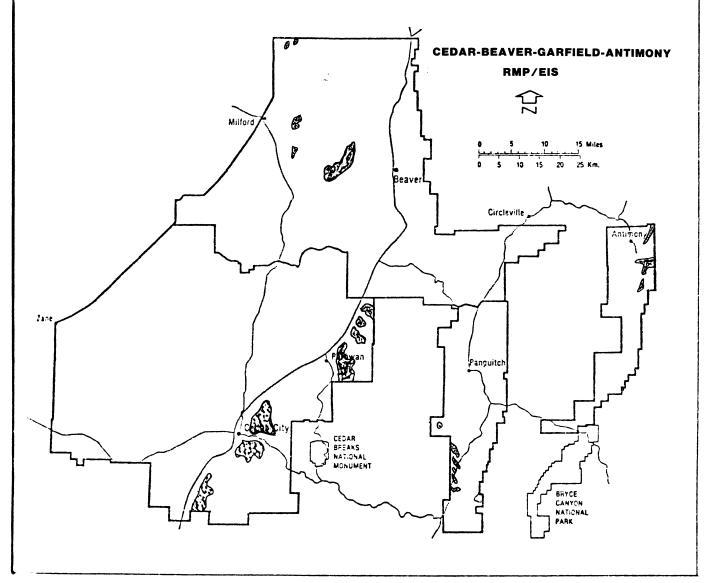
	SSF Desert	Low & Intermediate Far		Mountain & <u>High Mount</u>	ain Total
0-20 (Stable)	9,200	16,300	8,400	6,300	40,200
21-40 (Slight)	42,000	310,400	357,900	60,100	770,400
41-60 (Moderate)	9,200	83,900	111,900	30,000	235,000
61-80 (Critical)	200	4,700	19,500	1,400	25,800
81-100 (Severe)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60,600	415,300	497,700	97,800	1,071,400

For a detailed description of the SSF method of determining erosion condition, refer to the BLM Manual 7317 Erosion. SSF ratings for the entire CBGA planning area are presented in the CBGA Management Situation Analysis, available at the Beaver River Resource Area.

Areas of critical and severe erosion (Map 3.7) are of special concern to resource managers because of potential for significant soil erosion onsite and erosion related damage offsite. As such, only these areas identified as having an SSF greater than 60 (critical and severe classes) will be discussed further in the document. A total of 25,800 acres were identified as having an SSF greater than 60. Of these 25,800 acres, 8,400 acres have been determined to present a potential for rehabilitation through treatments. Actual onsite investigations to verify causal agents of erosion on critical erosion areas were not conducted; however, studies by Meeuwig and Packer (1975) and Leopold, et al, (1966) indicate that the two most important factors affecting the commencement of erosion in semiarid areas is the amount of vegetation cover and the amount and intensity of precipitation. Information collected during the soil and vegetation inventory was evaluated, and determinations were made concerning the utility of treating a particular site. These areas were generally characterized by moderate to gentle slopes (less than 35 percent), favorable climate and precipitation, and soils conducive to treatment. Onsite investigation of all critical erosion areas would be made prior to initiation of projects to determine the most appropriate erosion control measures (if any). Additional areas with significant erosion problems and potential for improvement through erosion control measures may be identified through site specific analysis in the future. Areas of critical erosion currently identified as having treatment potential are presented below:

## CRITICAL EROSION AREAS

Critical Erosion Areas



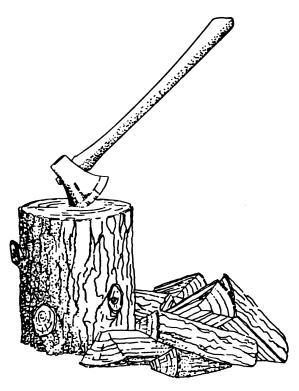
Soil Cooun	Acres of Critical & Severe Erosion Condition	Treatment Limitations	Acres Potentially Treatable by
Soil Group	Condition	rreatment Limitations	Mechanical Means
Desert Soils	200	Restricted by Salts, Droughtiness	None
Soils on Low and Intermediate Fan	•	Restricted by Cemented Par Steep Slopes	n, 3,600
Soils on Upper F Foothills	ans 19,500	Restricted by Bedrock, Stones, Steep Slopes	4,800
Soils on Mountai High Mountains	ns 1,400	Restricted by Bedrock, Stones, Steep Slopes	None
Totals	25,800		8,400

#### Stream and Gully Erosion

Significant stream or gully erosion was identified as a problem on 16 specific areas, primarily in the Garfield planning unit. Areas with identified stream and gully erosion problems originate primarily from information provided by resource area specialists. Areas identified do not have erosion or sedimentation data available but were compiled from visual observations.

These stream and gully erosion problems are presented in Appendix Soils-1. Because no definitive information exists at this time, expected impacts will not be discussed by alternative in Chapter 4.

## J. Forestry



Analysis of the forestry issue is limited to the Cedar-Beaver planning units only.

Ixisting management practices within the Garfield and Antimony planning units were determined to be adequate to manage the woodland resource, and the RMP/EIS will not address these planning units. Cutting of the dead and downed wood for fuelwood and limited post sales is meeting and is expected to meet demand.

The Cedar and Beaver planning units contain 486,000 cords of current standing volume of fuelwood on 126,000 acres of woodlands suitable for production of woodland products (Appendix Forestry-1). These woodland stands have an estimated annual sustainable production of 6,300 cords per year of fuelwood (Map 3.8). It is estimated that only 30 percent (1,900 cords per year) of this total production of cordwood volume is accessible volume within the 40 to 60-mile preferred driving radius due to lack of road and physical access. Even though these woodlands are considered as suitable for the production of woodland products, they do not meet the definition of commercial woodland stands. The stands in Cedar and Beaver planning units are currently producing an average of approximately three cubic feet per acre per year. The remaining lands containing woodland species occupy slopes in excess of 30 percent, contain trees not suitable for production of woodland products, or do not contain at least 60 treesper acre.

The woodland stands are dominated by Utah juniper. The preferred species for firewood is, however, pinyon pine which comprises approximately 85 percent of the harvest. Other woodland products in demand include fence posts, pine nuts, and Christmas trees. Average annual harvest of woodland products (1979-1982) includes 5,500 cords of fuelwood, 5,600 posts, and 5,000 Christmas trees (MSA, 1983).

Harvest within the greenwood cutting areas is almost exclusively along established roadways or where terrain is suitable for cross-country travel. These cutting practices are inefficient ways of utilizing woodland products within existing stands. Field surveys indicate that the woodland products along the roadways are being utilized while most of the woodland products within the stand go unutilized. Access to and within the existing stands has been identified as a limiting factor to fully utilizing woodland stands.

Gambel oak has been harvested extensively in the Crater Knoll area, east of the Mineral Mountains. There are approximately 10,000 acres of gambel oak of varying stand densities and basal areas. Currently noncommercial harvest of oak is limited to 10 cords per person per year. It is estimated that accessible oak will be depleted within 5 years.

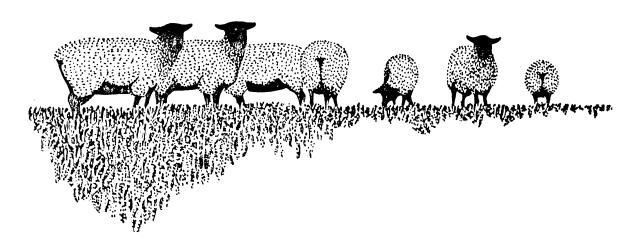
Certain woodlands along streams have been identified as having value for stream bank stabilization and habitat for numerous nongame and game species.

There is currently no limit on the volume of fuelwood harvested resource area-wide per year. Firewood is sold on a negotiated sales basis mainly within green wood cutting areas. As the products within the cutting areas are diminished, new areas are established. Products are predominately sold for private family use, although large (100-250 cords) sales have been increasing in number. Dead and downed wood is sold unit-wide.

Green firewood cutting areas are established to concentrate cutting in one area for administrative efficiency. In selecting the location of the cutting areas, priority is given to areas in which a reduction of woodland species would meet objectives for watershed or rangeland improvement projects. Free use authorization is utilized where products are determined not to have a market value or to meet objectives of other programs. Sales of Christmas trees and posts are authorized by negotiated sales area-wide.

The forestry issue has been defined as one of meeting demand for accessible woodland products with a diminishing supply of wood. In addition, the preference of cutting pinyon pine tends to limit long-term supply of other products such as pine nuts and Christmas trees. Access and annual sustained production will be the limiting factors in meeting demand for fuelwood and establishing a sustained yield harvest program. This continued high demand will exhaust the available supply of pinyon fuelwood within 10 years and all species of firewood within 25 years within the Cedar-Beaver planning units. This will shift demand to adjacent public land in the Pinyon planning unit.

#### K. Rangeland Resources



The vegetation production data displayed and used in this EIS were collected during the 1980 to 1982 field seasons, using accepted Bureau methods. These data were needed to help determine areas suitable for continued livestock grazing and to provide the basis for developing a rangeland management program and management alternatives. The vegetation production data have also been used to identify and analyze impacts and mitigation of the proposed action and alternatives. Reviewers of this EIS, however, should recognize the limitations of vegetation inventory data. While these data are adequate for purposes of planning and analysis, they must be supported by the results of monitoring studies before making forage allocation decisions.

Modified weight estimate inventory procedures were analyzed to determine present conditions and trends of the range resource and were conducted during 1980 to 1982 on 153 allotments in the CBGA planning area. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and BLM information was used to identify ecological sites and to delineate survey units called Site Writeup Areas (SWAs) on aerial photographs. SWA boundaries were generally structured to include a single ecological site and similar existing vegetation conditions and slope. Specific information regarding vegetation composition, forage production, ecological and range condition, apparent trend, soil erosion, and wildlife habitat condition was collected and analyzed first by SWA and then by allotment. Inventory procedures were not applied to 23 allotments (12,100 acres) that were small, and were either unallotted or public range was less than 15 percent. In addition, other scattered public lands were not surveyed because they did not currently present a practical method for forage management. Monitoring results will be compiled prior to any change in current management on the uninventoried allotments.

#### Vegetation

Due to the diversity of climate, geology, topography, and soils, there are 75 different ecological sites identified as occurring in the planning area. Vegetation on these ecological sites has been further modified and diversified by grazing of domestic and wild ungulates. To give the reader a general understanding of vegetation occurring in the planning area, the diverse plant communities have been artificially grouped into the vegetation types presented below:

Vegetation Type	% of Total Federal Acres
Sagebrush	44
Woodland	33
Grasses	9
Mountain Shrub	6
Salt Desert Shrub	5
Desert Shrub	1
Barren	Less Than 1
Unclassified	2
	100

No endangered or threatened plant species are known to exist in the CBGA planning area. There is one sensitive species that occurs within the area on BLM land. A sensitive species is a species not yet officially listed but which is undergoing a status review or has been proposed for listing by the FWS according to <a href="Federal Register">Federal Register</a> notices published by the Secretary of Commerce or according to comparable State documents published by State officials.

Pending final listing or delisting, all Federal (candidates) sensitive, endangered, or threatened plant and animal species must be afforded the full protection of the Endangered Species Act according to current BLM policy, unless determined by the State Director, on a case-by-case basis, that information on the occurrence of a species is adequate to allow a specific action. It is BLM policy to provide the same management protection to sensitive species as for threatened or endangered species.

The only known sensitive plant species that occurs within the planning area is  $\underline{\text{Silene}}$   $\underline{\text{petersonii}}$  var.  $\underline{\text{minor}}$ , and has been found only along a three mile stretch near Casto Canyon adjacent to the forest boundary in Garfield County (Map 3.5).

No threats to this sensitive species are apparent at the present time. Management actions proposed under the various alternatives would not be expected to affect sensitive plants, therefore, they will be dropped from the Chapter 4 discussion.

Apparent trend, an estimate of whether current condition is improving, declining, or remaining static, was also determined for the planning area. Trend indicators are plant vigor, occurrence of seedlings, surface litter, and soil erosion. Apparent trend measurement is one of many tools used to indicate the effectiveness of current livestock management. Apparent trend for the allotments that were inventoried in the CBGA planning area is presented in Appendix Range-7 and below:

Apparent Trend	Current Acres (Cattle & Sheep)
Up	65,900
Down	149,600
Static	846,700
	1,062,200

## Forage Production and Stocking Levels

The carrying capacity, or the stocking rate that would not be harmful to the vegetative or other related resources, was determined for 153 allotments during the Weight Estimate Inventory. There was no estimate made regarding forage production on the 23 allotments which are unsurveyed.

The Modified Weight Estimate Inventory provided estimates of forage production in the planning area for cattle and sheep exclusively (single use carrying capacities) and for cattle and sheep capacities which have been constrained by the dietary requirements of existing populations of elk, deer, antelope, and wild horses. In arriving at these estimates, consideration was given to dietary preference of each species, suitability, utilization levels, seasons of use, etc. Total estimated forage available for wildlife was not determined by the inventory. Production figures for the CBGA planning area are presented below:

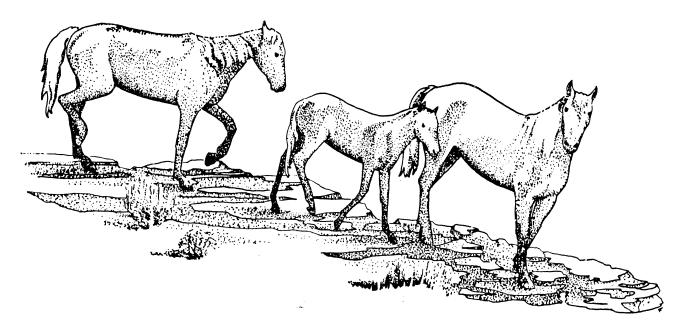
## CBGA Planning Area Forage Production

	Forage Needs At Existing Stocking (AUMs)	Estimated Livestock Forage Production (AUMs)
Livestock	61,700	69,000
Wildlife Forage	16,200	•••••
Wildlife Competitive Forage	••••	2,900
Wild Horses	400	•••••
Wild Horses Competitive Forage		200
Estimated Available Livestock Forag	e	65,900

Permittees in the CBGA planning area are currently licensed for forage consumption by livestock at 94,000 AUMs (active preference) on a yearly basis. The stocking rate (average actual use, 5 year) of livestock is actually significantly lower, averaging 61,700 AUMs yearly. Although average actual use is less than surveyed production overall, 63 (366,000 acres) allotments currently have average actual use levels greater than estimated grazing capacities.

The average apparent overutilization on these 63 allotments is approximately 30 percent (an estimated grazing capacity of 23,500 AUMs versus 30,500 AUMs actual use).

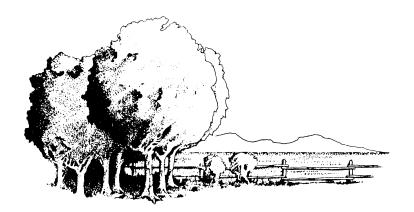
#### L. Wild Horses



Presently there is one free-roaming wild horse herd unit in the planning area. The Chloride Canyon herd unit is located in the extreme southwest corner of the Cedar planning unit, and currently consists of about 30 head of horses. Although reliable counts of the number of horses in the herd unit in 1971, when the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act was passed, are not available, it is estimated that the herd numbered about 15 animals. The present annual recruitment rate appears to be approximately 15 percent. Current forage needs are estimated to be 400 AUMs, and no significant conflicts have been identified with livestock or wildlife at this time. If livestock grazing levels were to increase to the estimated livestock grazing capacity, 200 AUMs of forage could be competitive with wild horses. Further monitoring of the Chloride wild horse herd is deemed necessary to more precisely determine the following characteristics of the herd and the habitat within the presently defined herd unit boundaries:

- 1) Accurate population numbers
- 2) Age and sex ratios
- 3) Social structure
- 4) General confirmation and condition of animals
- 5) Colt production
- 6) General distribution of animals and seasonal concentrations
- 7) All water sources
- 8) Utilization and trend of forage
- Updated herd unit boundaries.

#### M. Visual Resources



The landscape characteristics of the Cedar and Beaver planning units are fairly typical of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. In general, the landscape is characterized by mountain ranges interspersed with flat valleys. The Garfield amd Antimony units are located in the high plateau portion with the Colorado Plateau Physiographic Province. These areas are comprised of narrow valley bottoms adjacent to steep folded mountains. Vegetation is dominated by pinyon-juniper covered hillsides and sagebrush valleys. For the most part, the valleys are arid with high plant diversity. Intrusions are most dominant in valley locations and begin to dominate the landscape.

The planning units were divided up into visual resource management classes. The inventory, based upon BLM Manual 8400, assigned the following acreages of public land into one of three VRM classes. These management classes have not been incorporated into previous planning efforts (Map 3.9, Appendix Visual Resources 1). VRM class totals by planning unit are as follows:

Planning Unit						
VRM Class	Cedar-Beaver	Garfield	Antimony	Total		
I	0	0	0	0		
II	68,600	0	0	68,600		
III	99,000	0	3,400	102,400		
IV	766,400	98,300	35,700	900,400		
Total Acres	934,000	98,300	39,100	1,071,400		

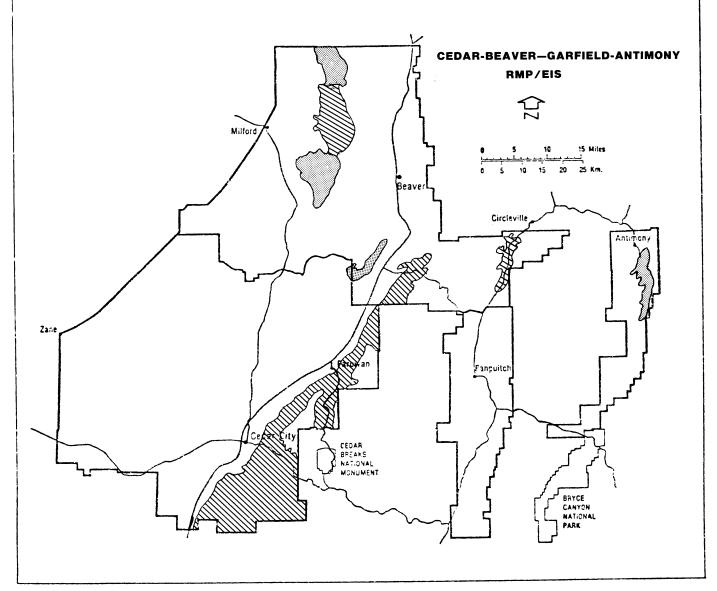
Totals do not add to planning area totals due to roundoff error.

The visual resource management classes were derived from a combination of visual quality, visual sensitivity, and distance zones. Of scenic note are lands along the Parowan Front, in the Mineral Mountains, and Circleville Canyon which obtained a visual quality rating of "A."

The visual disturbances have generally been within allowable visual contrast of the VRM classes which are to be adopted in this RMP. There are currently few surface disturbances

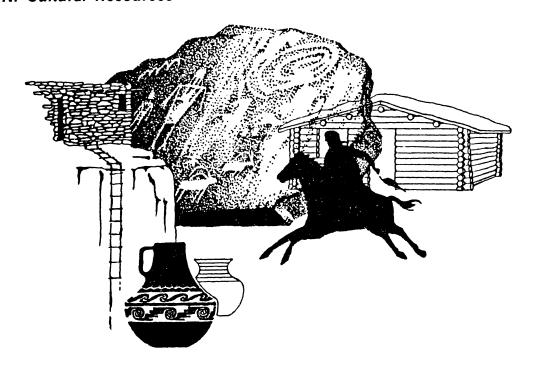
# VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING UNIT

VRM CLASS	CEDAR-BEAVER	GARFIELD	ANTIMONY	TOTAL	
I	0	0	0	0	
ΙΙ	68,600	0	0	68,600	
III	99,000	0	3,400	102,400	
ΙV	766,400	98,300	35,700	900,400	
TOTAL ACRES	934,000	98,300	39,100	1,071,400	



which would have exceeded allowable contrast for foreground distance zones. This relatively undisturbed character, coupled with the high visual quality of the Parowan Front, Mineral Mountains, and Circleville Canyon makes these areas particularly sensitive to visual disturbance. Previous oil and gas leasing stipulations and an "awareness" of management of the scenic values of these areas has largely kept them free of intrusions.

#### N. Cultural Resources



Current inventory records reflect some 979 archeological and historic sites recorded for the BLM-administered portion of the planning area. Most of these sites are associated with 31,000 acres that have been subjected to Class III (full surface coverage) inventories. Some sites, however, have been recorded incidentally or in reconnaissance-level inventories. Due both to the individual sites and the nonrandom/nonstratified nature of the inventories, no statistical inference can be drawn from existing site data to the planning area. Based, however, upon these inventories and information gathered for the MX Impact Survey, the pinyon-juniper zone (mainly the lower zones) contain approximately four sites per Km² and the lower sagebrush zone contains approximately one site per Km². Approximately 40 percent of these sites contain diagnostic artifacts. These sites range from limited activity sites (ca. 80 percent) to sites containing structures and rock art (ca. 20 percent). The research potential of these sites becomes apparent when the sites are analyzed as a group, with individual sites generally not as significant.

Very limited research has been undertaken in the planning area. However, by reference to information from these sources, the inventory data base reflects a rich and varied cultural history for the planning area, spanning possibly the past 12,000 to 14,000 years. Represented in this time span are several periods of occupation and development, beginning with the Llano period and the Plano period (8000-9000 BC to 6500 BC). These periods are characterized by large projectile points (Clovis, Folsom, and various lanceolate points). The Beaver planning unit contains the only documented Paleo site in the State of Utah. The sites yielded a Clovis

point. It is the writer's observation that the potential for additional Paleo sites is high, which makes this area important for the study of Paleo activity. Next in succession is the Archaic period (6500 BC to AD 500) which is characterized by a mixed hunting-gathering economy. This period is well represented in the planning area with tools, implements, and various sites being relatively abundant. Next in the succession is the Formative period group known as the Fremont (to AD 1200-1250) which is characterized by a more agriculturally based economy (corn, beans, and squash) with fine decorated pottery, small triangular arrowheads, clay figurines and pipes, and a wide variety of bone implements. The Fremont period is followed by a period occupied by the Southern Paiute which is characterized by very small side-notched arrowheads and a brown pottery.

Paiute cultural continuity was almost competely shattered with permanent contact with Anglo culture. Anglo history in the planning area essentially began with the arrival of Mormon colonization parties sent out from Salt Lake (1847-1848). Initial sites occupied in the planning area were Parowan and Cedar City.

The Cedar and Beaver planning units contain several historic trails. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail is currently within the National Trails System, and the Jedediah Smith Trail has been authorized for study. The study will begin after FY 1984 and will be completed by the National Park Service.

Additional historic trails located in the planning area include portions of the Fremont and Spanish Trails. These trails are generally located in the eastern portions of the Cedar-Beaver planning units. Only the Escalante Trail has been marked with interpretive material provided. The historic trails have been popular with the scouting groups locally.

The condition of the culture resource in the planning area must be judged to be no better than "fair," due primarily to a large corps of relic hunters/collectors. Virtually all of the caves and rockshelters recorded in the planning area have been vandalized by digging to some extent, as have the Fremont Village sites and the historic sites with any noticeable potential for yielding bottles. There are two sites on the National Register of Historic Sites, Parowan Gap Petroglyphs and Wildhorse Canyon Obsidian Quarry.

Further, virtually all, except for the most remote sites with exposed surface materials, have been picked clean of diagnostic and/or time-sensitive artifacts (projectile points, ceramics, embossed glass, etc.). For sites with only a surface component, this essentially represents total loss of information potential. For sites also holding subsurface materials, problems with evaluation, prehistoric use, and placement in time are greatly compounded.

Even with the relatively large loss of diagnostic material, the Cedar and Beaver planning units represent one of the richest archeological areas in the State. This is attributed to the large number of sites and varied cultural history of the planning area. Even accounting for the loss of artifacts, these planning units still contain a large cultural resource and are considered to have high research potential.

There is some on-going loss of the resource experienced in activities associated with continuing growth and development of the area. In general, however, this controlled loss often results in the accumulation of considerable scientific data. Vandalism, while outside the law, is not under control and results in completely unmitigated resource loss.

#### O. Economics

To conduct an analysis of economic impacts, it is necessary to define a region of anticipated economic effects. The area including Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Piute Counties, Utah has been identified as the economic impact region. Communities within this area were chosen because: 1) the close proximity or common area they have with the planning area, 2) the location of major service centers of the overall region, and 3) the residences of resource users potentially affected by proposed management actions.

Six of the impact region's communities have been identified as potential centers of economic impact: Beaver, Cedar City, Kanab, Milford-Minersville (treated as one for statistical purposes), Panguitch, and Parowan. These communities have traditionally served as the region's service centers and also are the residences of many resource users potentially affected by Bureau management actions.

The counties comprising the economic impact region have historically developed around the agriculture and mining industries. In more recent years, the regional economy has shifted away from mining, and to a lesser extent, agriculture, and has grown in those sectors accommodating tourism, manufacturing, and natural resource management.

#### Population

The 1980 census population estimates for the five counties of the impact region are presented below:

County	Persons
Beaver	4,378
Garfield	3,673
Iron	17,349
Kane	4,024
Piute	1,329

The 1980 populations for the entire impact region represent a 35.4 percent population growth since 1970 but only a 34.8 percent growth since 1960. The 1980 population density was only 1.96 persons per square mile, approximately one-ninth of the State average. Populations of the key communities and surrounding areas in the region are presented below (1980 census):

Community	Persons
Beaver	2,209
Cedar City	14,031
Kanab	3,116
Milford-Minersville	2,080
Panguitch	1,667
Parowan 3 44	2,563

# Employment and Income

Employment and income of the region are dominated by three economic sectors: government and government enterprises (23 percent of total employment), retail trade (16 percent of total employment), and services (approximately 10 percent of total employment). Employment and income figures are presented in Tables 3.3 and 3.4. (USDC, 1982).

TABLE 3.3 EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE AND BROAD INDUSTRIAL SOURCES, 1980 (Full and Part Time) 1/

Employment by Place of Work	Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Piute
Total Employment <u>2</u> /	1,629	2,143	6,726	1,452	442
Number of Proprietors	428	349	1,078	382	168
Farm Proprietors	207	209	376	122	134
Non-farm Proprietors	221	140	702	260	34
Total Wage and Salary Employment	1,201	1,794	5,648	1,070	274
Farm	103	27	230	27	31
Non-farm	1,098	1,767	5,418	1,043	243
Private	736	1,332	3,750	798	125
Ag. Serv., For., Fish., and Other 3/	(L)	(L)	25	(L)	(L)
Mining	44	208	157	17	(D)
Construction	51	379	290	51	16
Manufacturing	31	247	451	70	31
Non-durable Goods	12	(D)	231	(D)	(D)
Durable Goods	19	(D)	220	(D)	(D)
Transportation and Public Utilities	(D)	84	373	150	Ô
Wholesale Trade	16	(L)	164	12	0
Retail Trade	268	126	1,338	252	19
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30	16	308	39	(D)
Services	(D)	270	644	202	(D)
Government and Government Enterprises	362	435	1,668	245	118
Federal, Civilian	48	140	304	18	(L)
Federal, Military	30	24	126	30	(L)
State and Local	284	271	1,238	197	100

Source: Regional Economic Information System Bureau of Economic Analysis April 1982.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Estimates based on 72 SIC. Consists of wage and salary jobs plus number of proprietors Includes number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for i Includes number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

<sup>(</sup>D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential data. Data are included in totals.

<sup>(</sup>L) Less than 10 wage and salary jobs.

TABLE 3.4

Personal Income and Earnings in Utah Counties by Type and Industrial Source, 1980

	Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Piute
Income	Earnings/	Earnings/		Earnings/	
Type Source	(in \$1,000)				
Total Labor and Proprietors Income by Place of	17,906	24,792	75,163	12,595	4,547
Work (Earnings)					
By Type					
Wage and salary disbursements	12,598	20,085	60,727	9,239	2,996
Other labor income	955	2,070	5,259	733	276
Proprietors income	4,353	2,637	9,177	2,623	1,275
Farm	754	807	0	136	991
Non-farm	3,599	1,830	9,198	2,487	284
By Industry Source					
Farm	1,365	949	1,283	382	1,239
Non-farm	16,541	23,843	73,880	12,213	3,308
Private	12,833	19,049	53,569	9,614	2,180
Agricultural services and other	120	79	343	0	117
Mining	1,363	4,222	4,370	196	(D)
Construction	1,862	5,536	5,515	1,544	337
Manufacturing	429	3,294	5,617	566	193
Non-durable goods	199	(D)	2,633	(D)	(D)
Durable goods	230	(D)	2,984	(D)	(D)
Transportation and public utilities	(D)	1,545	8,570	1,875	53
Wholesale trade	284	96	2,106	230	53
Retail trade	2,668	1,302	12,240	2,364	155
Finance, insurance, and real estate	531	189	4,136	392	(D)
Services	(D)	2,786	10,672	2,427	(D)
Government	3,708	4,794	20,311	2,599	1, 128
Federal, civilian	689	1,656	5,937	252	92
Federal, military	79	64	388	78	(L)
State and local	2,940	3,074	13,986		1,011
State and Total	2,940	3,074	13,900	2,269	1,011
Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence					
Total labor and proprietors income by place of work (Earnings)	17,906	24,792	75, 163	12,595	4,547
less: Personal contributions for social insurance by place of work	1,218	1,486	4,652	806	230
Net labor and proprietors income by place of work	16,688	23,306	70,511	11,789	4,317
Plus: Residence adjustment	-77	-5,129	4,941	7,541	607
Net labor and proprietors income by place of	16,611	18,177	75,452	19,330	4,924
residence		-	-		
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	4,274	3,399	15,901	5,042	1,474
Plus: Transfer payment	6,089	4,188	15,977	3,888	1,873
Personal Income by Place of Residence	26,974	25,764	107,330	28,260	8,271
Per Capita Personal Income (dollars)	6,147	6,997	6,172	7,007	6,209

\$ource: Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982

<sup>(</sup>D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

<sup>(</sup>I) Less than \$50,000. Data included in totals.

<sup>(1)</sup> Unable to calculate due to zero or negative data.

#### Specific Resource Uses

Natural resources have played an important role in the historical development of the regional economy, but have generally decreased in significance in more recent years. Current uses or activities related to resolve development include lands actions, oil and gas exploration, coal leasing, hunting, fuelwood harvest, and livestock grazing. The extent and nature of these resource uses, and their reaction to the overall structure of the regional economy discussed previously are presented below.

#### Lands Actions

Present and past parties involved in land disposals and exchanges have included private parties, farming or ranching operations, and development corporations. Present use of Bureau land disposals and exchanges cannot be quantified in economic terms due to the wide variations in present land use, proposed land use, size of parcel, and other key factors.

In-lieu tax payments average approximately \$0.39 per acre per year for all public lands in Utah (U.S. Department of Interior, 1982). Lands within the planning area account for an estimated \$418,000 in annual in-lieu payments.

#### Mineral Leasing

Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration have been taking place off and on throughout the region in recent years. Average annual direct employment connected with oil and gas exploration for the region is not known. It is, however, expected that most oil, gas, and geothermal jobs are filled with skilled personnel from outside the region, but necessary contract work, such as heavy equipment operation, is generally performed by local persons.

The sectors most affected by oil and gas exploration are retail trade, services, and construction.

Coal leasing in the region has essentially no impact on the local economy. Recent interest in the coal resource has centered around leasing only; there are no active mines in the planning area. There is no regional employment or income attributable to coal resources in the planning area.

## Wildlife-Related Recreation

The wildlife resource is tied to the regional economy through hunting-related expenditures. Although small game and waterfowl are hunted on the public lands of the area, big game hunting (deer, elk, and antelope) is the only major contributor to the regional economy.

Hunter participation rates for both deer and elk have generally declined in the past five years. Average numbers of hunters and hunter days for the years 1977-1981, based on UDWR (1982) estimates for herd units within the planning area, are presented below:

Species	<u>Hunters</u>	Hunter Days
Deer	13,000	57,200
Elk	300	1,560
Antelope	17	33

Expenditures associated with big game hunting have been estimated near \$20 per day, (representing an average of studies by Dalton, 1982 and estimates used by the U.S. Forest Service). Based on this figure and the five year averages of hunter participation, big game hunting accounts for approximately \$1,176,000 in annual revenues to such local industries and businesses as retail trade, food and kindred products, manufacturing, hotels and motels, restaurants, etc. Big game hunting expenditures accounted for less than 1 percent of the region's gross taxable sales but would (presumably) be important to individual enterprises involved.

#### Fuelwood Use

Forest products from public lands affect the regional economy in two primary ways: 1) expenditures made in harvesting fuelwood, and 2) savings, in terms of commercial fuel costs, to fuelwood users. Public lands also produce Christmas trees and pinyon pine nuts, but these products have been identified as insignificant to the economy of the economic impact region.

Fuelwood harvest has averaged approximately 5,500 cords annually in recent years. A study performed by Force (1982) places the value of a cord of firewood, in terms of fuel oil equivalent, at \$117.20 (net of harvest expenditures). Using this figure, annual fuelwood harvest in the Cedar and Beaver planning units provides \$645,000 of benefits. The Force study also estimated total harvest expenditures per cord at \$59.90, bringing total fuelwood harvest expenditures to \$329,000. These expenditures help support local retail and service outlets such as gasoline stations, equipment repair shops, etc.

# Livestock Operations

There are 228 grazing permittees in the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area. Both sheep and cattle operators depend on public land forage in the planning area. The following table presents the number of operations by type. Operations falling into two categories are considered as separate operations in each category:

Small Cattle (less than 100 head) - 110

Large Cattle (more than 100 head) - 83

Small Sheep (less than 500 head) - 15

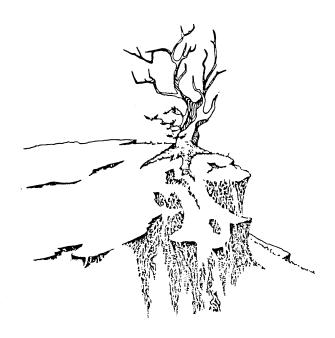
Large Sheep (more than 500 head) - 43

Typical ranch operations are cow/calf setups while sheep operations sell primarily wool and lambs. Most livestock operations depend on personally-owned and public land forage with only a few operations buying hay, leasing private forage, or utilizing Forest Service forage. Ranch budgets for typical ranch operations show little profitability in ranching in the area. The typical small cattle operation utilizing public land forage in fall, winter, and spring, metted only \$2,650 over cash costs (year-to-year, out-of-pocket expenses). Typical large cattle operations utilized forage in the fall, winter and spring also; these operations netted an average of \$14,850 above cash costs. Small sheep operations netted \$8,200 above cash costs and large sheep operations \$56,600 (ranch budgets are provided in Appendix Q).

These figures give an idea of year-to-year ranch profitability but do not include expenses each as interest on land, family labor, or depreciation or benefits such as tax write-offs or personal food production. These additional benefits, along with maintaining a way of life for themselves and their heirs are often the reasons for continuing to ranch.

Regional employment related to agriculture (including ranching) includes 420 persons for hired labor and 1,050 farm proprietors in addition to indirectly related jobs. The 1,470 jobs directly related to agriculture represent only 12 percent of the total employment of the region.

# CHAPTER 4 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES



# I. Introduction

This chapter presents the environmental consequences or the impacts of the four alternatives. The analyses and conclusions presented in this chapter in combination with information in Chapter 3, Affected Environment, form the heart of the environmental analysis of the EIS. The analyses within each alternative draw heavily from the problems identified and conclusions drawn in the parallel sections of Chapter 3, and the reader is encouraged to refer back to that material.

The organization of the chapter is as follows. The Continuation of Present Management (No Action) Alternative is first, the Planning Alternative second, the Production Alternative third, and the Protection Alternative fourth. The analysis is organized by resource program; however, at the conclusion of each alternative, the impacts are related directly back to the planning issue as described in Chapter 1.

# II. Assumptions and Analysis Guidelines

In order for an analysis to be performed, it is frequently necessary to make assumptions about the types of actions that would take place and the associated effects that would result. There are several general assumptions that guide all analysis. These are detailed below. Following these general assumptions are the assumptions and analysis guidelines that apply to each individual resource as needed.

#### A. General

1) The data utilized represent the best available information; however, caution should be used in interpreting specific figures as the numbers displayed may imply a level of precision which does not exist in the field. 2) Where data are lacking, worst case analysis is applied. 3) The impacts that are addressed in any alternative result from the full

implementation of all actions prescribed for that alternative; 4) All mitigations, unless otherwise noted, have been incorporated into each alternative description as a part of the proposal; 5) Demand for goods and services from the public lands in the planning area will change in proportion to the planning area's population levels; and 6) The planning horizon or time frame is 20 years.

Assumptions and analysis guidelines pertinent to individual resources are as follows:

#### B. Lands

1) Unless identified for disposal, it is assumed that all public lands would be retained in Federal ownership. 2) Public lands identified for disposal would be transferred out of Federal ownership. 3) Individual land use authorizations would be addressed on a case-by-case basis. 4) Efforts would be made to locate rights-of-way in designated corridors as appropriate. 5) Lands actions such as Project Bold and the Paiute Indian land proposal will be resolved by legislative action and, therefore, would not be addressed further in this plan.

#### C. Minerals

1) All oil, gas, and geothermal leasing would be subject to leasing categories which provide protection to sensitive resources (Appendixes Minerals 1 and 3). 2) Multiple resource analyses will be applied as a part of the Coal Screening Process only to those lands which have passed the unsuitability part of the screen and are available for further consideration for leasing. 3) Coal leasing procedures as identified in 43 CFR 3400 involve additional steps which will not be addressed in this document before coal would be leased. 4) For analysis purposes it is asssumed that coal would be developed even though there is low potential for development in the planning horizon. 5) Lands within this planning area, but addressed in the Application of Coal Unsuitability Criteria in the "Escalante, Paria, Zion Planning Units MFP Summary, 1980" will not be addressed here. 6) The probabilities of oil, gas, or coal production within the planning horizon are low. 7) Based on geologic potential and past exploratory drilling activity, an estimated one to three exploration holes would be drilled per year in the combined Cedar and Beaver planning units and an estimated one to two exploration holes would be drilled in the combined Garfield and Antimony planning units.

#### D. Recreation

1) Recreation resources would be predominately managed for extensive and/or dispersed opportunities rather than intensive or developed site opportunities as identified in objectives for extensive recreation management areas. 2) Where off-road vehicle restrictions are appropriate, official designations would be made and management plans developed.

## E. Wildlife

1) Improvements in wildlife habitat condition would be accomplished primarily through modifications in livestock management or vegetation treatments. 2) All vegetation treatments will result in improvement of wildlife habitat to good habitat condition. 3) Stocking rate prescribed through the inventory allotment analysis process will provide for wildlife's gross forage requirements. 4) Coal unsuitability criteria have eliminated all significant impacts to wildlife which would result from coal leasing and development. 5) Existing or current wildlife populations and their long term or prior stable levels have been derived and supplied by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Wildlife population numbers are affected by

habitat condition; however, their levels are also controlled by other factors such as hunting pressure, weather conditions, forage availability, cyclical population fluctuations, etc. While improved habitat condition may allow improved physical condition of a population and in turn favor an increase in population levels, it is not possible to reliably project the amount of increase or decrease that would occur as a result of only a change in habitat condition.

#### F. Forestry

1) Demand for preferred fuelwood species (pinyon and oak) will shift to less desired species (juniper) as the preferred species become more scarce. 2) Access is a major limiting factor to supplying woodlands products. 3) Livestock vegetation treatments will take priority over maintaining forest stands for fuelwood production. 4) Dead and downed wood would continue to be sold area-wide, and harvest of green firewood would only be authorized in established green wood cutting areas. 5) Woodland products would be made available for harves: before land treatments are made.

#### G. Range

1) The estimated stocking level is a reasonable indication of the amount of livestock forage available and is expected to be supported through long-term monitoring studies. 2) Grazing use adjustments will be based upon monitoring studies evaluated at the second and fourth years of those studies. 3) Rangeland treatments and facilities will be considered in total during the planning for any given allotment but actually could be implemented individually over a period of time.

#### H. Visual Resources

1) Conformance to the different degrees of modification allowed under the various visual management classes and completion of contrast rating for specific proposed projects would be implemented with special attention given to foreground visual zone. 2) Projects which do not conform to the degrees of modification allowed under VRM classes objectives will be modified or stipulations attached to bring project into conformance within the scene area.

III. ALTERNATIVE 1 - CONTINUATION OF PRESENT MANAGEMENT - NO ACTION

# A. Impacts to Lands

Management actions or plan elements which could cause significant changes to the land base are land use authorizations and land disposals.

Land use authorizations under the present situation would amount to approximately 25 use authorizations covering an estimated 400 acres. No additional corridors would be designated. This may cause delays in some rights-of-way authorizations identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study.

A total of 41,400 acres have been identified as meeting FLPMA disposal criteria (Appendix Lands-1). These lands are characterized by varying degrees of littering, trespass, and lack of access. The existing planning documents do not identify or consider for disposal, lands meeting the FLPMA disposal criteria. As a result, public lands which meet disposal criteria would not be available under this alternative. Applications for land tenure adjustments not addressed in existing planning documents could only be accommodated through a planning amendment process.

# Conclusions

Under this alternative land use authorizations would continue to meet needs with the possible exception of some large linear rights-of-way needs identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study. This may result in time delays and added costs.

Bureau policy to identify and make available qualifying land for disposal and to consider and designate corridors would not be fulfilled.

# B. Impacts to Minerals Resources

There are two plan elements affecting the mineral resources including continuation of the oil and gas leasing system and coal leasing. The impacts to the mineral resources are based upon the following assumptions: 1) present oil and gas leasing categories would be maintained; 2) decisions on coal leasing would be deferred pending completion of appropriate planning processes, and 3) areas covered by an earlier planning document, the "Escalante, Paria, Zion Planning Units MFP Summary 1980" would not be affected by the present planning process. The impacts of implementing an oil and gas leasing system are briefly addressed in Appendix Minerals-2.

## Impacts to Oil and Gas

The existing oil and gas leasing categories are displayed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Oil and Gas Leasing Categories Existing Situation

Categories and Stipulations	Existing Situation Acres
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,500
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100
Seasonal No Surface Occupany - Crucial Deer Winter Range - Crucial Elk Winter Range - Raptor Nesting - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	36,200 0 4,100 7,500
<ul> <li>VRM Class II (Visual Resources)</li> <li>No Surface Occupancy</li> <li>Within 400 Feet of Live Water</li> <li>(Riparian Areas)</li> </ul>	0 1,300
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy) - Scenic Lands - Raptor Nesting - Recreation Sites - Recreation & Public Purposes,         Sites of Patents (R&PP) - Utah Prairie Dogs - Quichapa Lake (Riparian) - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground - Raptor Nesting Area - Riparian Area	34,300 22,700 900 3,000 2,200 0 1,000 0 4,500
Category 4 (No Leasing) - Scenic Lands - Recreation Sites - VRM Class II (Visual Resources) - Crucial Deer Winter Range - Crucial Elk Winter Range - Utah Prairie Dogs - Quichapa Lake (Riparian) - R&PP and Patent Lands - Recreation Sites	1,500 1,050 450 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The impacts of the existing categories are described by category below.

The areas open to leasing in the standard stipulations (Category 1) occur in most of the varied geologic environments of the planning area. Thus, good opportunity exists for oil and gas exploration in Category 1.

Of the lands open to leasing with special stipulations (Category 2), most of the potential adverse impacts to oil and gas exploration would be in the area covered by seasonal no surface occupancy stipulations involving the 6,600 acres of crucial big game winter range along the Parowan Front and in the 21,000 acres in Circleville Canyon. Adverse impacts to the potential for exploratory drilling would occur in these areas as a result of large blocks of land being restricted by the seasonal no surface occupancy stipulations. The remaining areas covered by Category 2 (seasonal restrictions) are more scattered and are likely to have only site specific impacts on oil and gas exploration. The area covered by Category 2 for protection of riparian habitats (no surface occupancy within 400 feet of live water) are concentrated in the foothill areas around Antimony. The impacts here are not significant because access routes and drilling targets typically would not be in the live water areas.

Of the lands open to leasing with no surface occupancy (Category 3), most of the potential adverse impacts to oil and gas exploration are concentrated on the 22,700 acres protected for scenic values along the Parowan Front. The other 11,600 acres of Category 3 for protection of raptor nesting areas, recreation sites, sanitary landfills, airports, scenic lands, and riparian areas are scattered throughout the planning area. These are likely to have more site specific adverse impacts on oil and gas exploration.

Of the lands not open to leasing (Category 4), the most adverse impacts to oil and gas exploration are concentrated on the 1,090 acres along the Parowan Front which are protected for scenic values. On these lands no opportunity to explore for oil and gas exists.

## Conclusions

The combined Categories 2, 3, and 4 areas along the Parowan Front and the Category 2 area in Circleville Canyon may significantly impede oil and gas exploration in those areas. However, the resources of these areas are speculative, and no significant increase in demand for exploration in these areas is expected. The remaining 41,800 acres protected by Categories 2, 3, and 4 are scattered throughout the planning area and are likely to have only site specific adverse impacts. Overall, the opportunity for oil and gas exploration and development under the No Action Alternative is good, with 92 percent of the planning area in the least restrictive leasing Category 1.

# Impacts to Coal Resources

Under this alternative, the coal screening process would be deferred, and no lands within the planning area would be offered for lease. It is not anticipated that significant impacts on coal development in the region would be incurred. Presently, coal within the planning area is not competitive with other coal sources from areas of the West (Chapter 3). Little active interest by industry exists in these subeconomic coal resources, and demand for leasing is considered to be low. However, should economic conditions change and industry interest and demand for leasing increase within the planning horizon, deferment of leasing would be detrimental to coal development.

# C. Impacts to Recreation Resources

There are three plan elements affecting the recreation resources including: lands actions, oil and gas leasing, and ORV use under the no action or continuation of existing management practices alternative. Impacts to recreation resources are based upon the following assumptions: 1) the planning units would be designated as "Open" for ORV use, and 2) the Emergency Closure Provisions of Executive Order 11989 would be used to administer closures if necessary to protect visitor safety or resource values.

Impacts from lands disposals, maintenance of existing access, and rights-of-way on recreation opportunities would continue to be evaluated, and the needs of preserving recreation opportunities would be taken into consideration in the environmental assessment process. Current decisions involve retention of important recreation sites and access to various recreation opportunities, including fishing access, in Federal ownership. Retention of these areas in public ownership would insure continued recreational use for unstructured, extensive recreation opportunities. There would be minimal impact on recreation resources under this alternative. Minor disruption of hunting opportunities may occur adjacent to areas of oil and gas activities, but, in general, the hunting opportunities would be protected by existing wildlife stipulations attached to oil and gas leases. Other activities such as fishing, hiking, backpacking, picnicking, and rock hounding, may be affected by disruption of the natural scene by oil and gas exploration and development. However, due to the type, location, and season of use of the existing wildlife and scenic stipulations, the impacts would be minimal. The protection of Kane Springs, Bumblebee Springs, Rock Corral, and North Creek Recreation areas from disturbance from oil and gas activities would continue under the no surface occupancy category.

The CBGA planning area would be designated as open to ORV use. ORV use would continue to occur randomly throughout the planning area and would continue to be relatively light in most areas, with heavier use occurring adjacent to Cedar City. There would be no impact to ORV users who would maintain maximum freedom of choice when using ORVs.

# Conclusions

Under the No Action Alternative, impacts to the recreation resources would not be significant. Opportunities to experience various recreation opportunities would not be expected to change.

## D. Impacts to Wildlife

There are five plan elements under this alternative which affect the wildlife resources. These actions include oil and gas leasing with associated exploration and development, ORV use, 1,000 acres of land treatment for wildlife habitat improvement, continuation of present livestock grazing practices and grazing intensities. Of these, oil and gas leasing with associated exploration and development activities, current livestock grazing practices and stocking levels would result in the most significant impacts.

The impacts to wildlife habitat as a result of continuing present oil and gas categories are that 46,600 acres of crucial big game winter range, sage grouse strutting grounds, and Utah prairie dog colonies would not be under protective stipulations and could be disturbed as a result of oil and gas exploration or production (Appendix Minerals-2). Approximately 3,600 acres, to which protective stipulations have been applied but where crucial habitat does not exist, would receive unnecessary protection. In a worst case analysis, the impacts to big

game habitat would occur in the form of reductions in vegetation and increased human activity which would result in harassment and stress. Sage grouse populations would be affected if exploration or production activities occur during critical reproductive cycles. Utah prairie dog habitat would be affected by both a loss of vegetation during road and drill site construction and potential collapse of burrows due to vehicle activity. Minor impacts to crucial big game habitats would result from ORV use during peak use periods by wintering mule deer, elk, and antelope. ORV use can cause stress to wintering big game due to harassment and cause the animals to leave an area for a short time.

One land treatment previously programmed for the New Harmony Allotment and analyzed through the environmental assessment process would be completed to improve crucial deer winter range condition on approximately 1,000 acres. This treatment, in combination with 1,400 acres which are currently improving, would result in improvement of habitat quality on 2,500 acres of the 82,700 acres of crucial deer winter range (Table 4.2).

No forage would be formally provided to wildlife, and livestock stocking levels (average actual use) would continue to exceed the estimated carrying capacity on 63 allotments (366,000 acres). This will result in continued competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Competition between livestock and wildlife (allotment specific information can be found in Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2) for the same forage would be expected to exceed 2,900 AUMs resulting in overutilization of preferred species (bitterbrush, serviceberry, mountain mahogany, and big sagebrush) necessary for fair or good quality habitat.

Poor seasons of use (Chapter 3) on 17 allotments in combination with livestock grazing management problems (Chapter 3) would contribute to a deterioration of big game habitat. Long-term impacts would include a deterioration on 15,900 acres of mule deer habitat, 3,400 acres of crucial deer winter range, 200 acres of crucial elk winter range, and 2,100 acres of antelope habitat. Present management practices which are improving big game habitat would continue on portions of 12 allotments resulting in improved habitat quality on 11,300 acres of mule deer habitat, 1,400 acres of crucial deer winter range, and 4,700 acres of antelope habitat (Table 4.2). The overall deterioration of habitat would be expected to result in a slight decline in big game population levels. However, projecting the amount of decrease in big game populations is impossible because of other natural and managerial factors which influence their numbers.

Livestock grazing practices would not be expected to significantly affect sage grouse, bald eagles, or peregrine falcons. However, limited impacts to Utah prairie dogs would occur. This would affect approximately 3,000 acres of prairie dog habitat on Federal lands where spring grazing by livestock is occurring. Spring use by livestock has been shown to be detrimental to prairie dog habitat by reducing succulent forage necessary for the rearing of young (Crocker-Bedford, 1976).

#### Conclusions

Overall impacts to wildlife resources from this alternative include the potential for oil and gas exploration to occur on areas identified as crucial deer winter range, Utah prairie dog habitat, and sage grouse strutting grounds which are not currently protected by seasonal stipulations. An unknown amount of disturbance from ORV use would occur on crucial big game winter range. The continuation of satisfactory management practices and 1,000 acres of land treatments would improve approximately 2,500 acres of crucial deer winter range. A net deterioration in habitat quality would be expected to occur on 4,600 acres of mule deer habitat. 900 acres of crucial deer winter range, 400 acres of elk habitat, and 200 acres of

Table 4.2

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - NO ACTION

# Mule Deer Habitat Condition

	Current		No Actio	n	Net Change		Net Impro	vement
	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical	CDWR
Good Fair Poor Total	139,000 354,000 327,000 820,000	14,900 28,400 39,400 82,700	147,000 336,000 337,000 820,000	15,900 25,300 41,500 82,700	+ 8,000 -18,000 +10,000	+1,000 -3,100 +2,100	4,600	<del>-9</del> 00

# Elk Habitat Condition

	Current		No Actio	n	Net Change		Net Improv	
	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical	CEWR
Good Fair Poor Total	1,400 14,700 4,000 20,100	100 5,500 700 6,300	1,400 14,300 4,400 20,100	100 5,300 + 900 6,300	0 - 400 + 400	0 - 200 + <u>200</u>	- 400	-200

# Antelope Habitat Condition

	Current		No Action		Net Change		Net Improvement	
	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	<u>Typical</u>	CAWR
Good Fair Poor Total	16,500 136,500 142,800 295,800	4,000 4,000	18,900 132,000 144,900 295,800	4,000 4,000	+ 2,400 - 4,500 + 2,100	0	- 2,600	

critical elk winter range. Adverse impacts to Utah prairie dogs would occur on 3,000 acres as a result of spring grazing by livestock. A net improvement would be expected to occur on 2,500 acres of antelope habitat. Big game numbers may decline; however, a precise amount cannot be quantified.

# E. Impacts to Riparian / Fisheries Habitat

Livestock grazing practices and ORV use (including oil and gas exploration) have been identified as management actions which could have significant impact on riparian/fisheries habitat. Impact would continue on approximately 410 acres of riparian habitat where existing habitat conditions cannot be corrected through management action (Appendix Riparian-1). On 75 acres, however, livestock grazing and the associated conflicts would continue. On 65 acres, livestock grazing would be continued during the spring and summer on a continuous seasonal basis. Studies have shown that livestock grazing can cause severe damage to riparian habitat (Ames, 1977). On 5.5 acres, livestock grazing would exceed estimated capacities adding to heavy utilization and eventual riparian deterioration.

Approximately 39 acres of riparian habitat currently grazed by livestock would be maintained in fair or good condition. However, as a result of livestock grazing and associated trampling and soil slumping, riparian habitat condition would be expected to deteriorate on 39 acres and would result in the following change in riparian habitat conditions:

Existing Situation		No Action Alt	Net Change	
Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres	Acres
Good	253	Good	248	- 5
Fair	142	Fair	108	- 34
Poor	_54	Poor	93	+_39
	449		449	

Impacts to 35 stream miles of fisheries habitat would be similar to those affecting the riparian habitat. Approximately 30.3 stream miles would be maintained in their current condition. Continued livestock grazing of riparian habitat would deteriorate fisheries habitat on 4.7 miles of stream which contain fisheries. Fisheries habitat condition would be expected to change as follows:

Existing Situation		No Action Alternative		Net Change
Condition	Stream Miles	Condition	Stream Miles	Stream Miles
Good	12.8	Good	10.4	- 2.4
Fair	17.7	Fair	15.4	- 2.3
Poor	4.5 35.0	Poor	9.2 35.0	+ 4.7

#### Conclusions

Livestock grazing would result in a deterioration of 39 acres of riparian habitat and 4.7 stream miles of fisheries habitat.

# F. Impacts to Soils Resources

The most significant action that would affect the soil resource would be the continuation of currently unsatisfactory grazing practices.

Livestock grazing in the spring (as identified during the Modified Weight Estimate Inventory) under a continuous seasonal grazing system would continue on allotments containing 11,800 acres of the 25,800 acres of critical erosion condition class. This undesirable management would perpetuate erosion problems by not allowing plant cover to increase, but would not be expected to be significant enough to cause critical erosion areas to deteriorate to severe condition.

## Conclusions

Undesirable grazing practices would continue on 11,800 acres of critical erosion areas. No significant changes would be expected to occur to the 25,800 acres currently in critical erosion condition.

# G. Impacts to Forestry Resources

There are three management actions affecting the forestry issue, including no increases in access to existing stands, no harvest limitations for woodland products, and limitation of greenwood harvest to designated greenwood harvest areas.

Access to and within the woodland stands is limiting the ability of wood cutters to fully utilize the woodland resources. It is estimated that only 30 percent of the woodland products are being utilized due to a lack of road access. It is estimated that all woodland stands in the Cedar and Beaver planning units are capable of producing 6,300 cords per year, but due to lack of road access into such areas only 1,900 cords would be accessible and the remaining 4,400 cords per year would not be available for harvest.

It is assumed that demand for woodland products would grow from the current 6,000 cords per year to 9,200 cords by the year 2000 (MSA, 1983). Based upon this assumption, demand for firewood would exceed accessible supply (unsatisfied demand) by 7,300 cords per year.

Under the No Action Alternative, which does not place a limit on the quantity of fuelwood harvested, the supply of fuelwood would be exhausted in 25 years. The demand would be in excess of the stands' capability to replace the harvested products within the constraints of existing access. After 25 years, the availability of firewood would be sufficiently scarce to thift demand to adjacent Federal lands and other woodland species. The current species composition within the stands and continued preference of pinyon would limit the availability of pinyon nuts and Christmas trees. Commercial cutters, who compete with private cutters for woodland products in green cutting areas, would further limit the availability of firewood to private individuals. The supply of gambel oak would be exhausted within 10 years.

Green firewood areas would continue to be established, and the harvest of live trees would be limited to these areas. Commercial sales would continue to be authorized by negotiated tale. Posts and Christmas trees would be sold over the counter with no limitations on harvest volume. Demand for these products is expected to be satisfied by existing stands. It is anticipated that commercial Christmas tree sales would decline because of the lack of commercial quantity and quality of trees. Demand for individual tree sales would be satisfied.

# J. Impacts to Visual Resources

The management of the visual resources would not change under this alternative. The impacts to the visual resources would be evaluated in the environmental assessment process without the benefit of the VRM management class objectives for evaluating magnitude of impacts. Scenic values along the Parowan Front would continue to be protected from impacts associated with oil and gas development by the existing no leasing and no surface occupancy stipulations.

#### K. Economic Effects

The following change agents were identified as having the potential of significantly affecting the economy of the identified economic impact region: the continuation of management of oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, the continuation of management of identified big game habitats, the continuation of the present management of the harvesting of forest products, and the continued livestock stocking levels of 61,700 AUMs. Other management actions contained in this alternative were identified, during an initial screening, as not possessing the potential for significant regional economic impacts.

Economic effects under this alternative generally would be the result of regional population growth rather than Bureau management actions.

#### **Population**

Population projections prepared by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office (1982) show regional population growth at approximately 60 percent between the years 1980 and 2000. The impact region's population would grow from the 1980 level of 30,800 persons to 49,150 persons by the year 2000. The majority of this population growth would be in Iron County.

Population projections of the region's service centers are displayed in the following table:

	1980	_2000_
Beaver Cedar City	2,298 14,031	3,754 23,056
Kanab	3,116	5,347
Milford-Minersville	2,080	2,943
Panguitch	1,667	2,502
Parowan	2,563	3,839

#### Employment and Income

Employment and income would grow along existing lines in response to regional population growth. Assuming no major industries enter the regional economy during the planning period, growth in the income and employment would be greatest in the services, retail trade, and manufacturing sectors. Farm proprietorship would increase as farms are split in response to population growth and the corresponding changes in land use. Farm income, however, would not change significantly.

## Specific Impacts

In-lieu of tax payments would continue at the current level of approximately \$418,000 per year.

Economic activity resulting from oil, gas, geothermal, and coal leasing and exploration would not change significantly following the assumption that no major changes occur in the markets for oil, gas, or coal.

The continuation of present wildlife habitat management would result in no change in present hunter participation levels and estimated related expenditures in the short term. Total annual hunting expenditures for the short term are estimated at \$1,176,000 based on a \$20.00 per day expenditure estimate. Long-term hunter participation is projected to increase at the same rate as the regional population assuming all other key variables stay equal. Total big game hunting participation in the year 2000 would be 16,100 persons. Big game hunting related expenditures would increase by an estimated \$704,000 during this time. All hunting related impacts would be the result of population growth rather than Eureau management actions.

The continuation of current forest management, especially the lack of limits on harvest, would result in increased harvest levels and greatly reduced supply of desirable fuelwood species. Harvest levels would increase from present 5,500 cords per year to approximately 9,200 cords by the year 2000 if sufficient fuelwood was available. Using benefit and expenditure estimates prepared by Force (1982), the present level of harvest provides approximately \$644,600 in benefits (net of harvest expenditures) and \$329,000 in expenditures. By the year 2000, these estimates would increase to over \$1 million for benefits and \$548,700 in expenditures to local retail and service businesses. However, annual production of accessible fuelwood would not keep pace with harvest, and the supply of fuelwood would be exhausted some time before the year 2010, shifting demand and related expenditures to adjacent areas.

The continuation of present livestock stocking levels would continue to provide 228 livestock operations with an average of 37 percent of their total yearlong forage requirements. There would be no changes in herd size. The following table illustrates the average net cash income of typical ranching operations in the region.

Livestock Operation Type	Net Cash Income
Small Cattle (0-99 Cows)	\$ 2,650
Large Cattle (Over 100 Cows)	14,850
Small Sheep (0-499 Ewes)	8,200
Large Sheep (Over 500 Ewes)	56,600

The viability of the region's ranching operations, especially the small cattle setups, will continue to be tenuous from a purely economic point of view. However, economic considerations comprise only a portion of the reasons for many ranching operations in the region.

## Conclusions

This alternative would have no significant impact on the regional economy. All changes would be the result of the continuation of present trends in population growth and economic development.

importance of the rights-of-way grant before requiring the special stipulations to protect the resource.

Disposal of 36,800 acres (Map 4.1 and Appendix Lands-1) would decrease the public land ownership and increase the private land ownership. Public land would be available for private industrial development and provide for community expansion. It would allow better development of private lands by eliminating Federal inholdings. It would dispose of public land that is difficult and uneconomical to manage. Public lands totaling 6,000 acres and meeting FLPMA land disposal criteria would be retained in public ownership. Although these lands have varying degrees of littering, trespass, and lack of access problems, they possess resources of significant value to ongoing programs and would, therefore, be kept in public ownership. The littering, trespass, and access problems would continue to require attention to eliminate or reduce them.

### Conclusions

This action would be responsive to public needs and current demand. It would reduce administrative problems inherent to difficult and uneconomical-to-manage lands.

# B. Impacts to Minerals Resources

There are three major plan elements affecting mineral resources: 1) 0il, gas, and geothermal leasing categories would be modified to reflect updated resource information, 2) The oil and gas category system would be extended to include geothermal resources, 3) Coal resources land would be made available for further consideration for leasing, as determined through the application of the coal unsuitability criteria, multiple resource analysis, and surface owner consultation.

#### Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

Under this alternative adjustments in the existing categories would be made as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Impacts to Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Planning Alternative

Categories and Stipulations <u>l</u> /	Existing Situation	Proposed Categories (Acres)	Net Acreag Increased	e Changes Decreased
	(Acres)	(ACTES)	Thereased	<u>Decreased</u>
Category l (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,500	921,500	-	65,000
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	137,700	88,600	-
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy				
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200	68,000	31,800	-
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	1,500	1,500	-
- Raptor Nesting	4,100	4,400	300	-
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500	11,100	3,600	-
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	38,600	38,600	-
- No Surface Occupancy Within	1,300	14,100	12,800	-
400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)				
Category 3	34,300	11,400	-	22,900
(No Surface Occupancy)		,		
- Scenic Lands	22,700	0	_	22,700
- Raptor Nesting	900	0	-	900
- Recreation Sites	3,000	1,200	-	1,800
- Recreation & Public Purposes,	2,200	5,700	_	3,500
Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	-,	,		
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,500	3,500	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000	1,000	0	-
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0	0	0	-
- Riparian Area	4,500	0	0	4,500
Category 4	1,500	800	-	700
(No Leasing)	1 050	0	_	1,050
- Scenic Lands	1,050	800	350	1,000
- Recreation Sites	450 0	0	330	_
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)		0	_	_
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0	0	-	
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	•	0	_	_
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	0	_	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0	0	-	_
- R&PP and Patent Lands	0	U	-	

 $\frac{1}{F}$  or detailed descriptions of these categories and stipulations and the resources they are designed to protect, refer to Appendixes Minerals 3 and 4. See also Map 4.2.

Impacts of adjustments in individual categories under this alternative would be as described by category below.

The areas open to leasing with standard stipulations (Category 1) would be decreased. This is an adverse impact to the opportunity for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration, because Category 1 is the least restrictive leasing category. However, 86 percent of the planning area would still remain in Category 1.

The changes in the areas open to leasing with special stipulations (Category 2) represent a significant acreage increase compared to the existing situation. The impacts vary with the type of special stipulation imposed. The greatest adverse impact results from seasonal protection (69,500 acres) of crucial big game winter range in the Antimony planning unit, along the Parowan Front in the Cedar and Beaver planning units, in Circleville Canyon, and from the stipulations for protection of visual resources along the Parowan Front (38,600 acres). These areas represent relatively large blocks of land in which exploration would be seasonally impeded although not precluded. An increase of nearly 13,000 acres for protection of riparian areas (no surface occupancy within 400 feet of live water) is not particularly significant because access routes and drilling targets typically would not be within live water areas. However, conceivably a few projects might be adversely affected by this stipulation. Finally, approximately 15,500 acres would be covered by the seasonal restrictions for sage grouse and raptors resulting in only site specific adverse impacts.

The changes in the areas open to leasing with no surface occupancy (Category 3) represent a significant beneficial decrease in acreage compared to the current situation. The only significant increase in Category 3 would be nearly 3,500 acres for protection of Utah prairie dog habitat in the CBGA planning area. The benefits of the overall net decreases in Category 3 acreage outweigh this acreage increase.

The changes in the no leasing areas (Category 4) represent a minor beneficial acreage decrease compared to the existing situation. The area to benefit most is along the Parowan Front where 1,050 acres of Category 4 for protection of scenic lands under the existing situation would be reclassified into less restrictive leasing categories.

# Conclusions

Overall, the Planning Alternative is slightly more restrictive with respect to the opportunity for oil and gas exploration and development compared to the existing situation. Significant beneficial decreases in Categories 3 and 4 are offset by a larger net increase in Category 2, especially along the Parowan Front, and a subsequent adverse decrease in the least restrictive Category 1.

#### Impacts to Coal Resources

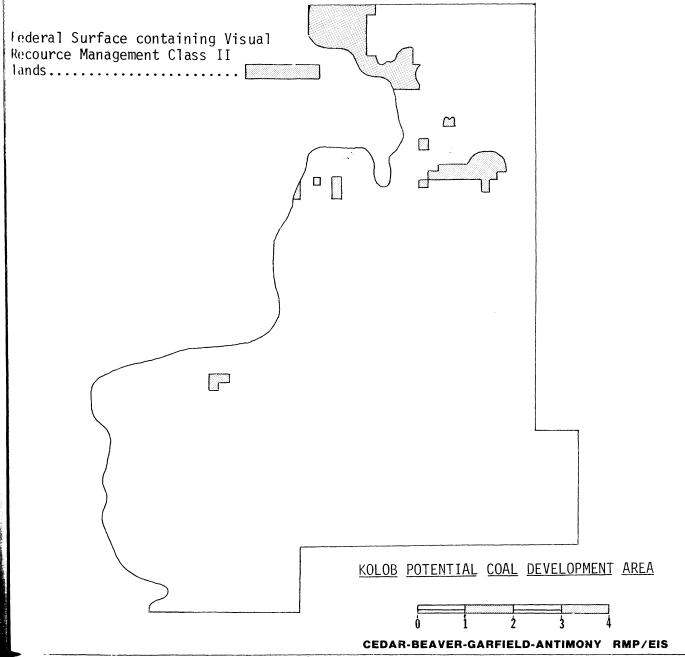
Under this alternative, the 37,000 acres of federally administered mineral estate analyzed for potential coal leasing would be available for further leasing consideration for underground mining. Results of the application of the Coal Unsuitability Criteria (43 CFR 3461) make 3,900 of these 37,000 acres (10 percent) unavailable for surface mining; however, the remaining 33,100 acres would be available. In addition, the location of structures, roads, coal stockpiles, and other surface disturbing activities on 2,800 acres federally owned surface of the Kolob Coal Field (Map 4.3) would have to be mitigated (screened from critical viewpoints) to meet VRM Class II objectives. It is expected that this would result in only site specific impacts in which facilities may be put in less than ideal locations from the

# MULTIPLE RESOURCE INTERACTIONS ON POTENTIAL COAL

# DEVELOPMENT AREAS Planning and Protection Alternatives

Planning AlternativeSurface disturbing activities would be mitigated within the foreground visual zone of Visual Resource Management Class II. VRM class objectives would be allowed to be exceeded during active mine life, but would be required to be achieved upon reclamation of disturbed areas.

Protection Alternative- Surface disturbing activities would be prohibited within Visual Resource Management Class II, unless they met VRM Class objectives.



standpoint of economic mine development. This would result in increased development costs. The extent of costs could only be determined during the evaluation of specific mine plans when critical viewpoints could be compared to proposed surface facility locations. These restrictions would be likely to decrease industry interest on the 2,800 acres affected.

#### Conclusion

Overall, the impacts of the coal screening process on the coal resources of the planning units are low. By far, most of the coal involved could be mined by underground methods and would not be affected by coal unsuitability for surface mining.

# C. Impacts to Recreation Resources

There are two plan elements under this alternative which would affect the recreation resources. These actions include coal leasing and ORV designation. Other impacts on the recreation resources from other programs and plan elements would be essentially the same as No Action Alternative. The impacts on the recreation program are based upon the assumption that coal development would occur on Alton, Kolob, and Johns Valley coal fields within the planning horizon.

A wide variety of recreation opportunities would be indirectly affected by coal development on the Kolob and Johns Valley coal fields. The extent and location of the impacts are not determined at this time, but may include disruption within travel corridors from coal hauling by truck, disruption of the largely natural scene by facilities required in underground mining, and increased pressure on limited recreation facilities by coal workers. If mining takes place, nonmotorized forms of recreation such as horseback riding, backpacking, hiking, hunting, and other similar activities would be affected. The disruption of the land surface, equipment and accompanying noise, and other facets of mining activity reduce the desirability and the opportunity for recreation where naturalness is sought by the user.

The designation of the CBGA planning area under the following ORV categories, 1,057,300 acres open, and 14,100 acres as limited to existing roads and trails, would have only a minor impact on ORV use (Map 4.4). The 14,100 acres represent riparian areas along perennial streams. There are no ORV use areas identified within riparian areas, and any use now occurring, not accommodated on existing roads and trails, would be easily accommodated on adjacent "open" lands.

#### Conclusion

Impacts on the recreation resources would not be significantly altered from the present situation with the exception of indirect effects of coal development.

#### D. Impacts to Wildlife

Under the Planning Alternative there are eight plan elements which would affect the wildlife resource. These actions include 36,800 acres of land disposal, oil and gas leasing, ORV use, prioritization of intensive management and range treatments, livestock season of use, grazing systems, land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range, watersheds and livestock forage condition, and stocking levels for big game and livestock. Of these actions, oil and gas leasing, and particularly livestock management practices including livestock season of use, grazing systems, land treatments, and forage use levels, would result in the most significant impacts to habitat quality. There are seven wildlife habitat areas (Map 3.6) under

this alternative where Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) would be implemented (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2). The objectives of these HMPs primarily would be 1) to improve habitat condition on 8,200 acres through land treatments, 2) improve habitat condition on 127,500 acres of big game habitat through improved management practices, and 3) reduce competition for forage between big game and livestock on 308,800 acres (Table 4.4).

The disposal of 36,800 acres of public lands would result in the loss from public ownership of 1,800 acres of mule deer habitat of which 80 acres are small scattered tracts of crucial deer winter range, and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat.

The implementation of seasonal stipulations on oil, gas, and geothermal leasing would result in the protection of 69,500 acres of crucial big game winter range, 11,100 acres of sage grouse strutting grounds, and 4,400 acres used by bald eagles for perching and roosting, and golden eagles for nesting, perching, and roosting.

Oil, gas, and geothermal leasing seasonal stipulations would eliminate disturbance to crucial deer winter range by not allowing drilling and exploration between January 1 to April 30 when disturbance would have the most significant impact. This stipulation is necessary to ensure continued reproduction and well-being of the herds depending upon this range. Sage grouse strutting grounds (protected from March 15 to May 1) and bald and golden eagle perching and roosting and golden eagle nesting sites (protected from November 1 to April 30) would be protected from disturbance during critical periods when disturbance would have a significant impact by interrupting the reproductive cycles of these species. These stipulations are necessary to protect these species during critical periods of their life cycle (Appendix Minerals-3).

No surface occupancy (Category 3) would protect 3,500 acres of Utah prairie dog habitat by not allowing surface occupancy within one-quarter mile of prairie dog colonies. This stipulation is necessary to eliminate disturbances to the habitat of this endangered species from exploratory drilling activities (Appendix Minerals-3).

Impacts from oil and gas categories would add protection to wildlife habitat areas, but it would not result in a change of wildlife habitat condition, since the area is not experiencing any damage presently.

Minor impacts to crucial big game habitats would result from unrestricted ORV use during peak use periods by wintering mule deer, elk, and antelope. No impacts would be expected from potential coal development, because the application of Coal Unsuitability Criteria generally eliminates important habitat of high priority wildlife species from consideration for coal leasing.

Proposed management actions would result in improved livestock season of use on 23 allotments. The adjustment of livestock stocking levels to estimated capacity, and the implementation of more intensive livestock grazing systems would improve the quality of big game habitat and support Habitat Management Plan objectives by improving 31,800 acres.

Initially forage would be made available for current big game populations (mule deer 15,500 AUMs, elk 330 AUMs, antelope 410 AUMs). In the long term, forage would be provided to meet prior stable or long-term stocking level objectives for big game (mule deer 31,000 AUMs, elk 1,500 AUMs, antelope 1,700 AUMs) if forage and habitat are available and populations have increased. Livestock grazing (at active preference levels) would, however, continue to exceed the estimated capacity on 42 allotments (Chapter 3; Chapter 4, No Action). Competition in

Table 4.4

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

# Mule Deer

	Current		Planning Alter	native	Net Change	Net Improvement
	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range CDWR	Typical CDWR
Good	139,000	14,900	243,000	25,000	+ 104,000 + 10,100	
Fair	354,000	28,400	315,000	27,400	- 39,000 - 1,000	
Poor	327,000	39,400	262,000	30,300	<b>-</b> 6,5009,100	
Total	820,000	82,700	820,000	82,700		149,900 15,700

# Εlk

	Current		Planning Alternative		Net Change			Net Improvement	
	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typic	cal Range	CEWR	Typical	CEWR
Good	1,400	100	4,200	100	+	2.800	0		
Fair	14,700	5,500	12,800	5,500	_	1,900	0		
Poor	4,000	700	3,100	700	-	900	0		
Total	20,100	6,300	20,100	6,300				3,700	$\frac{\overline{0}}{0}$

# Antelope Habitat Condition

	Current		Planning Alternative		Net Change		Net Improvement		
	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Турі	cal Range	CAWR	Typical	CAWR
Good	16,500	0	43,900	0	+	27,400	0		
Fair	136,500	4,000	132,000	4,000	_	4,500	0		
Poor	142,800	0	119,900	0	_	22,900	0		
Total	295,800	4,000	295,800	4,000			_	33,300	0

excess of 1,100 AUMs would occur between big game and livestock. Competition would be reduced between big game and livestock on 219,700 acres but would continue on 89,100 acres (allotment specific information can be found in Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2). In addition, present management practices which are resulting in a loss of wildlife habitat quality (see Chapter 3) would continue on 22 allotments. Overgrazing on 205,000 acres within 42 allotments and continuing present management practices on 22 allotments would lead to a deterioration of habitat (i.e., reduced browse and forage production) on 6,900 acres of mule deer habitat, 1,000 acres of crucial deer winter range, 700 acres of elk habitat, and 6,000 acres of antelope habitat. Continuing these actions would not allow HMP objectives to be met on 95,700 acres of poor condition habitat (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2).

Land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range, watershed values, and livestock forage production are proposed for 84,400 acres. The treatments would meet the HMP objective to improve habitat condition on 8,200 acres through treatments (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2). Treatments, adjustments to estimated carrying capacity, establishment of grazing systems, and adjustments in some seasons of use would reduce overutilization of preferred forage species and improve plant diversity resulting in improvement in habitat quality on 156,800 acres of mule deer habitat, 16,700 acres of crucial deer winter range, 4,400 acres of elk habitat, and 39,300 acres of antelope habitat (Table 4.4). Improvement would also be expected on an undetermined amount of sage grouse habitat.

The overall improvement in big game habitat condition would be expected to favor an increase in big game population levels. However, projecting the amount of increase in big game populations is impossible because of other natural and managerial factors which influence their numbers.

#### Conclusion

Land disposals would result in the loss from public ownership of 1,800 acres of mule deer habitat, 900 acres of crucial deer winter range, and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat. Oil and gas leasing seasonal stipulations would protect 69,500 acres of crucial big game winter range, 11,100 acres of sage grouse strutting grounds, and 4,400 acres used by bald eagles and golden eagles. No surface disturbing activities would be permitted on 3,500 acres of Utah prairie dog habitat and 14,100 acres of riparian habitat. A net improvement in habitat quality would be expected to occur on 149,900 acres of mule deer habitat, 15,700 acres of crucial deer winter range, 3,700 acres of elk habitat, and 33,300 acres of antelope habitat. Mule deer would be provided 15,500 AUMs, elk 330 AUMs, and antelope 410 AUMs and up to 34,200 AUMs in the long term. Competition would continue between big game and livestock for 1,100 AUMs. As a result of multiple use tradeoffs, Habitat Management Plan objectives would partially be met resulting in 95,700 acres of the 127,500 acres remaining in poor condition and competition continuing on 89,100 acres. Big game populations would be expected to increase; however, the amount cannot be quantified.

# E. Impacts to Riparian / Fisheries Habitat

Actions proposed in this alternative which would affect riparian/fisheries habitat include land disposals, oil and gas leasing, ORV designations, fencing approximately 23 acres of riparian to eliminate livestock grazing, and adjustments in current livestock grazing practices. Only those areas currently in poor condition would receive protection from livestock grazing. In addition, five of the HMPs proposed under this alternative include measures to maintain 45 acres of riparian/fisheries habitat in its current fair to good condition and improve 23 acres currently in poor condition.

Land disposal actions would result in approximately 3 acres of riparian habitat being removed from public ownership. However, prior to the disposal of lands containing riparian habitat, it would be necessary for the lands to meet the following criteria taken from Instruction Memorandum 83-602 concerning the disposal of riparian or wetland areas:

- 1. The tract of public wetlands is either so small or remote that it is uneconomical to manage.
  - 2. The tract of public wetlands is not suitable for management by another Federal agency.
- 3. The patent contains restrictions of uses as prohibited by identified Federal, State, or local wetlands regulations (Executive Orders 11988 or 11990).
- 4. The patent contains restrictions and conditions that ensure the patentee can maintain, restore, and protect the wetlands on a continuous basis.

Oil, gas, and geothermal leasing Category 2 (no surface occupancy within 400 feet of live water) and ORV designation of "Limited" on the same areas would protect approximately 14,100 acres riparian and associated watershed from oil and gas exploration and development and would limit ORV usage to existing roads and trails. This protection would help prevent disturbance and destruction of riparian vegetation as well as contamination of fisheries habitat by offsite disturbances and would support efforts to meet HMP objectives.

Fencing 23 acres of riparian would result in the most significant impacts. As stated in Chapter 3, Affected Environment, riparian areas are highly susceptible to overgrazing and overuse by cattle. Fencing would eliminate the effects of livestock grazing.

Riparian habitat would be maintained in fair or good condition on 50 acres which are currently grazed by livestock.

Livestock grazing practices would be modified on 11 allotments containing riparian habitat. Adjustments to the estimated capacity, fencing 23 acres, and the establishment of grazing systems would allow some improvement in riparian condition. Riparian habitat would be expected to improve on 25 acres, and would result in the overall changes in habitat conditions:

Existing Si	tuation	Planning Alt	ernative <u>l</u> /	Net Change
Condition	Acres	Condition	Acres	Acres
Good	253	Good	273	+ 20
Fair	142	Fair	144	+ 2
Poor	<u>54</u>	Poor	_29	- 25
	449		446	

 $\frac{1}{4}$ Approximately 3 acres would be disposed of.

Impacts to fisheries habitat would be closely associated with those to riparian habitat (i.e., increased vegetation, cover, and lower stream temperature). Fencing of 23 acres of riparian would tend to improve stream bank stability and enhance the fisheries habitat by encouraging establishment and improvement of riparian vegetation along stream banks. Fisheries habitat would be expected to improve on 2.3 stream miles and maintained on 32.7 stream miles. Impacts to fisheries habitat condition would be as follows:

Lxisting	Situation	Planning	Alternative	Net Change
Condition	Stream Miles	Condition	Stream Miles	Stream Miles
Good	12.8	Good	15.3	+ 2.5
lair	17.7	Fair	17.4	3
Poor	4.5	Poor	2.3	- 2.2
	35.0		35.0	

#### Conclusions

The application of oil, gas, and geothermal leasing stipulations and ORV limitations to Plear Ian habitat would result in 14,100 acres being protected from disturbance. Removing Illurbances from 23 acres of riparian habitat in poor condition by fencing and the modification of livestock grazing practices on an additional 2 acres would result in improvement on 25 acres of riparian habitat and 2.3 stream miles of fisheries habitat. Habitat Management Plan objectives would be partially met through the expected improvement of 6 acres of riparian/Illuries habitat in poor condition and maintaining current habitat condition on 45 acres.

# F. Impacts to Soils Resources

The most significant management actions that would affect soil resources in this alternative would be vegetation treatments on critical watersheds, and the numerous livestock grazing management changes to be implemented.

There would be 6,200 acres of vegetation treatments specifically designed to improve critical watersheds as well as 800 acres of treatments designed to improve wildlife and/or livestock forage production that would be completed on critical watersheds (Map 3-7).

An increase in soil loss would occur from the removal of the ground cover over the short term (2 to 3 years) until vegetation becomes established. In the long term treated sites would be expected to improve to a moderate or slight erosion condition class due to an increase in cover and litter accumulation.

Grazing systems and seasons that would be expected to help stabilize soil erosion would be present on 300 acres of critical erosion areas that would receive vegetation treatments, and 14,800 acres of untreated critical erosion areas. These improved management practices would have a positive impact on sediment yield by improving plant cover, but would not, in and of themselves, be expected to shift critical erosion areas into a moderate erosion class.

#### Conclusions

As a result of vegetation treatments, 7,000 acres of critical erosion areas would be expected to improve to a moderate erosion condition class. Stabilization or slight improvement would be expected to occur on 14,800 acres of critical erosion areas that would be under improved grazing management.

# G. Impacts to Forestry Resources

There are four plan elements affecting the woodland resources under this alternative including increased road access to woodland stands, use authorization of woodland products

limited to 6,000 cords per year short term and 3,750 cords per year long term, land treatments for livestock and wildlife, and limitation of harvests for habitat protection. These impacts would occur based upon the alternative specific assumption that 2,500 acres per year of woodlands would be chained containing approximately 4.5 cords of fuelwood and 30 posts per acre.

Additional road access would enable woodcutters to fully utilize the existing stands. The quantity and location of the roads required would be determined during activity planning when green cutting areas are established or as ancillary benefits of other program developments. Additional access would make available an additional 4,400 cords of fuelwood per year. Sustained production would exceed projected demand by 300 cords per year (MSA, 1983) without chainings.

Under the planning alternative, harvest would be limited to 3,750 cords per year of pinyon and juniper in the long term. The elimination of commercial sales of firewood within green wood cutting areas would bring allowable harvest closer to sustained production. This limitation would displace commercial firewood cutters to adjacent lands. The impact to commercial cutters would be small, since most commercial cutters of pinyon pine are currently located in the Pinyon planning unit (MSA, 1983) and (based on permit data) make up only 17 percent of the total harvest in Cedar and Beaver planning units. By the year 2000, harvest would be reduced from projected demand by 3,200 cords per year and displaced to adjacent Federal lands. Adjacent Federal lands in the Pinyon planning unit contain large quantities of woodland products capable of absorbing any displaced cutting. The woodland stands are located between 60 and 100 miles from the population centers of Cedar City and would represent at least a 100 percent increase in driving distance, mostly on gravel roads. Transportation costs would, therefore, increase to utilize this wood.

Forest Service lands also provide a significant quantity of local fuelwood needs. Availability of fuelwood on Forest Service lands is largely dependent on slash cleanup after commercial saw timber harvest. It is currently unknown what effect of shifting additional demand to Forest Service lands would have, given the current uncertainty of demand for saw timber and the availability of slash.

The harvest of gambel oak within the Crater Knoll green oak area has reduced the available supply by an estimated 50 percent of previous volume. Trespass and commercial cutting have harvested most of the oak. It is estimated that the supply of oak on 10,000 acres would be exhausted in 5 years. The limitation to 10 cords per permit for oak would discourage commercial firewood cutters and shift demand to the local cutters and extend the time oak would be available by an undetermined amount.

Land treatments on 43,800 acres for range improvements, 3,200 acres of watershed improvements, and 4,300 acres of CDWR improvements within woodland stands would reduce from sustained yield base 229,000 cords of fuelwood and 1,500,000 posts over a 20 year period. The treatments would remove 11,500 cords of fuelwood per year. It is anticipated, assuming all demand could be focused in salvaging the woodland products before and after treatments, that 60 percent to 80 percent of the woodland products would be salvaged, based upon demand projections. The remaining sustained yield base would then be 75,000 acres of woodlands capable of producing 3,750 cords of fuelwood per year in the long term. Impacts to woodland resources are summarized in the following table:

#### Impacts to Woodland Resources

	Existing Situation	Planning Alternative <u>l</u> / (Without Treatments)	Planning Alternative (With Treatments)
Sustained Yield Base	126,000	126,000	75,000
(Acres) (Long Term) <sup>2/</sup>			
Total Accessible	37,800	126,000	75,000
Sustained Yield Base			
(Acres) (Long Term)			
Allowable Harvest	No Limit	6,000	3,750
Cords Per Year			
Accessible Sustained	1,900	6,300	3,750
Production (Long Term)			
Cords Per Year			
Unsatisfied Short Term <u>3</u> / Demand	0	0	2,250
(Cords Per Long Term Year)	9,200	3,200	5,450

The prohibition of cutting fuelwood on 1,200 acres of riparian would reduce available woodland products by an estimated 5,400 cords, long term.

#### Conclusion

Under this alternative, actions designed to reduce the volume of fuelwood harvested and access construction to woodlands would provide a continued supply of fuelwood and more closely match sustained yield with demand. Planned habitat manipulation of rangeland, watersheds, and wildlife habitat would significantly reduce the volume of products available for harvest. These limitations and reduction of volume would shift demand to adjacent Federal lands in the Pinyon planning unit for commercial cutters and private individuals. If the treatments were completed, the allowable harvest would have to be reduced from 6,000 cords per year to 3,750 cords per year to attain sustained yield.

# H. Impacts to Range Resources

The most significant actions affecting the range/vegetation resource in this alternative are land disposals/exchanges; vegetation treatments to improve livestock forage production, CDWR and soil and water resources; adjustments in stocking levels, grazing systems, grazing seasons and protection of selected riparian areas.

<sup>2/</sup>Long Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 20 years; estimated demand at 9,200 cords per year.

<sup>3/</sup>Short Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 5 years; estimated demand at 6,500 cords per year.

Of the 36,800 acres identified for disposal/exchange, 29,000 acres would be disposed from 29 existing allotments and could result in the annual transfer of up to 1,600 AUMs of livestock forage from public ownership.

Treatments to improve critical watershed on 6,200 acres, CDWR on 6,200 acres, and live-stock forage production on 70,000 acres would be completed. These treatments would be expected to dramatically change existing vegetation from predominately trees and undesirable shrubs to grasses, forbs, and desirable shrubs.

All allotments proposed for intensive management would be adjusted to estimated grazing capacities in the short term and would accrue additional AUMs in the long term as they become available due to treatments and management practices. For analysis purposes, it was assumed that all other allotments would be utilized at current active preference levels, resulting in the potential overutilization of forage on 42 allotments (205,000 acres). The average apparent overutilization on these 42 allotments would be approximately 28 percent (an estimated grazing capacity of 13,100 AUMs versus an estimated grazing use level of 16,841 AUMs).

If permittees on all allotments not proposed for intensive management were to graze at their recent actual use levels (5-year average), 23 allotments (76,000 acres) would be grazed at levels above the estimated grazing capacity. The average apparent overutilization on these 23 allotments would be approximately 57 percent (an estimated grazing capacity of 2,800 AUMs versus 4,400 AUMs actual use).

If subsequent monitoring were to verify that overutilization of forage was occurring and was resulting in degradation of the resource, current BLM policy directs the range manager to implement procedures to correct the problem. (See Appendixes Range-3 Cedar City District and Utah Guidance for Range Monitoring Studies, Range-4 Allotment Management Category Criteria, and Range-5 Record of Allotment Categorization.)

As discussed in the No Action Alternative, overutilization of forage, as would occur in the allotments identified above, would result in a loss in vigor of desirable forage species, and a deterioration of present range conditions.

New grazing systems providing periodic rest to vegetation from livestock grazing would be implemented on 57 allotments (786,200 ac.) and would allow established desirable forage plants to improve in vigor and numbers. However, on sites that currently support dominant undesirable woody species and few understory species (as discussed in Chapter 3, Range Resources), little change would be expected. Intensive grazing systems would be modified in 9 allotments, and 18 intensive grazing systems would continue unchanged.

Desirable forage species would be lost from sites that would continue to receive yearly spring grazing by livestock (49 allotments, 153,600 acres). Cook (1971) found, "Desert plants will not tolerate heavy and continuous spring use because they do not have an opportunity for regrowth and carbohydrate replenishment. . . ." As a result of the vegetation treatments, new grazing systems, adjustments in stocking rates, and changes in seasons of use, range condition would improve significantly. Changes in range condition for all three management categories would be as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Impacts to Range Condition - Planning Alternative

	Current	(Acres)	Long-Term	(Acres)
Range Condition	<u>Cattle</u>	Sheep	<u>Cattle</u>	Sheep
Good	125,800	28,600	234,400	75,600
Fair	352,700	118,200	317,900	98,800
Poor	422,300	139,900	348,500	112,300
	900,800*	286,700*	900,800*	286,700*

<sup>\*</sup>Totals will not sum to planning area totals due to dual use overlap.

Although 23 acres of riparian habitat would be fenced in four allotments, no significant effect would occur to available forage production, as the areas are not currently allocated for grazing by livestock.

As discussed previously, adjustments to grazing capacities, new intensive grazing systems, and vegetation treatments would all increase available livestock forage. Production of livestock forage would, however, be less than that utilized in both the short and long term, primarily due to overutilization (Table 4.6) based on the assumption that all allotments not adjusted to the estimated grazing capacity would be utilized at active preference levels under this alternative.

Table 4.6

Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels - Planning Alternative

	Short Term (AUMs)	Long Term (AUMs)
	Estimated	Estimated
	Stocking	Stocking
	Levels Production	<u>Levels</u> <u>Production</u>
Livestock Forage	67,000 65,900	88,100 86,800

#### Conclusions

Land disposals/exchanges could result in the transfer from public ownership of up to 1,600 AUMs of livestock forage production annually from within 29 existing allotments. A combination of vegetation treatments and changes in grazing management practices would result in a noticeable improvement in cattle and sheep range condition (Table 4.5). Production of livestock forage would increase by 20,900 AUMs in the long term to a level of 86,800.

# I. Impacts to Wild Horses

Management actions proposed under this alternative are the same as under the No Action alternative, and as such the same impact analysis would apply.

# Conclusion

No significant change would be expected in the viability of the Chloride Canyon wild horse herd under this alternative.

# J. Impacts to Visual Resources

The plan elements affecting the visual resources under this alternative include actions involving surface disturbance, including oil, gas, and coal exploration and development, and land treatments. The impacts on visual resources are based upon the following assumptions:

1) conformance to the different degrees of modification allowed under the various visual management classes and completion of contrast rating for specific proposed projects would be implemented (Appendix Visual Resources-1) with special attention given to foreground visual zone; and 2) projects which do not conform to the degrees of modification allowed under VRM classes objectives would be modified and stipulations attached to bring projects whenever feasible into conformance within the VRM class objectives. Projects which still did not conform to VRM class objectives would be further evaluated as to their significance and weighed against the value of the visual resources before a decision is made to proceed.

Under the Planning Alternative, the following VRM class objectives would be assigned to protect visual resource values: VRM Class I (0 acres); VRM Class II (68,600 acres); VRM Class III (102,400 acres), and VRM Class IV (900,400 acres).

The impacts to visual resources would be minimal on lands in VRM Class II (Class A Scenic Quality) which are managed for protection of visual quality. Degrees of modification within VRM Class III and IV lands would be mitigated, and impacts to visual resources would also be minimal. Conformance to the different degree of visual modification allowed under the various management classes, and completion of contrast ratings on specific proposed projects would reduce the impacts on the visual resources.

In the short term, impacts of land treatments on 50,900 acres within pinyon/juniper stands would exceed VRM objectives in all VRM classes. In the long term, VRM objectives would be met after vegetation was reestablished and most treatments would be compatible with VRM objectives after mitigation.

Attaching special stipulations to oil and gas leases (Category 2: Stipulation 2) designed to locate visual disturbances (e.g., drill pads, roads and trails) outside the foreground visual zone in VRM Class II lands, would adequately protect visual resources.

The location of structures, access roads, coal stockpiles, and other surface disturbing activities from unmitigated coal leasing, exploration, and potential development would exceed allowable VRM Class II objectives for visual contrast in 2,800 acres in the Kolob Potential Coal Development Area (Map 4.3). Under the Planning Alternative, such surface disturbing activities would be required to be screened from view from critical viewpoints, and therefore these visual impacts would be minimal. VRM Class II objectives could be exceeded during active mine life for the onsite users. Upon reclamation, VRM Class II objectives would be required to be attained.

#### Conclusion

VRM class objectives would be met through mitigation of visual contrast created by surface disturbing activities, and impacts to the visual resources would be minimal.

# K. Economic Effects

Management actions significantly affecting the regional economy include: land disposals of 36,800 acres involving 29 grazing allotments, 921,500 acres placed in oil and gas leasing

Category 1, 137,700 acres in Category 2, 11,400 acres in Category 3, 800 acres in Category 4, 37,000 acres available for further consideration for underground coal mining, providing up to 16,240 AUMs to wildlife in the long term, and 8,200 acres of land treatment for big game habitat, authorizing the harvest of up to 6,000 cords of fuelwood (short term) annually and improving access to fuelwood harvest areas, season of use adjustments on 66 allotments, new or modified grazing systems on 84 allotments, stocking levels at a total of 67,000 AUMs in the short term, and 88,100 AUMs in the long term, and vegetation treatments on 70,000 acres.

#### Population

There would be no significant population growth attributable to Bureau management actions. Population growth for the impact region will continue near the annual 3 percent average predicted by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office (1982) for the years 1980 through 2000.

# Employment and Income

Regional employment and income will be affected primarily by increased hunter expenditures and increased ranching activity. The total employment in the region will change by approximately 86 jobs in the long term as a result of wildlife and livestock-related management actions. Income would increase by \$1,800,000.

#### Specific Impacts

Disposal of 36,800 acres of public land is not expected to significantly affect the regional realty market because: 1) it would be disposed of over a period of approximately 20 years, 2) the land is generally undeveloped range land with limited value for development or speculation, 3) the land is generally isolated and lacking legal and/or physical access and is, therefore, most likely to be purchased by adjoining land owners who generally would not be competing for land on the open market.

Based on the current mill levy of .06366 mills in Iron County and a minimum assessed value of \$25 per acre, county tax payments would increase by approximately \$59,000. In-lieu tax payments would decrease by approximately \$14,400 based on the statewide average payment of \$0.39 per acre (Department of Interior, 1982).

Economic effects from oil, gas, geothermal, and coal leasing activities would be minimal. Oil and gas exploration would be less restricted, but the interest in exploration is not expected to increase correspondingly. Economic activity based on coal leasing would not change in the assumed absence of any major changes in present coal market conditions.

Increased forage allocations and land treatments for wildlife would provide sufficient forage for current numbers of big game. Should populations reach prior stable numbers and analysis shows these numbers can be accommodated without adverse impacts to other resources or resource users, appropriate forage allocations to wildlife would be made. Assuming that increased big game populations will attract proportionately more hunters, annual hunter participation in the planning area will increase by 35,200 hunter days in the long term. This increase in hunter participation will result in increased expenditures of \$704,000 per year.

The harvest of 6,000 (including salvage in land treatment areas) cords of fuelwood and improved access to cutting areas would result in an annual increase of \$29,950 in fuelwood harvest expenditures in the very short term, based on \$59.90 per cord as estimated by Force

(1982). These expenditures would be insignificant in the local economy. However, the estimated fuel cost savings, as measured by the cost of an equivalent amount of fuel oil, less costs of collection and burning, would total \$58,600 annually in the very short term. In terms of benefits to individuals, this savings would be significant, allowing greater expenditures for other goods or savings.

The short-term limit of 6,000 cords annually would result in more fuelwood being available on a per capita basis in the very short term, but would act as a constraint as the area's population growth leads to greater fuelwood demand. The supply of 6,000 cords annually in the short term would begin to fall short of demand some time in the year 1985, based on straight-line projections of population and per capita consumption. However, land treatments proposed under this alternative would result in greatly decreased fuelwood production, causing fuelwood supply to fall short of demand by 5,450 cords per year in the long term. The estimated loss in local expenditures attributable to foregone fuelwood harvest would be nearly \$326,000 per year assuming all land treatments are completed and no alternative sources were available. The presence of alternative sources on adjacent lands would partially preclude this loss. However, cutting of fuelwood on adjacent areas would, presumably, be more costly. This alternative would result in the continuation of fuelwood-related benefits and expenditures well past the 20-year planning horizon.

Changes in livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, stocking levels, and vegetation treatments will all impact the regional economy. Potential impacts to ranching and the regional economy attributable to land disposals are also included in this discussion. Approximately 95 percent of the livestock operations would be affected by these management actions. Impacts to permittees would be greatest in the large cattle operation type but all would be affected to some extent. The following table shows the typical percentage increase in available AUMs by operation type:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	21%	57%
Large Cattle	27%	70%
Small Sheep	2%	4%
Large Sheep	28%	56%

Ranch operations are expected to accommodate changes in available forage by changing herd size and/or altering hay feeding practices. Ranch annual net cash income under this alternative would range from \$4,100 for small cattle operations to \$37,000 for large sheep operations in the long term. Percentage increases in net cash income for each operation type are shown below:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	21%	55%
Large Cattle	23%	60%
Small Sheep	2%	3%
Large Sheep	14%	29%

## ne lusions

region. Wildlife related expenditures would increase significantly, adding approxi//04,000 in direct revenues. Fuelwood harvest would not be allowed to continue followcent growth trends but would be sustainable past the planning horizon at proposed
levels. Livestock operations would be benefitted slightly with some operations seeing
cent increase in net cash income. Overall, this alternative would have a modest
impact to the regional economy.

## **Due** Resolution

It alternative substantially resolves the land disposal and corridor designation contents the Lands Actions issue and the oil, gas, geothermal, and coal leasing concerns of issue. The Forage Management/Land Treatment issue is partially resolved with use adjustments, establishment of intensive management, and implementation of land onts. Substantial acreages of poor condition livestock and wildlife forage condition however, remain. The Forestry issue would be partially resolved with the establishment allowable harvest levels. The Special Resource Protection Measures issue is particulated for riparian habitat and soil and water values. It is substantially resolved to laid big game winter range, threatened or endangered species, sensitive and status appecies, critical sage grouse habitat, visual resources, wilderness values, wild and cultural resources.

## V. ALTERNATIVE 3 - PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE



## A. Impacts to Lands

Management actions which would effect significant changes in the land base are designation of major utility corridors, and land disposals.

Eleven utility corridors covering 470 lineal miles (Map 3.1) would be designated on approximately 300,800 acres (State, Federal, and private). This action would provide for needs as expressed by industry through the Western Regional Corridor Study subject to stipulations presented in Appendix Lands-2. This may help to expedite the issuance of use authorizations within the corridors. Within conflict areas (Map 3.1), if special stipulations were required to mitigate impacts to sensitive resources, priority would be given to the issuance of the rights-of-way grant over protection of sensitive resources when approving any additional special stipulations or grants.

Disposal of 41,400 acres (Map 4.1, Appendix Lands-1) would decrease the public land ownership and increase the private land ownership, making currently public land available for private industrial development and provide for community expansion needs, and would allow better development of private lands by eliminating Federal inholdings. It would dispose of public land that is difficult and uneconomical to manage.

## Conclusions

This action would be responsive to public needs and current demand. It would eliminate administrative problems inherent in lands difficult and uneconomical to manage.

## B. Impacts to Minerals Resources

## Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

Under this alternative adjustments in the existing oil, gas, and geothermal categories would be made as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Impacts to Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Production Alternative

	Existing Situation	Production Alternative	Net Acreag	e Changes
Categories and Stipulations	(Acres)	(Acres)	Increased	Decreased
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,500	1,061,900	75,400	
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	4,400		44,700
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy				
- Crucial Deer Winter Range - Crucial Elk Winter Range	36,200 0			
- Raptor Nesting	4,100	4,400	300	
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500			
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0			
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1.,300	ý.		
Category 3	34,300	5,100		29,200
(No Surface Occupancy)				
- Scenic Lands	22,700			
- Raptor Nesting	900			
- Recreation Sites	3,000			
<ul> <li>Recreation &amp; Public Purposes,</li> <li>Sites of Patents, (R&amp;PP)</li> </ul>	2,200	1,600		600
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,500	3,500	
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000			
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0			
- Riparian Area	4,500			
Category 4	1,540			
(No Leasing)				
- Scenic Lands	1,090			
- Recreation Sites	450			
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0			
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0			
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0			
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0			
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0			
- R&PP and Patent Lands	0			

Impacts of adjustments in individual categories under this alternative would be as described below (Map 4.5).

The areas open to leasing with standard stipulations (Category 1) would be increased significantly. This is beneficial to the potential for exploration because Category 1 is the least restrictive leasing category.

The changes in areas open to leasing with special stipulations (Category 2) represent a significant beneficial decrease compared to the existing situation. Only eagle nesting areas would be protected under this alternative. Adverse impacts to oil and gas in these areas are likely to be only site specific, because the areas are scattered throughout the planning area.

The changes in the areas open to leasing with no surface occupancy (Category 3) represent a significant beneficial decrease compared to the existing situation. The areas protected by Category 3 would be prairie dog habitat and airport leases. These areas are scattered throughout the planning area, and adverse impacts would be only site specific.

The changes in the no leasing (Category 4) represent a significant beneficial decrease, because no areas would be in this most restrictive category.

Overall, the production alternative is much less restrictive than the present situation.

The large land blocks such as along the Parowan Front and in Circleville Canyon presently protected under Categories 2, 3, and 4 would be eliminated under this alternative.

Most, if not all, oil, gas, and geothermal exploration targets would be available with a minimum of restrictive stipulations.

## Coal

The specific impacts to coal leasing, exploration, and potential development are the same as for the Planning Alternative. The only exception to this is the 2,800 acres of VRM Class II visual in the Kolob field. Under this alternative, the VRM Class II objectives could be exceeded during active mining operations; thus, no significant impacts to the opportunity for coal development would be increased. Upon reclamation, VRM Class II objectives would be met where possible.

Overall, most of the coal lands involved could be mined by underground methods and would not be affected by the coal unsuitability for surface mining. Thus, the impacts of the coal screening process on the coal resources of the planning areas would be low.

## C. Impacts to Recreation Resources

There are two plan elements affecting the recreation resources under this alternative, oil and gas leasing and off-road vehicle designations.

Impacts from lands disposals, maintenance of public access, and rights-of-way on the recreation program would be the same as described under No Action.

Some disruption of recreation opportunities would occur adjacent to areas of oil, gas, and geothermal activities. Activities such as fishing, hiking, backpacking, picnicking, and rock hounding may be affected by the disruption of the natural scene by oil and gas exploration and

development. The impacts are expected to be minimal because existing and proposed activity is predicted to be small. The disruption of the land surface, accompanying noise, and other facets of mining activity reduce the desirability and the opportunity for recreation where naturalness is important to the user.

A wide variety of recreation opportunities would be indirectly affected by potential coal exploration and development on the Kolob and Johns Valley coal fields. The extent of the impacts cannot be determined at this time, but would be expected to include disruption within travel corridors from coal hauling by truck, disruption of the largely natural scene by facilities required in underground mining, and an increased pressure on limited recreation facilities by coal workers. If mining takes place, nonmotorized forms of recreation such as horseback riding, backpacking, hiking, hunting, and other similar activities would be affected. The disruption of the land surface, accompanying noise, and other facets of mining activity reduce the desirability and the opportunity for recreation where naturalness is important to the user.

The CBGA planning area would be designated as open to off-road vehicles (1,071,400 acres). ORV use would continue to occur randomly throughout the planning area, and would be relatively light in most areas. There would be no impact to ORV users who would maintain maximum freedom of choice where using ORVs.

#### Conclusions

Impacts on the recreation resources would not be significantly different from the present situation with the exception of the indirect adverse effects of potential coal development.

## D. Impacts to Wildlife

Five plan elements under this alternative would affect the wildlife resources. These actions include 41,400 acres of land disposal, oil, gas, and geothermal categorization (all in Open), ORV use, land treatments for watershed and livestock (736,000 acres), livestock grazing seasons of use, grazing systems, and forage demand. Of these actions, land disposal and land treatments would have the most significant impacts on the quality of wildlife habitat.

The disposal of 41,400 acres of public land would result in the loss from public ownership of approximately 1,000 acres of scattered tracts of crucial deer winter range and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat.

Most lands would be open to oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development (e.g., road and drill pad construction). Worst case analysis indicates that significant impacts would occur on an undetermined amount of crucial deer winter range and sage grouse strutting grounds. Big game habitat would be affected by an anticipated increase in human activity as well as construction and development. Sage grouse strutting grounds would be affected if activities occurred during breeding periods. Utah prairie dog habitat would be protected by placing habitat in Category 3 No Surface Occupancy. Impacts from oil and gas categories would add protection to wildlife habitat areas and would not result in a change in wildlife habitat condition since the area is not experiencing any significant activity at present.

As in the No Action alternative, few impacts to crucial big game winter range would result from unrestricted ORV use. Most impacts would occur during peak use periods by wintering mule deer, elk, and antelope. Impacts would occur in the form of physical stress from harassment and destruction of vegetation.

Proposed livestock management actions would result in improved livestock seasons of use on 47 allotments. The adjustment in livestock stocking levels to the estimated carrying capacity and the implementation of more intensive livestock grazing systems would also improve the quality of big game habitat by reducing competition for, and the production of, key forage species.

Major impacts to wildlife habitat would result from land treatments. While land treatments are generally beneficial to wildlife habitat, the 736,000 acres of treatments proposed in this alternative would have both beneficial and detrimental effects. Improvements would be expected to occur on 277,300 acres of deer habitat, 10,800 acres of crucial deer winter range, 8,100 acres of elk habitat, 100 acres of crucial elk winter range, and 29,300 acres of antelope habitat (Table 4.8). Much of this improvement would result from increased plant diversity and increased forage production associated with land treatments. Significant losses in forage production and habitat quality would result from treatments on 20,700 acres of crucial deer winter range and 4,000 acres of crucial antelope winter range, primarily areas which produce large amounts of sagebrush. While plant diversity would be increased, sagebrush, which provides the majority of forage for wintering mule deer, would be replaced with species which would not provide the quantity or quality of forage necessary during this crucial period. Worst case analysis indicates that treating these areas would result in a decline in habitat quality on crucial ranges and would result in the habitat being unable to sustain existing populations.

Forage would be provided for current big game levels (16,240 AUMs). In general, big game numbers would be expected to decline as a result of adverse impacts affecting crucial habitat. However, projecting the amount of decrease in big game populations is impossible because of other natural and managerial factors affecting their populations.

Proposed land treatments would enhance Utah prairie dog habitat by increasing plant diversity as well as providing new areas which would be suitable for future transplants (Chapter 3). Land treatments would, however, adversely affect 12 sage grouse strutting grounds. While land treatments can be beneficial to sage grouse habitat, the average and the location of treatments proposed in this alternative would result in disturbances occurring to strutting grounds, an area which is crucial to reproductive success.

## Conclusions

The implementation of this alternative would result in the disposal of 1,000 acres of crucial deer winter range and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat from public ownership. Most lands would be placed in 0il and Gas Category 1, resulting in the potential losses of crucial big game habitats. Few impacts would be expected to crucial big game habitat as a result of ORV use. Modifications in livestock grazing practices and land treatments would result in a net improvement on 277,300 acres of deer winter range, 8,100 acres of elk habitat, and 29,300 acres of antelope habitat. Significant losses in habitat quality would occur on 9,900 acres of crucial deer winter range and 4,000 acres of crucial antelope winter range. These losses would be the result of 736,000 acres of land treatment. Land treatments would be beneficial to Utah prairie dog potential habitat; however, adverse impacts would be expected to sage grouse habitat on 12 strutting grounds.

## E. Impacts to Riparian / Fisheries Habitat

Actions proposed in this alternative which would affect the riparian/fisheries habitat include land disposals, placing riparian areas in Category 1 for oil, gas, and geothermal

Table 4.8

Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - Production Alternative

## <u>Mule Deer</u>

					<del></del>			
	Current S Typical	CDWR	Produc Typical	tionCDWR	Net Ch	cDWR	Net Impr Typical	ovement CDWR
Good	139,000	14,900	397,000	11,000	+258,000	- 3,900		
Fair	354,000	28,400	369,000	33,600	+ 15,000	+ 5,200		
Poor	327,000	39,400	54,000	<u>38,100</u>	<u>-273,000</u>	<u>- 1,300</u>	-	
Total	820,000	82,700	820,000	82,700			277,300	9,900
				<u>E 1 k</u>				
	Current S Typical	ituation CEWR	Produc Typical	tion CEWR	Net Ch Typical	ange CEWR	Net Impro	CEWR
Good	1,400	100	11,200	200	+ 9,800	+ 100		
Fair	14,700	5,500	6,600	5,400	- 8 <b>,</b> 100	- 100		
Poor	4,000	700	2,300	700	1,700	0		
Total	20,100	6,300	20,100	6,300			8,100	100
				Antelor	<u>oe</u>			
	Current S	ituation	Product	tion	Net Cha	anne	Net Impre	womont

	Current S	nt Situation		Production		Net Change		Net Improvement	
	Typical	CAWR	Typical	CAWR	Typical	CAWR	Typical	CAWR	
Good	16,500	0	20,000	0	+ 3,500	0			
Fair	136,500	4,000	168,500	0	+ 32,000	- 4,000			
Poor	142,800	0	107,300	4,000	- 35,500	+ 4,000			
Total	295,800	4,000	295,800	4,000			29,300	- 4,000	

leasing, designation of the planning area as "Open" for ORV use, and livestock grazing management practices.

Land disposal actions would result in approximately 5 acres of riparian habitat being removed from public ownership. However, prior to the disposal of lands containing riparian habitat, it would be necessary for the lands to meet the following criteria taken from Instruction Memorandum 83-602 concerning the disposal of riparian or wetland areas:

- 1. The tract of public wetlands is either so small or remote that it is uneconomical to manage.
  - 2. The tract of public wetlands is not suitable for management by another Federal agency.
- 3. The patent contains restrictions of uses as prohibited by identified Federa<sup>1</sup>, State, or local wetlands regulations (Executive Orders 11988 or 11990).
- 4. The patent contains restrictions and conditions that ensure the patentee can maintain, restore, and protect the wetlands on a continuous basis.

Open designation of ORVs would allow surface disturbances by such use of up to 14,100 acres of riparian and associated habitat (this figure assumes a 400 foot zone around live water).

No change in riparian or fisheries habitat condition would be expected on approximately 374 acres where conflicts are not related to management actions. However, on 75 acres where grazing problems currently exist, livestock grazing conflicts would continue. As discussed in Chapter 3, livestock will seek out riparian areas in preference to drier sites and graze these areas until most of the succulent vegetation is removed. No actions are proposed which would eliminate livestock grazing from riparian areas under this alternative. As a result, riparian habitat condition would be expected to deteriorate on 39 acres, while 36 acres would remain in fair or good condition. Overall impacts to riparian habitat condition would be as follows:

Existing Si Condition	tuation Acres	Production Al Condition	ternative <sup>1</sup> / Acres	Net Change Acres
Good	253	Good	248	0 1/
Fair	142	Fair	108	- 43
Poor	_54	Poor	_88	+ 34
	449		449	

 $\frac{1}{A}$ Approximately 5 acres of riparian habitat would be disposed of.

As discussed in the No Action Alternative, the impacts to 35 stream miles of fisheries habitat would be similar to those affecting the riparian habitat (Chapter 3, Riparian/

Fisheries Habitat). Livestock grazing of riparian habitat would deteriorate fisheries habitat on 6.0 miles of stream which contain fisheries, while little change would occur on 29 stream miles. The following table presents the expected impacts to fisheries habitat condition:

Existing	Situation	tuation Production /		Net Change
Condition	Stream Miles	Condition	Stream Miles	Stream Miles
Good	12.8	Good	9.6	- 3.2
Fair	17.7	Fair	14.9	- 2.8
Poor	4.5	Poor	10.5	+ 6.0
	35.0		35.0	

#### Conclusions

Most riparian habitat/fisheries habitat would remain in its present condition. Approximately 5 acres of riparian habitat would be lost from public ownership. Livestock grazing would result in a deterioration of 39 acres of riparian habitat and 6.0 miles of fisheries habitat.

## F. Impacts to Soils Resources

The most significant management action that would affect soil resources under this alternative would be vegetation treatments on all identified treatable critical erosion areas and numerous grazing management changes.

All 8,400 acres of critical erosion areas tentatively identified as treatable (Chapter 3, Soils) would receive vegetation treatments under the range program in this alternative. A minor soil loss would be expected on these treated areas in the short term, but in the long term, through an increase in plant cover, litter, and management, the treated critical erosion areas would be expected to improve to at least a moderate or slight erosion class.

The remaining 17,400 acres of critical erosion areas would be managed under improved livestock grazing management practices designed to increase plant cover (See Range Resources, below), and some stabilization in conditions would be expected. Improvement in management practices would not be expected to be sufficient to change conditions classes.

#### Conclusions

Due to vegetation treatments, 8,400 acres of critical erosion areas would improve to a moderate condition class. The remaining 17,400 acres of critical erosion areas would show some stabilization due to improved grazing management.

## G. Impacts to Forestry Resources

The plan elements affecting the woodland resources are the same as described in the Planning Alternative except for the impacts associated with land treatments proposed in the range program.

Land treatments on 736,000 acres for rangeland improvements would remove 126,000 acres of woodland stands from woodland production and would reduce from the sustained yield base 486,000 cords of fuelwood and 3,800,000 posts over a 20 year period. The treatments would remove 24,300 cords per year. It is anticipated, assuming all demand could be focused in salvaging the woodland products before and after treatments that 25 to 40 percent of the woodland products would be salvaged based upon demand projections. All of the sustained yield woodland base would be treated in the long term and maintained in a grass-browse vegetation aspect.

As identified in the Planning Alternative, the shift in demand to adjacent Pinyon planning unit will increase the costs of fuelwood harvest. Shifting up to 9,200 cords per year by the year 2004 would impact adjacent harvest on Forest Service and BLM lands' ability to meet demand. This demand could be met in the Pinyon planning unit.

Impacts to woodland resources are summarized in the following table:

## Impacts to Woodland Resources

	Existing	Production Alternative 1/	Production
<u>ternative</u>	Situation	(Without Treatments)	(With Treatments)
Sustained Yield Base <sup>2/</sup> (Acres) (Long Term)	126,000	126,000	0
Total Accessible Sustained Yield Base (Acres) (Long Term)	37,800	126,000	0
Allowable Harvest Cords Per Year	No Limit	6,000	0
Accessible Sustained Production (Long Term) (Cords Per Year)	1,900	6,300	0
Unsatisfied Short Term3/ Demand	0	0	0
(Cords Per Long Term Year)	9,200	3,200	9,200

<sup>1/</sup>The Production Alternative (Without Treatments) column in the table is provided for illustrative purposes only. It is provided to illustrate the capability of the woodland stands to provide woodland products, if all actions described in this alternative were implemented, except land treatments. The Production Alternative (With Treatments) represents the proposed actions under this alternative.

#### Conclusions

Under this alternative, actions designed to increase vegetation for livestock grazing would eliminate the availability of all woodland products. This would displace all demand for

<sup>2/</sup>Long Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 20 years; estimated demand at 9,200 cords per year.

<sup>3/</sup>Short Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 5 years; estimated demand at 6,500 cords per year.

woodland products to adjacent Federal lands and increase the cost of harvesting the products because of additional transportation costs. The impacts would occur in the long term since it would take the entire planning horizon (20 years) to complete the treatments.

## H. Impacts to Range Resources

The most significant plan elements affecting the range/vegetation resource in this alternative are land disposals/exchanges, treatments to convert existing vegetation to more palatable (for livestock) vegetation, and numerous changes in existing grazing management practices. For analysis purposes it is assumed that permittees would make maximum use of their grazing privileges (active preference) in the short term and all available forage in the long term.

Of the 41,400 acres identified for disposal/exchange, 37,900 acres would be disposed of from 37 existing allotments and could result in the transfer of up to 2,200 AUMs of livestock forage annually from public ownership.

Treatments designed to convert existing vegetation to desirable livestock forage plants (grasses, browse, and forbs) would occur on 736,000 acres under this alternative. These treatments would, in most cases, result in a more desirable change in the existing vegetation, replacing woody native species with more desirable non-native species, and would be the single most important action affecting range resources in this alternative.

In the short term, the general health of the range resource would be expected to deteriorate on 133 allotments which would be grazed at levels above the estimated carrying capacity. This deterioration would, in most cases, be slight and not readily measurable because of the short time frame (see Appendix Range-3 Cedar City District and Utah Guidance for Range Monitoring Studies). Implementing 88 new intensive grazing systems, modifying 15 existing intensive systems, and adjusting livestock grazing levels to the estimated carrying capacity in the long term would be positive to the range resource. These intensive grazing systems combined with proper stocking would improve native vegetation and would help to maintain the numerous treatments proposed in this alternative. Only 10 allotments (8,300 acres) would continue to be grazed during the spring under a continuous seasonal grazing system, resulting in limited regrowth of forage species.

Primarily due to the 736,000 acres of vegetation treatment (see Appendixes Range-2 and Range-6) in combination with improvement in grazing management as discussed above, range condition would be expected to improve in 153 allotments, resulting in the following changes:

Range	Condition
	00114101011

	Current	(Acres)	Long Term (Acres)
Range Condition	<u>Cattle</u>	Sheep	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Sheep</u>
Good	125,800	28,600	720,100 252,400
Fair	352,700	118,200	79,400 15,800
Poor	422,300	139,900	101,300 18,500
	900,800*	286,700*	900,800* 286,700*

<sup>\*</sup>Totals will not sum to planning area totals due to dual use overlap.

During the period in which any given treatment would be established, a loss of production would be expected for up to 2 years. Since implementation of the treatments would be spread out over the 20 year planning horizon, the temporary loss of production at any one time cannot be determined. The positive impact of vegetation treatments, and to a much smaller extent, improvements in grazing management practices would result in additional forage production in the long term as shown in the following table:

## Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels - Production Alternative

	Short Term (AUMs)	Long Term (AUMs)
	Estimated	Estimated
	Stocking	Stocking
	Levels Production	<u>Levels</u> <u>Production</u>
Livestock Forage	93,900 65,900	214,800 214,800

#### Conclusions

Land disposals/exchanges would result in the transfer from public ownership of an annual production of up to 2,200 AUMs of livestock forage production from 37 allotments. As a result of the numerous vegetation treatments (736,000 acres) proposed under this alternative and to a lesser degree improvements in livestock grazing management practices on 153 allotments, an improvement in range condition would occur. Production of livestock forage would be 28,000 AUMs less than stocking rates in the short term but would increase by nearly 149,100 AUMs in the long term.

## I. Impacts to Wild Horses

Management actions proposed under this alternative are the same as under the No Action Alternative, and as such, the same impact analyses would apply.

## Conclusion

No significant change would be expected in the viability of the Chloride Canyon wild horse herd under this alternative.

## J. Impacts to Visual Resources

The plan elements affecting visual resources under this alternative include actions involving surface disturbances including oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development, rangeland treatments, and potential coal development. The impacts to visual resources are based upon the following assumptions: completion of contrast ratings for proposed projects would be completed and implemented, l) projects which do not conform to the degree of modification allowed under the VRM classes would be modified or stipulations attached to bring the project into conformance with the VRM class objectives; 2) if a project, after mitigation measures are attached, cannot achieve VRM class objectives, then the project would be approved at the expense of visual resources.

Under this alternative, all VRM Class II land would be Open to Leasing with Standard Stipulations. Oil, gas, and geothermal development would exceed VRM Class II objectives in the short and long term and would likely meet VRM objectives III and IV after reclamation. It is unlikely that standard stipulations would mitigate impacts of oil, gas, and geothermal

development. The degree of impact would be dependent on the location of the surface disturbances. Impact would be most severe in the foreground visual zone and would have minimal impact in the background and seldom seen visual zones.

Under this alternative, location of access roads, structures, coal and tailings stock-piles, and other surface disturbing activities would be allowed in VRM Class II areas on 2,800 acres of Kolob Potential Coal Development Area. These activities would exceed the VRM Class II objectives.

Implementation of nearly 736,000 acres of range vegetation treatments would affect visual resources, especially in the short term, while surface disturbances would still be visible. In the long term, such massive amounts of vegetation conversion would be expected to change the visual character. This would be most evident in the valley bottoms and lower foothills where most treatments would be performed.

#### Conclusions

Under the Production Alternative, impacts from surface disturbing activities would be allowed to occur even if VRM objectives are exceeded after reclamation. Most of the impacts to VRM objectives would continue to be mitigated in VRM Classes III and IV and would have only minimal impacts on visual resources. It is anticipated that the largest adverse impact would occur in VRM Class II areas from oil and gas or coal development and from massive land treatments in VRM Classes III and IV.

## K. Economic Effects

Management actions significantly affecting the regional economy include: the disposal of 41,400 acres of public lands, the placement of all lands into 0il and Gas Category 1, the availability for further consideration for underground coal mining of 37,000 acres, the continuation of present wildlife habitat management, increased access to fuelwood cutting areas, a harvest limit of 6,000 cords of fuelwood per year in the short term, the treatment of 736,000 acres for range improvement and the increase in estimated stocking levels to 214,800 AUMs in the long term.

#### Population

There would be no significant population growth attributable to Bureau management actions. Population growth for the impact region would continue near the annual 3 percent average predicted by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office (1982) for the years 1980 through 2000.

## Employment and Income

Regional employment and income would be affected primarily by increased hunter expenditures and increased ranching activity. The total employment in the region will charge by approximately 94 jobs in the long term as a result of wildlife and livestock-related management actions. Income would increase by \$2,225,000.

## Specific Impacts

Disposal of 41,400 acres of public land is not expected to significantly affect the regional realty market because: 1) it would be disposed of over a period of approximately 20

years; 2) the land is generally undeveloped range land with limited value for development or speculation; 3) the land is generally isolated and lacking legal and/or physical access and is, therefore, most likely to be purchased by adjoining land owners who generally would not be competing for land on the open market.

Based on the current mill levy of .06366 mills in Iron County and a minimum assessed value of \$25 per acre, county tax payments would increase by approximately \$66,000. In-lieu tax payments would decrease by approximately \$16,100 based on the statewide average payment of \$0.39 per acre (Department of Interior, 1982).

Economic effects from oil, gas, geothermal, and coal leasing activities would be minimal. Oil and gas exploration would be less restricted, but the interest in exploration is not expected to increase correspondingly. Economic activity based on coal leasing would not change in the assumed absence of any major changes in present coal market conditions.

The continuation of present wildlife management would result in no major change in present hunter participation levels and estimated related expenditures in the short term. Although, following the treatment of 736,000 acres of rangeland, there would be a general improvement in wildlife habitat, but some portions of crucial wildlife ranges would be adversely affected (Impacts to Wildlife). While wildlife populations may increase or decrease in specific locations, it is expected that overall populations, and resulting hunter participation, would remain at approximately present or slightly lower levels. Consequently, total annual hunting expenditures for the short term and long term are estimated at \$1,176,000, based on a per day expenditure estimate of \$20.

The limit of 6,000 cords annually would result in more fuelwood being available on a per capita basis in the very short term, but the approximately 148,000 acres of range treatments that portion of the overall 736,000 acres situated in woodland stands) would severely reduce the volume of harvestable fuelwood. In the long term, this would completely eliminate fuelwood harvest in the planning area and could result in an annual loss of net benefits to users of as much as \$1,080,000 and a loss in expenditures of \$551,000 assuming all land treatments would be completed and no alternative sources would be available. However, demand and harvest of fuelwood would logically shift to adjacent areas not presently favored by woodcutters, resulting only in, presumably, increased harvest costs.

Changes in livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, stocking levels, and vegetation treatments would all impact the regional economy. Potential impacts to ranching and the regional economy attributable to land disposals are also included in this discussion. Nearly all of the livestock operations would be affected by these management actions. Impacts to permittees would be greatest in the small cattle operation type but all would be affected to some extent. The following table shows the typical percentage increase in available AUMs by operation type:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	50%	333%
Large Cattle	68%	330%
Small Sheep	3%	128%
Large Sheep	62%	287%

Ranch operations are expected to accommodate changes in available forage by changing herd size and/or altering hay feeding practices. Ranch net cash income under this alternative would range from \$11,000 for small cattle operations to \$139,800 for large sheep operations in the long term. Percentage increases in net cash income for each operation type are shown below:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	49%	316%
Large Cattle	58%	284%
Small Sheep	2%	98%
Large Sheep	32%	147%

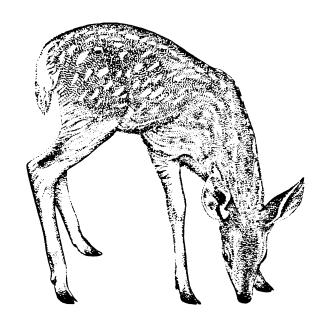
## Conclusions

This alternative would create approximately 100 jobs and \$2.2 million in income. Wildlife-related recreation and expenditures would not change significantly. Benefits and revenues related to fuelwood harvest would decrease greatly until substitute cutting areas are found. Livestock operations would generally benefit greatly with some operations seeing more than 300 percent increase in net cash income. Overall, this alternative would have a substantial beneficial impact to the regional economy.

## Issue Resolution

This alternative substantially resolves the land disposal and corridors concerns of the Lands Action issue, the oil and gas and coal concerns of the Minerals issue. Most of the poor condition range would be improved for wildlife and livestock. Most of the needed grazing adjustments are also made, making resolution of the Forage issue partial. Problems under the Special Resource Protection Measures issue which are partially resolved include soil and water and some crucial big game winter range. These concerns are partially resolved by extensive land treatment. Adverse impacts from the Production Alternative occur to Utah prairie dogs and bald eagles from land disposals. Riparian vegetation suffers from continued grazing. Oil and gas developments could negatively affect T&E animal species. Land treatments would negatively impact sage grouse strutting grounds, visual resources, and would eliminate fuelwood supplies.

## VI. ALTERNATIVE 4 - PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE



## A. Impacts to Lands

The plan element which would result in significant changes in the lands base is land disposals.

Disposal of 26,000 acres (Map 4.1 and Appendix Lands-1) would decrease the public land ownership and increase the private land ownership, making public land available for private and industrial development and providing for community expansion needs. It would allow better development of private lands by eliminating Federal inholdings. It would dispose of public land that is difficult and uneconomical to manage.

Eleven utility corridors covering 470 lineal miles (Map 3.1) would be designated on approximately 300,800 acres (State, Federal, and private). This action would provide for needs as expressed by industry through the Western Regional Corridor Study subject to stipulations presented in Appendix Lands-3. This may help to expedite the issuance of use authorizations within the corridors. Within conflict areas (Map 3.1), if special stipulations were required to mitigate impacts to sensitive species or authorize the rights-of-way grant, priority would be given to the protection of the sensitive species when approving the grant or requiring additional stipulations.

## Conclusions

This action will be responsive to public needs and current demand. It would eliminate administrative problems inherent to difficult and uneconomical to manage lands on 26,000 acres.

Public lands totaling 17,700 acres and meeting FLPMA land disposal criteria would be retained in public ownership because disposal would conflict with range, wildlife, and recreation activities.

## B. Impacts to Minerals Resources

There are two plan elements which would affect the minerals resource including oil, gas, and geothermal leasing and coal leasing. The impacts to the minerals resources are based upon the following specific assumptions: 1) protection of resource values would be favored over oil, gas, geothermal, and coal leasing and development; 2) the oil and gas category system would be extended to include geothermal resources; 3) lands generally would be put into oil, gas, and geothermal categories which provide maximum protection of identified sensitive resource values from exploration and development; 4) coal development would not be allowed where it could adversely affect other resource values as determined through the multiple resource analysis of the Coal Screening Process.

## Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

Under this alternative, adjustments in the existing leasing categories would be as displayed in Table 4.9 and Appendix Minerals-3.

Categories and Stipulations 1/	Existing Situation	Protection Alternative	Net Acreage Changes		
	(Acres)	(Acres)	Increased	Decreased	
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,500	921,500	-	65,000	
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	0	-	49,100	
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy - Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200	0	-	36,200	
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	0	-	0	
- Raptor Nesting	4,100	0	-	4,100	
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500	0	-	7,500	
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	0	_	0	
<ul> <li>No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)</li> </ul>	1,300	0	-	1,300	
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,300	29,600	-	4,700	
- Scenic Lands	22,700	0	_	22,700	
- Raptor Nesting	900	4,400	3,500	,	
- Recreation Sites	3,000	0	-	3,000	
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	2,200	0	-	2,200	
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	0	_	_	
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000	0	0	1,000	
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0	11,100	11,100	-	
- Riparian Area	4,500	14,100	9,600	-	
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,500	120,300	118,800	-	
- Scenic Lands	1,050	0	-	1,050	
- Recreation Sites	450	1,200	750	1,030	
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	38,600	38,600	_	
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0	68,000	68,000	_	
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	1,500	1,500	-	
- - Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,500	3,500		
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0	1,000	1,000	-	
- R&PP and Patent Lands	0	6,500	6,500	-	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{\text{For detailed descriptions of these categories and stipulations}}$  and the resources they are designed to protect, refer to Appendixes Minerals 3 and 4. See also Map 4.6.

Impacts of adjustments in individual categories under the Protection Alternative are described by category below.

The areas open to leasing with standard stipulations (Category 1) would be decreased (recategorized into more restrictive categories) by 65,000 acres under this alternative. This is an adverse impact to the opportunity for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration, because Category 1 is the least restrictive leasing category. However, 86 percent of the planning area would remain in Category 1.

All areas currently open to leasing with special stipulations (Category 2, 0 acres) would be reclassified into more restrictive categories for greater protection of resource values.

The acreage increases in the areas open to leasing with no surface occupancy stipulations (Category 3, 29,600 acres) represent an adverse impact to the opportunity for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration. This is because most of the area currently in Category 3 would be reclassified into the more restrictive Category 4, and much of the area currently in Categories 1 and 2 would be reclassified into the more restrictive Category 3.

The acreage increases in the no leasing areas (Category 4, 120,300 acres) compared to the current situation represent an adverse impact on the opportunity for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration.

Impacts would be greatest where large land blocks are affected. In such areas, potential discovery and production of oil, gas, and geothermal resources could not occur.

The affected areas totaling 108,100 acres are along the Parowan Front, Circleville Canyon, and Antimony planning unit protected for crucial big game winter range and the Parowan Front for protection of visual resources.

Other areas showing significant increases are scattered throughout the planning area for protection of Utah prairie dog habitat, recreation sites, airports, and sanitary landfills and the Quichapa Lake riparian area. Impacts to these areas would be more site specific.

#### Conclusions

Overall, the Protection Alternative represents a significant detrimental decrease in the opportunity to explore for oil and gas. Although the decreases in Category 1 acreages are significant, the increases in Category 4 would present the greatest impact to leasing and would prevent exploratory drilling which in turn would preclude the discovery and production of oil, gas, and geothermal resources in the affected areas.

#### Coal

The impacts to coal resources under this alternative would be essentially the same as those discussed under the Planning Alternative with one exception. The 2,800 acres of federally owned surface of VRM Class II in the Kolob Potential Coal Development Area would be closed to surface disturbances such as the location of structures, roads, coal stockpiles, and other activities which could not be mitigated to meet VRM Class II objectives. This would be an adverse impact to coal development. Such restriction would result in increased development costs by placement of surface facilities on adjacent private, State, and Federal lands.

## Conclusions

The 2,800 acres of VRM Class II on the Kolob Field would adversely affect coal development in that area through increased development costs incurred by restricted facility location.

## C. Impacts to Recreation Resources

The impacts to the recreation resource by coal development under this alternative would be the same as those for the Planning Alternative and would include the reduction in the desirability of the area for recreation pursuits where naturalness is important to the user.

Under this alternative, ORV use would be affected by the formal designation of lands within the planning area under the following ORV categories: 1) 970,200 acres as open, and 2) 101,200 acres as limited to existing roads and trails, either seasonally or yearlong, (Map 4.4). The limitations on off-road vehicle use are designed to reduce the impacts of off-road vehicles during periods of stress on wildlife in crucial habitats and riparian areas. The limitations include: 1) seasonal limitation from January 1 through April 30 on CEWR and CDWR on 69,500 acres, 2) seasonal limitation on sage grouse strutting grounds from March 15 to May 1 on 11,100 acres, 3) seasonal limitation (between February 15 to June 30) in golden and bald eagle nesting area on 4,300 acres; 4) yearlong limitation in Utah prairie dog towns on 2,200 acres; and 5) yearlong limitation in riparian areas on 14,100 acres.

The impact to off-road vehicle users (i.e., sightseers and wood gatherers) includes limiting travel in CDWR during the winter and early spring months to county maintained roads. Sightseers would be required to view deer at greater distances with a reduction in the opportunity to view deer. Wood gatherers would not be allowed to travel cross country to gather woodland products. Since the restrictions on off-road vehicles would limit wood cutters only during the late winter and early spring months, when cutting activity is at its lowest point, these restrictions for off-road vehicles would not have a significant effect. None of the green cutting areas or the most productive stands are affected by these restrictions. It is estimated that 500 visitors per year would be affected.

None of the areas designated as "Limited" contain concentrations of ORV users or terrain suitable for intensive ORV use. Casual ORV use would be affected slightly, however, use would easily be displaced to adjacent Federal lands which are designated open.

## Conclusions

Under the Protection Alternative, impacts to the recreation resources would be similar to the Planning Alternative. Limitation of ORV use would have a small impact on sightseeing and wood gathering. Most ORV users utilize existing roads and trails and would not be affected.

## D. Impacts to Wildlife

Under this alternative there are seven actions which would affect the wildlife resource. These actions include oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, ORV use, fencing of riparian habitat, elimination of livestock grazing on crucial deer winter range, land treatments to improve crucial big game winter ranges and crucial watersheds, the modification of livestock grazing seasons and stocking rates, and the establishment of stocking rates for big game and livestock. Of these actions, oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, land treatments, changes in livestock grazing management practices, and prescribed stocking levels would result in the most significant impacts to wildlife habitat quality. Seven Wildlife Habitat Management Plans

would be written under this alternative. The objectives for these HMPs would be to 1) improve habitat condition on 8,200 acres through land treatments, 2) improve habitat condition on 127,500 acres of big game habitat through improved management practices, and 3) reduce competition for forage between big game and livestock on 308,800 acres (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2).

In order to provide maximum protection to wildlife habitats, crucial big game winter ranges (69,500 acres) and riparian habitats (14,100 acres) would be placed in Category 4, no leasing. Most of this area would exceed one-quarter mile in width and would exceed directional drilling capabilities (one-quarter mile). Sage grouse (11,100 acres), Utah prairie dogs (3,500 acres), and bald and golden eagle perch and roost sites and golden eagle nest sites (4,400 acres) would be protected by Category 3, no surface occupancy. This category would eliminate disturbances to these species on a yearlong basis. These stipulations would support the objectives of the proposed Habitat Management Plans. The protective effects of such oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories would add to protection of wildlife habitat but would not result in a change in wildlife habitat condition, since the area is not receiving any significant activity at the present.

Harassment and habitat destruction caused by ORV use would be reduced or eliminated on 88,900 acres by restricting ORV use.

Proposed changes in livestock grazing practices on 127 allotments would result in livestock grazing during periods which would have the least harmful effects on big game habitat. The proposed season and the adjustment of livestock stocking levels to estimated capacity would improve big game habitat by increasing plant diversity, browse production and quality, and reduce competition between big game and livestock. These actions would meet Habitat Management Plan objectives of improving 127,500 acres through improved management and reduced competition on 308,800 acres (Appendixes Wildlife 1 and 2).

Significant improvements in habitat quality would be expected on areas with crucial deer winter range. On these areas, livestock would be stocked at 60 percent below estimated carrying capacity and their season of use would be adjusted to spring and summer. As stated in Chapter 3, grazing by livestock during the spring and summer tends to hold grass vigor below optimum levels and enhance browse production which would be favorable for wildlife winter habitat.

Land treatments to improve 8,200 acres of crucial big game winter range and 6,200 acres of watershed values are proposed. Land treatments would tend to stimulate plant diversity resulting in improved habitat quality and would meet the HMP objective of improving 8,200 acres through land treatment.

In the short term, forage would be provided for current numbers (mule deer 15,500 AUMs, elk 330 AUMs, and antelope 410 AUMs). In the long term, forage would be provided to meet prior stable or long-term stocking level objectives for deer (31,000 AUMs), elk (1,500 AUMs), and antelope (1,700 AUMs).

Land treatments, changes in livestock seasons of use, reduction of livestock grazing on crucial deer winter range, and adjusting livestock grazing to estimated carrying capacity would result in an overall improvement in habitat quality on 144,300 acres of mule deer habitat, 13,500 acres of crucial deer winter range, 1,500 acres of elk habitat, 700 acres of crucial elk habitat, 75,600 acres of antelope habitat, and 900 acres of crucial antelope winter range (Table 4.10). All HMP objectives to improve big game habitat would be met. The

Table 4.10

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

## <u>Mule Deer</u>

	Current		Protection Alt	ernative	Net Chan	Net Improvement		
	<u>Typical Range</u>	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical	CDWR
Good Fair Poor	139,000 354,000 327,000	14,900 28,400 39,400	188,600 421,000 210,400	28,400 43,000 11,300	+ 49,600 + 67,000 - 116,600	+ 13,500 + 14,600 - 28,100		
Total	820,000	82,700	820,000	82,700			144,300	13,500

## Elk

	Current		<u>Protection Alternative</u>		Net Change			Net Improvement	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typic	al Range	CEWR	Typical	CEWR
Good	1,400	100	4,400	800	+	3,000	+ 700		
Fair	14,700	5,500	13,800	4,800	-	900	- 700		
Poor	4,000	700	<u>1,900</u>	700	-	2,100	0		
Total	20,100	6,300	20,100	6,300				1,500	700

## Antelope Habitat Condition

	Current		Protection Alt	ernative	Net Chang	е	Net Impr	ovement
	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical	CAWR
Good	16,500	0	29,600	900	+ 13,100	+ 900		
Fair	136,500	4,000	186,000	3,100	+ 49,500	- 900		
Poor	142,800	0	80,200	0	62,600	0		
Total	295,800	4,000	295,800	4,000			75,600	600

overall improvement of habitat condition would be expected to result in an increase in big game population levels. However, projecting the amount of increase in big game populations is impossible because of the interaction of other natural and managerial factors not subject to BLM control which influence their numbers.

Spring grazing would be eliminated on all areas containing Utah prairie dogs. This action would improve prairie dog habitat and would tend to stabilize both the habitat and prairie dog populations.

Improvements resulting from season-of-use changes and adjusting livestock grazing levels would also be expected on an undetermined amount of sage grouse habitat by increasing forb production and increasing plant diversity. Specific treatment and management actions are presented in Appendix Range-2.

#### Conclusions

The application of seasonal stipulations would allow protection from oil and gas development on 80,600 acres of crucial big game winter range and sage grouse habitat. No surface disturbances from oil and gas exploration (Category 3) would be permitted on 4,400 acres of bald or golden eagle habitat, and 3,500 acres of Utah prairie dog habitat. Harassment by ORV use would be eliminated on 88,900 acres. Land treatments would improve 8,200 acres of crucial big game winter range. Land treatments, changes in season of use, reducing livestock grazing levels to 60 percent below estimated capacity on 38 allotments, and adjusting livestock grazing to the estimated capacity on remaining allotments would result in a net improvement on 144,300 acres of mule deer habitat, 36,700 acres of crucial deer winter range, 1,500 acres of elk habitat, 700 acres of crucial elk winter range, 75,600 acres of antelope habitat, and 900 acres of crucial antelope winter range. Utah prairie dog and sage grouse habitat would also improve due to improved seasons of use. Forage provided to big game would be: mule deer 15.500 AUMs short term and 31,000 AUMs long term; elk 330 AUMs short term and 1,500 AUMs long term; antelope 410 AUMs short term and 1,700 AUMs long term. All HMP objectives would be met and would improve habitat condition on 8,200 acres through treatments, 127,500 acres through improved management, and reduced forage competition on 308,800 acres.

## E. Impacts to Riparian / Fisheries Habitat

Actions proposed in this alternative which would affect the riparian/ fisheries habitat include application of stipulations for oil and gas leasing, limiting ORV use on 14,100 acres, and the elimination of livestock grazing from 75 acres of riparian habitat. All areas identified as having livestock grazing conflicts would be fenced. Five of the seven HMPs affecting riparian habitat would be written under this alternative and would have objectives to improve or maintain riparian habitat.

Oil and gas leasing stipulations would protect riparian areas from surface disturbance on 14,100 acres. No surface occupancy (Category 4) would be permitted on these areas resulting in total protection from oil and gas development activities. ORV use would also be restricted on these areas to existing roads and trails. As a result, these surface disturbing activities would be excluded from the riparian/fisheries habitat preventing habitat degradation.

The exclusion of livestock grazing would have significant impacts on riparian habitat. The succulent vegetation in riparian areas is highly susceptible to overgrazing and overuse by livestock (Ames, 1977). Riparian habitat condition would be expected to improve to good condition on 68 acres where livestock grazing has contributed to a lower quality habitat.

Approximately 7 acres would be maintained in good condition. This action would meet HMP objectives. Changes in riparian habitat would be as follows:

Existing Situation Condition Acres		Protection A Condition		Net Change	
0011011011	<del>Meres</del>	Cond 1 C Ton	<u>Acres</u>	Acres	
Good	253	Good	328	75	
Fair	142	Fair	95	- 47	
Poor	_54	Poor	_26	- 28	
	449		449		

The elimination of livestock grazing from selected riparian habitat would affect 12 stream miles of fisheries habitat. Important components which make up quality fisheries habitat (as described in Chapter 3) are water temperature, cover, and streambank stability. These factors are provided by the adjacent riparian vegetation. Associated riparian habitat would improve to good condition resulting in improvements in fisheries habitat to good condition on 5.8 stream miles. Changes in fisheries habitat condition would be expected to occur as follows:

Existing Situation		Protection	Net Change	
Condition	Stream Miles	Condition	Stream Miles	Stream Miles
Good	12.8	Good	18.6	5.8
Fair	17.7	Fair	14.1	- 3.6
Poor	4.5	Poor	2.3	- 2.2
	35.0		35.0	

#### Conclusions

Oil, gas, and geothermal leasing stipulations would protect all riparian habitat from surface disturbance. ORV use would also be restricted to existing roads and trails, providing additional protection to riparian habitat. The elimination of livestock grazing would improve riparian habitat on 75 acres currently in fair or poor condition to good and would meet HMP objectives. Fisheries habitat would improve on 5.8 stream miles where livestock grazing is removed.

## F. Impacts to Soils Resources

The most significant management actions that would affect soil resources in this alternative would be vegetation treatments on critical watersheds, and reduction of livestock grazing levels on allotments with CDWR.

There would be 6,200 acres of treatments specifically designed to improve critical water-sheds, as well as 200 acres of treatment designed to improve CDWR that would be completed on critical watersheds. Not all treatable critical erosion areas would be treated in this alternative because of possible conflicts with wildlife values. Although a minor soil loss would be expected on those treated critical erosion areas in the short term (2-3 years) treated sites would be expected to improve from critical to a moderate or slight erosion class.

Reduction of livestock grazing levels to improve CDWR would reduce livestock-related impacts on 9,700 acres of untreated critical watersheds, and 2,200 acres of treated critical watersheds. Grazing systems and seasons of use designed to increase plant cover on the remaining critical watersheds would be expected to stabilize watershed conditions. These management actions would not, however, be sufficient to change condition class.

## Conclusions

There would be 6,400 acres of critical watersheds that would be treated and would show a significant improvement. Stabilization or slight improvement of 7,500 acres of untreated critical watersheds would also occur as a result of reducing livestock grazing levels on allotments with CDWR.

## G. Impacts to Forestry Resources

The four plan elements in this alternative which would affect the woodland resource include access and use authorization, ORV designation, land treatments, and protection of wildlife and riparian habitat. The impacts on the woodland resource are based upon the assumption that only accessible stands would be harvested at a long term sustained yield level of 1,200 cords without the benefit of additional access.

As discussed in the affected environment, only 30 percent of the stands are accessible by vehicle. This portion of the stands is capable of sustained yield of 1,900 cords of fuelwood per year based upon biological capability of the stands and site characteristics. Under this alternative, with no additional access provided, current consumption would exceed accessible sustained production by 4,100 cords per year in the short term and 7,300 cords per year by the year 2000. This unsatisifed demand would be displaced to woodland stands in adjacent areas. This displacement would increase the cost of harvesting the woodland products because of additional transportation costs. As identified in the Planning Alternative, the shift in demand to adjacent Pinyon planning unit will increase the cost of fuelwood harvest. Shifting demand up to 8,000 cords per year by the year 2000 would impact adjacent harvest on Forest Service and BLM lands' ability to meet demand. This demand could be met on the Pinyon planning unit. Under this alternative, the stands would continue to supply products during the planning horizon and beyond.

Under this alternative a limitation to existing roads and trails for ORV would be implemented between January 1 and April 30 on crucial deer winter ranges, which would effectively close the stands to wood gathering during the four-month period. These impacts are anticipated to be small, since there are no green cutting areas currently located within CDWR. Only 20 percent of the woodland products are harvested between January 1 and April 30 (district files), and any use would easily be displaced to adjacent lands or deferred until after April 30.

Land treatments on 8,200 acres of CDWR and 6,200 acres for watershed improvement would reduce from the sustained yield base 65,700 cords of fuelwood and 440,000 posts over a 20 year period. The treatments would remove from the sustained yield base the annual production of 3,300 cords of fuelwood per year. It is anticipated, assuming demand could be focused to salvaging woodland products, that all of the products would be utilized. The remaining accessible sustained yield base would then be 23,200 acres capable of sustained production of 1,200 cords per year (within the constraints of access). The impacts would result in the removal of the treated acres from woodland production on a permanent basis by management practices designed to maintain the areas in a grass/browse aspect.

## Impacts to Woodland Resources

Sustained Yield Base <sup>2/</sup> (Acres) (Long Term)	Existing Situation 126,000	Protection Alternative1/ (Without Treatments) 126,000	Protection Alternative (With Treatments) 111,400
Total Accessible Sustained Yield Base (Acres) (Long Term)	37,800	37,800	23,200
Allowable Harvest Cords Per Year	No Limit	1,900	1,200
Accessible Sustained Production (Long Term) (Cords Per Year)	1,900	1,900	1,200
Unsatisfied Short Term <u>3</u> / Demand	0	4,100	4,800
(Cords Per Long Term Year)	9,200	7,300	8,000

Cutting fuelwoods would be prohibited on 1,200 acres of riparian habitat for big game and would remove from potential harvest an estimated 6,000 cords of fuelwood during the planning horizon.

#### Conclusions

Under this alternative, the major impact to the woodland resource would be to reduce harvest of products to a level commensurate with sustained yield and continue to supply woodland products over time without the benefit of additional access. In the long term, only 20 percent of the demand would be met by the woodlands within the Cedar and Beaver planning units, and 80 percent of the demand would be displaced to adjacent lands increasing the cost of harvesting the wood. ORV designations would have a minor impact on wood gathering during the period from January 1 to April 30 each year due to the prohibition of cross-country travel. Land treatments would reduce the accessible harvest by an additional 700 cords per year resulting in a sustainable harvest of 1,200 cords per year.

## H. Impacts to Range Resources

The most significant actions affecting the range/vegetation resource in this alternative are land disposals/exchanges, vegetation treatments to improve crucial deer winter range and soil and water resources, fencing of riparian areas, adjustment of stocking levels to surveyed

<sup>2/</sup>Long Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 20 years; estimated demand at 9,200 cords per year.

<sup>3</sup>/Short Term - Represents anticipated impacts after 5 years; estimated demand at 6,500 cords per year.

carrying capacity on all allotments except allotments with crucial big game winter range (which would have livestock grazing reduced to 40 percent of estimated capacity), and numerous changes in existing livestock grazing seasons and systems.

Of the 26,000 acres identified for disposal/exchange, 20,500 acres would be disposed from 25 existing allotments and could result in the transfer of up to 900 AUMs of livestock forage annually from public ownership.

Areas receiving vegetation treatments designed to improve CDWR (8,200 acres), and critical erosion watersheds (6,200 acres), would be expected to experience a dramatic shift in vegetation composition from perennial trees and shrubs to grasses, forbs, and perennial browse species. Reduction of livestock grazing to 40 percent of capacity on 38 allotments containing crucial big game winter range, and fencing of 75 acres of riparian habitat with livestock grazing problems would benefit desirable livestock forage species, especially grasses, although improvement would be slow, especially on areas currently in poor range condition (Mclean and Tisdale, 1972). Improvement in forage species would be most significant on these areas which do not have a dominant undesirable overstory.

The implementation of 56 new intensive grazing systems and the modification of 8 existing intensive systems would generally be positive to the vegetation/forage resource. Only 11 allotments would continue to be grazed by livestock during the spring under a continuous seasonal grazing system. Grazing of livestock at surveyed capacity and at seasons other than during the critical spring period would provide for the physiological requirements of important forage species, especially grasses (Cook, 1971).

Due to the generally positive impacts discussed above, range condition would be expected to respond as shown in the following table:

	Range Co	<u>ondition</u>		
Range Condition Cattle Sheep	Current Cattle	(Acres) Sheep	Long Term	(Acres)
Good	125,800	28,600	161,200	32,400
Fair	352,700	118,200	362,200	119,900
Poor	422,300	139,900	377,400	134,400
	900,800*	286,700*	900,800*	286,700*

<sup>\*</sup>Totals will not sum to planning area totals due to dual use overlap.

Primarily as a result of limiting livestock grazing to 40 percent of the estimated carrying capacity on 38 allotments, livestock forage production would be significantly greater than the stocking rate in both the short and long term. The positive impacts of vegetation treatments and adjustments in season of use and stocking levels would result in additional forage production in the long term as shown in Table 4.11. It should be noted that although

forage production would be immediately reduced on treated areas for approximately 2 years (and no livestock grazing would be allowed), these treatments would be spread out over the long term, and no estimate can be made regarding the loss of forage production at any one time.

Table 4.11

Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels - Protection Alternative

	Short Te	Short Term (AUMs)		Long Term (AUMs)		
	Estimated Stocking		Estimated Stocking	(101.0)		
	Levels	Production	Levels	Production		
Livestock Forage	51,700	65,900	51, 300	74 700		

## Conclusions

Land disposals/exchanges could result in a transfer from public ownership of the annual production of up to 900 AUMs of livestock forage from lands in 25 existing allotments. A combination of vegetation treatments, adjustments in stocking rates, and implementation of intensive grazing systems on 56 allotments would result in a significant improvement in cattle and sheep range condition as shown above. Production of livestock forage would be 14,200 AUMs greater than stocking rates in the short term and 23,400 AUMs greater in the long term.

## I. Impacts to Wild Horses

Management actions proposed under this alternative are the same as under the No Action Alternative, and as such, the same impact analysis would apply.

#### Conclusion

No signficant change would be expected in the viability of the Chloride Canyon wild horse herd under this alternative.

## J. Impacts to Visual Resources

The plan elements affecting the visual resources include actions involving surface disturbances, including rangeland treatments, oil and gas development, and coal development. The impacts on visual resources are based upon the following assumptions: 1) a project which cannot achieve VRM class objectives after mitigation measures are attached would not be approved. In the short term, impacts of land treatments on 14,400 acres would exceed VRM objectives in all VRM classes. In the long term, VRM objectives would be met.

Under this alternative, visual resources on 38,600 acres would be protected by no leasing, which would prohibit surface disturbing activities within VRM Class II areas from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development and would supply maximum protection of the visual resources. Under the Protection Alternative, location of roads, structures, coal stockpiles, and other surface disturbing activities would be prohibited in the VRM Class II areas. These activities would exceed VRM II objectives. Maximum protection to the visual resources would occur by the prohibition of these surface disturbing activities within this VRM class.

## Men

ection of 38,600 acres in oil and gas Category 4 - no leasing, prohibition of surface ectivities associated with coal development on 2,800 acres in VRM Class II, and to VRM Class III and IV objectives would supply the maximum protection to the exercise.

## **Reo**nomic Effects

of public land involving 25 grazing allotments, placement of 921,500 acres in oil category 1, 29,600 acres in Category 3, 120,300 acres in Category 4, identificating Category 1, 29,600 acres in Category 3, 120,300 acres available for further acres as unavailable for coal mining (33,100 acres available for further took grazing on crucial big game winter ranges, treatment of 8,200 acres of about the limitation of fuelwood harvest to a total of 1,200 cords per year, the in season of livestock use on 127 allotments, implementation of 56 grazing and the reduction in stocking levels to 51,300 AUMs of livestock forage in the long agents affecting the regional economy.

## **ALL**on

would be no significant population growth attributable to Bureau management

Population growth for the impact region will continue near the annual 3 percent

producted by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office (1982) for the years 1980

LOCK.

## and Income

Incl employment and income would be affected primarily by increased hunter expendiincreased ranching activity. The total employment in the region would increase by Moly 25 jobs in the long term, primarily as a result of wildlife and livestock-Monagement actions. Income would increase by \$347,000.

## Mig Impacts

peol of 26,000 acres of public land is not expected to significantly affect the peolity market because: 1) it would be disposed of over a period of approximately 20 the land is generally undeveloped range land with limited value for development or lien; 3) the land is generally isolated and lacking legal and/or physical access and pefore, most likely to be purchased by adjoining land owners who generally would not be for land on the open market.

on the current mill levy of .06366 mills in Iron County and a minimum assessed value for acre, county tax payments would increase by approximately \$41,400. In-lieu tax would decrease by approximately \$10,200 based on the statewide average payment of for acre (Department of Interior, 1982).

leasing would not change in the assumed absence of any major changes in present and market conditions.

Adjustments in livestock grazing to surveyed capacity, reduction of livestock grazing levels on crucial big game winter ranges, and land treatments for wildlife would provide sufficient forage for prior stable numbers of big game. Should populations reach prior stable numbers, and analysis shows these numbers can be accommodated without impacts to other resources or resource users, appropriate forage would be provided to wildlife. Assuming that increased big game populations would attract proportionally more hunters, annual hunter participation in the planning area would increase by 35,200 hunter days in the long term. This increase in hunter participation would result in increased expenditures of \$704,000 per year.

The limit of 1,200 cords of annual fuelwood harvest represents a 78 percent decrease in estimated harvest from the existing situation. In the very short term, this restriction on harvest would result in a decrease of annual harvest expenditures of \$258,000 based on \$59.90 per cord as estimated by Force (1982). These expenditures would be insignificant in the regional economy in terms of sales, employment, and income but could represent considerable losses in revenues to a few retailers and equipment service centers. The foregone harvest would be a significant loss to consumers of fuelwood if no other sources were available. Foregone fuel cost savings to fuelwood use as measured in terms of an equivalent amount of fuel oil, would total \$504,000 annually in the very short term. This loss could result in significant hardships placed on some individuals, but generally alternative fuelwood sources exist on lands adjacent to the planning area. However, harvest on adjacent areas could result in an unknown increase in costs to the consumer.

The limit of 1,200 cords of fuelwood per year falls short of present annual demand by approximately 4,300 cords. Assuming recent population growth rates continue for Beaver and Iron Counties, the primary users of the forestry resources discussed in this document, the annual demand for fuelwood would exceed the allowed 1,200 cords per year by approximately 8,000 cords. The estimated harvest-related expenditures foregone would be approximately \$479,000, assuming all treatments would be completed and alternative sources would not be available. However, the presence of alternative sources on adjacent lands would essentially preclude this loss, except for the presumably greater costs incurred in using adjacent fuelwood sources. This lower level of fuelwood harvest would fall within the annual fuelwood production levels, allowing continued sustainable harvest and accompanying benefits and expenditures to continue indefinitely.

Changes in livestock season of use, grazing systems, and stocking levels would impact the regional economy. Land disposals and vegetation treatments to benefit wildlife and watersheds would also have a very slight impact to livestock.

Approximately 96 percent of the livestock operations would be affected by these management actions. The following table shows the typical percentage change in available AUMs from estimated actual use:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	16%	15%
Large Cattle	-5%	-5%
Small Sheep	-37%	-38%
Large Sheep	17%	15%

Ranch operations are expected to accommodate changes in licensable forage by changing herd size and/or altering hay feeding practices. Ranch net cash income under this alternative would range from \$3,000 for small cattle operations to \$16,100 for large sheep operations in the long term. Percentage changes in net cash income for each operation type are shown below:

Type of Operation	Short Term	Long Term
Small Cattle	16%	15%
Large Cattle	-4%	-4%
Small Sheep	-28%	-29%
Large Sheep	9%	.: <b>8%</b>

#### Conclusions

Impacts to the regional economy in terms of employment and income would be insignificant over the long term. Wildlife users and businesses accommodating them would benefit slightly. Fuelwood users would see a decrease in benefits, as well as the businesses connected with woodcutting, but the benefits associated with woodcutting would be prolonged indefinitely. Impacts to individual livestock operators would be varied but generally the extent of either positive or negative impacts would be small.

#### Issue Resolution

Issue resolution would be accomplished for the riparian, crucial big game winter range, threatened and endangered animals, sensitive plants, status review and protected animals, sage grouse, and visual resources concerns under the <a href="Special Resource Protection Measures">Special Resource Protection Measures</a> issue. The corridors portion of the <a href="Lands">Lands</a> issue would not be resolved under the Protection Alternative. The soil and water concerns of the <a href="Special Resource Protection Measures">Special Resource Protection Measures</a> issue would be partially resolved because of some improvement in erosion problems. The land disposals addressed under the <a href="Lands">Lands</a> issue, the <a href="Forestry">Forestry</a> issue, and the <a href="Forage">Forage</a> issue would also be partially resolved. Adjustments in stocking levels and season of use would be made, but range condition without extensive treatment would not provide total needed improvements in range condition. Other than the No Action Alternative, this alternative would have the lowest levels of land disposal. Oil, gas, geothermal, and coal development under the <a href="Minerals">Minerals</a> issue could incur negative impacts from the level of protection applied, although much of these resources would still be available for development.

# VII. Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

This section identifies adverse impacts on land uses and components of the human environment resulting from the prescribed management actions in the alternatives. These are actually residual impacts that would remain after mitigation. They are also primary impacts for analysis of changes, (as identified in the Environmental Consequences portion of this document).

## A. Lands

## Disposals

Land disposal of 36,800 acres under the Planning Alternative, 41,400 acres under the Production Alternative, or 26,000 acres under the Protection Alternative would result in loss of administrative control and public use of all resources except mineral values (which would be retained in public ownership).

## B. Minerals

## Oil and Gas

Under the Planning Alternative, 62,100 acres would receive additional stipulations which would adversely affect the opportunity to explore for oil, gas, and geothermal resources. Since there is currently no oil and gas production from the planning area and projected resources are speculative, the magnitude of the adverse impacts cannot be determined at this time.

Under the Protection Alternative, 149,900 acres would not be available for surface exploration or leasing which would adversely affect the opportunity to explore for oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

## Locatable Minerals

Under all alternatives, 11,040 acres would continue to be withdrawn from mineral entry, and any potential mineral development would be foregone.

## Coal

Under the No Action Alternative, leasing for coal would be deferred. Under the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives, 3,900 acres would be unavailable for surface extraction of coal. Under the Protection Alternative, surface facilities would not be allowed for underground extraction of coal on 2,800 acres.

## C. Recreation

## Off-Road Vehicles

Under the Planning Alternative, 14,100 acres would be unavailable for cross-country vehicle travel. Under the Protection Alternative, approximately 101,200 acres would be unavailable, either seasonally or yearlong, for cross-country vehicle travel and would be an adverse impact on ORV users.

## D. Wildlife / Riparian

Under the Planning Alternative, 1,800 acres of mule deer habitat, 900 acres of crucial deer winter range, and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat would be lost through land disposals. Under the Production Alternative, 1,000 acres of crucial deer winter range would be lost through land disposals.

Under the No Action Alternative for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, 8,300 acres of riparian habitat, 1,500 acres of crucial elk habitat, 31,800 acres of crucial deer winter range, 3,600 acres of sage grouse habitat, 300 acres of raptor nesting site, and 3,500 acres of Utah prairie dog sites would not receive protection and would be adversely affected from disturbance associated with exploration activities. Under the Production Alternative, 104,000 acres of these habitats would not receive protection from disturbance associated with exploration activities.

Under the No Action and Production Alternatives, wildlife habitat would receive some adverse impacts from surface disturbances from off-road vehicles. Under the Planning Alternative, all wildlife habitats, except riparian, could receive surface disturbance from ORVs.

Modification in livestock grazing practices and land treatments would result in a decline in wildlife habitat productivity on the following acreages: 1) under the No Action Alternative, 6,100 acres, 2) under the Planning Alternative, 14,500 acres, and 3) under the Production Alternative, 18,400 acres. Under all alternatives, any form of surface disturbance would result in changes in vegetative cover, water infiltration patterns, increases in runoff, and subsequent increases in erosion rates, in the short term.

## E. Forestry

Under the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives, rangeland treatments within pinyon-juniper stands would eliminate the supply of woodland products in the long term on 51,000 acres, 148,000 acres, and 14,600 acres, respectively. In the short term, much of this wood could be salvaged before land treatments.

## F. Rangeland Resources

Under the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives, 29,000 acres (1,600 AUMs), 37,900 acres (2,200 AUMs), and 20,500 acres (900 AUMs), respectively, of rangelands and forage would be lost from public ownership through land disposals.

Under the Protection Alternative, a reduction in stocking rates (long term) of 14,300 AUMs would result in an adverse impact to livestock operations.

## G. Visual Resources

There would be a short term unavoidable adverse impact to visual quality under all alternatives from land treatments on 1,000 acres (No Action Alternative), on 82,400 acres (Planning Alternative), 736,000 acres (Production Alternative), and 8,200 acres (Protection Alternative) as a result of change in the characteristic landscape from vegetation manipulation. There would be a lont-term change in the visual character under the Production Alternative resulting from large scale vegetative manipulation. This would alter 150,000 acres of visual character, which is currently dominated by pinyon-juniper to largely grass lands, reducing the variety of visual scenes.

#### H. Cultural Resources

Some unavoidable adverse impacts to cultural resources will occur to sites which would be salvaged as the result of projects or other surface-disturbing activities. Salvaged sites still contain important scientific data which would be lost using current salvage and analysis techniques.

## I. Economic Effects

Placing special stipulations on oil, gas, and geothermal leases would make it more expensive to explore for these resources in the No Action, Planning, and Protection Alternatives.

Limitations on surface disturbing activities on 2,800 acres of the Kolob Coal Field would have adverse economic impact on coal development, by requiring facilities to be located in possibly less than ideal location for the optimum extraction of coal resources.

Loss of woodlands, through land treatments, would result in a direct and indirect economic loss of up to \$1.5 million to users in the Production Alternative. Loss of woodlands would also result in a total loss of up to \$360,000 in direct stumpage fees to the government in the long term.

Season of use exclusions and reduction in available forage would adversely affect livestock operations under the Protection Alternative.

# VIII. The Relationship Between Short - Term Uses of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long - Term Productivity

This section identifies the trade offs between short-term use and long-term productivity of the resources involved in the four alternatives. For this analysis, short term refers to the period of implementation of the plan within about 5 years, and long term refers to the period of 20 years or beyond which the adverse or beneficial impacts would still occur.

#### A. Lands

Disposal of lands would result in a short and long-term loss in the land base and opportunity for utilization of the resources they might contain by the public.

#### B. Minerals

The short-term removal of mineral resources would result in the long-term loss of opportunity to remove these resources, since they would no longer be available for future use. Mineral withdrawals would protect the resources included in the withdrawal areas, preserving them for future use.

Mineral withdrawals would have no short-term impact on existing mining claims, but new claims could not be filed in withdrawal areas. In the long term, however, mining claims could not be refiled when abandonment occurred from failure to file annual assessment notices. There is no way to predict the frequency of such occurrence.

## Wildlife

Land disposals would result in a long-term loss of habitat productivity, because disposal would remove the lands from BLM management. Short-term activities such as oil, gas, geothermal, and mineral exploration would result in loss of forage and habitat (caused by surface disturbance) and displacement of wildlife (caused by human occupancy). Long-term productivity would not be affected, because after mineral activities have been completed, the disturbed areas would be rehabilitated, and wildlife would again occupy the area. Land treatments and prescribed burning would result in a short-term loss of wildlife habitat, but over the long term, forage production for wildlife would be increased. Under the Planning and Protection Alternatives, long-term productivity of wildlife habitat would be increased by changes in seasons of use, changes in stocking rates, elimination of livestock grazing in riparian areas, and reservation of forage for use by deer, elk, and antelope. Long-term productivity of sensitive species such as Utah prairie dog, golden and bald eagles, and sage grouse would be protected by implementing the oil, gas, and geothermal leasing systems.

#### D. Soils Resources

In the short term, soil loss from vegetative manipulation and mineral development would occur under all alternatives. Soil loss would continue under all alternatives due to livestock grazing. Some livestock management actions (i.e., land treatments, change of season of use, and changes in stocking rates) would insure long-term soil stability under the Planning and Protection Alternatives. In the long term, management actions designed to increase vegetation cover would provide long-term net impovements to the soils resource.

#### E. **Forestry**

In the short term, demand for woodland products would be met under the No Action, Planning, and Production Alternatives. Long-term productivity would be reduced under the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives by conversion of the stands to rangelands by land treatments. A portion of the long-term demand, under the Planning and Protection Alternatives, would be displaced to adjacent lands, since the stands are not capable to meet demand through sustained yield. All of the long-term demand for woodland products would be shifted to adjacent lands under the No Action and Production Alternatives.

#### F. Range

Numerous plan elements and resource uses such as livestock grazing levels, seasons of use, grazing systems, and vegetation treatments would affect the long-term productivity of the range resource as shown below:

## Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels

	Short Ter	rm (AUMs)	Long Term (AUMs)		
	Estimated Stocking Levels	Forage Production	Estimated Stocking Levels	Forage Production	
No Action	61,700	65,900	61,700	66,300	
Planning	67,000	65,900	88,100	86,800	
Production	93,900	65,700	214,800	214,800	
Protection	51,700	65,900 4-69	51,300	74,700	

## G. Visual Resources

Short-term uses such as chainings, other land treatments, surface disturbances associated with mineral developments and rights-of-way would create short-term changes in VRM classes under all alternatives. VRM objectives would not be changed, because the areas would be essentially returned to original natural vegetation by rehabilitation work required by mitigation.

## H. Economics

Short-term livestock production and ranchers' income would be less than long-term production and ranchers' income under the Planning and Production Alternatives. Ranchers' income would be less, due to a decrease in forage allocation to livestock under the Protection Alternative, in the long term. In the long term, livestock production and ranchers' income would decline under the No Action Alternative, because of a decrease in forage production due to a continuation of poor range condition.

## IV. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

This section identifies the extent to which the four 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.

## A. Lands

Land disposals would irretrievably commit any public resources (except minerals) to private use and ownership.

## B. Minerals

The sale, leasing, and removal of oil, gas, salable minerals, and coal would result in an irreversible and irretrievable loss of those resources. No estimate of removal of these resources is available.

## C. Wildlife / Riparian

Wildlife habitat would be irreversibly lost through land disposals. Oil, gas, geothermal, and coal discoveries and development within wildlife habitat areas and riparian areas would result in a short-term, irretrievable loss of habitat for deer, elk, antelope, upland game, and other sensitive wildlife species under the No Action, Planning, and Production Alternatives.

#### D. Forestry

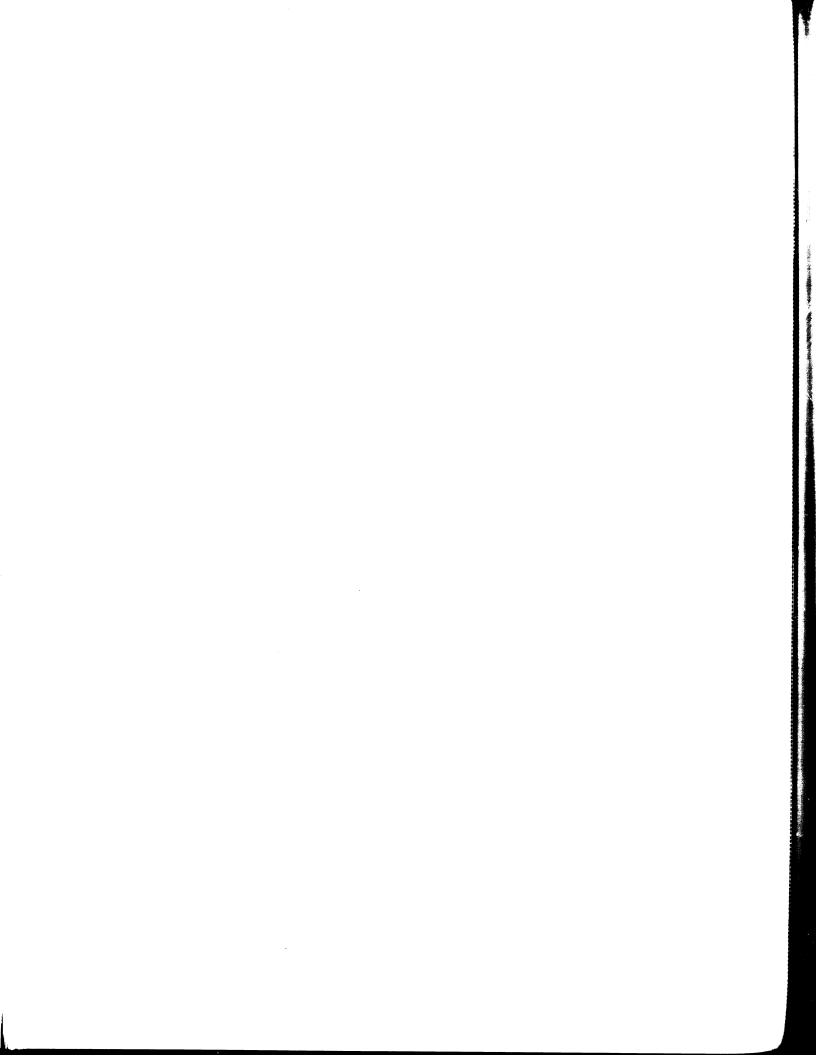
If land treatments convert woodland stands to rangelands, the loss of woodland products would be irreversible and irretrievable, if rangelands are maintained in a nonpinyon/juniper aspect.

#### E. Range

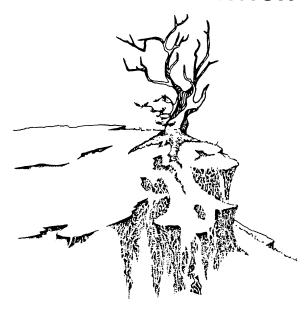
Under the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives, livestock forage would be irreversibly and irretrievably lost to public use through land disposals.

# F. Economics

Labor and capital resources required to implement each of the alternatives could be irretrievably committed.



# CHAPTER 5 - CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION



# I. Public Participation

This document has been prepared by the Beaver River, Kanab, and Escalante Resource Area Offices of the Cedar City District. Initiation of the planning process, of which this RMP/EIS is a part, took place on April 10, 1980 with the publication of a <u>Federal Register</u> notice of intent to begin preparation of the document. It requested help from the public in identification of issues and planning criteria. On April 14, 1980, an interdisciplinary team of specialists refined a previously prepared list of identified issues. This list of issues was distributed to the public through 200 mailings on April 30, 1980 with a request for comments on how the issues should be refined.

Information meetings were held with the county commissioners as follows: April 23, 1980, Iron County; April 28, 1980, Garfield County; and May 1, 1980, Beaver County. During these meetings the planning process was explained and a request made on how they would like to participate.

A news release in local and regional newspapers was distributed on May 1, 1980, explaining the RMP process and requesting public review and comment on identification of issues by June 2, 1980.

Nine individuals or organizations responded by June 2, 1980, and their comments were used to revise the preliminary issues and develop the planning criteria.

During the period of 1980 to 1983, field inventories, data compilations, and preliminary analyses were conducted. Also, during this period frequent contacts were made with range users and other affected publics in reviewing inventory procedures, results, and allotment categorization results. Records of over 200 such contacts are on file in the area offices.

The October 6, 1983 publication of the <u>Federal Register</u> (Vol. 48, No. 195) carried a notice of intent to prepare the EIS and solicited public input into the planning process. In

addition, an earlier "Call for Coal Resource Information" ( $\underline{\text{Federal}}$  Register 48, No. 136, 1983) solicited public and industry input on the Coal Screening Process. The following were contacted in the Surface Consultation phase of this screening process:

Detlef & Vicky Schwurack Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Layton P. Ott Salt Lake City, Utah 84122

Roselyn Ott Debeve Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Mayo Udell Rich Panguitch, Utah 84759

Dean & Erma Wintch Tropic, Utah 84776

Steed Ranches Ruby's Inn. Utah 84764

Doris Gleave Antimony, Utah 84712 Sandberg Ranch, Inc. Ruby's Inn, Utah 84764

Ruby's Inn, Inc. Ruby's Inn, Utah 84764

On December 16, 1983 letters requesting consultation were sent to nine possible qualified surface owners. The letter informed the recipients about the coal planning process and requested a statement on their preference, favoring or opposing the mining of federally owned coal under thieir lands.

Responses were received from two of the nine consultation letter recipients. One responded in favor of coal leasing under his property and the other was opposed.

Over the course of the preparation of the document, ongoing contact with the public has been maintained through personal contacts, meetings with users (especially livestock operators, Department of Wildlife Resources, utility industry representatives, et. al.), meetings with State and local governments, and contacts with other Federal agencies. These contacts have served to continually refine the analysis and to update the issue resolution process.

# II. Coordination and Planning Consistency

Planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.3-2) require that plans be made consistent to the maximum extent possible with officially approved or adopted resource related plans of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and Indian tribes.

Special consistency meetings have been held with a variety of such interests. Notable among these are the following:

Agency	Date	Topic(s) Addressed
State of Utah Mineral Leasing Task Force	October 1983	Application of Coal Unsuitability Criteria to Johns Valley Coal Field.
State of Utah Resource Development Coordination Committee	November 1983	Planning Issues, Alternative Formulation and Analysis, Public Involvement, Feedback Needs.
Utah Department of Transportation	January 1984	Planning Process in General and Specifically Utility/Transportation Corridors Subissue of the Lands Action Issue.
Utah Department of Wildlife Resources	Numerous Contacts	Planning Process, Livestock Grazing Proposals, Wildlife Management Proposals, etc.
Five County Association of Governments	Numerous Contacts	Planning Process, All Planning Issues, Alternative Formulation, Issue Refinement and Resolution.
Paiute Indian Tribe of Southern Utah and Bureau of Indian Affairs	February 1984	Planning Process, Consistency With Tribal Planning.
Dixie and Fishlake National Forests	November 1983	Planning Process, Planning Issues, and Especially Utility/ Transportation Corridor Designations.

Additional consultation and coordination opportunities will be provided to the following agencies during the public review period:

# Federal Agencies

### U.S. Department of Agriculture

Dixie National Forest Fishlake National Forest Soil Conservation Service

# U.S. Department of Interior

Richfield District, BLM U.S. Park Service Bureau of Indian Affairs U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

#### State Agencies

### Resource Development Coordination Committee - representing:

Department of Community Affairs Department of Agriculture Department of Transportation Department of Transportation-Planning Utah Transportation Environmental Council Department of Natural Resources Division of Water Resources Division of Water Rights Division of Parks and Recreation Division of Wildlife Resources Division of Utah Geological and Mineral Survey Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining Division of State Lands, Forestry, and Fire Control Department of Development Services Division of Industrial Development Division of State History Division of Health, Branch of Environmental Health State Science Advisor State Energy Office

#### Local Government

## Five County Association of Governments, representing:

Beaver County Commission Garfield County Commission Iron County Commission

### III. Distribution

Copies of this document have been sent specifically to the following agencies, organizations, businesses, and interest groups. In addition, over 500 copies have been made available to individuals.

#### Federal Agencies

Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management
Air Quality Division - National Park Service
Environmental Protection Agency - Region VIII
Soil Conservation Service
Minerals Management Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Western Area Power Administration
Bureau of Reclamation
Fishlake National Forest - Beaver District
Bryce Canyon National Park
U.S. Geological Survey - Cedar City Subdistrict
Zion National Park

Arizona Strip District - Bureau of Land Management Capitol Reef National Park
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Caliente Resource Area - Bureau of Land Management
Las Vegas District - Bureau of Land Management
Corps of Engineers - Los Angeles District
Richfield District - Bureau of Land Management
Moab District - Bureau of Land Management

# County and Government Representatives

U.S. Senators Garn and Hatch (Jeanine Holt)

Representative Hansen's Office

Utah State Representative R. Haze Hunter

Utah State Representative James F. Yardley

Utah State Representative Ray S. Schmultz

Utah State Senator Cary G. Peterson

Utah State Senator Ivan M. Matheson

Chairman, Iron County Commission

Chairman, Washington County Commission

Chairman, Beaver County Commission

Chairman, Garfield County Commission

Chairman, Kane County Commission

Five County Association of Governments

### State Agencies

Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey
Division of Environmental Health
Governor's Office
Utah Energy Office
State Planning Office - Resource Development Coordinating Committee
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

Department of Natural Resources
Utah State Parks and Recreation
Utah Department of Transportation
Division of State Lands and Forestry
Iron Mission State Park
Colorado River Commission of Nevada

### Mayors

Mayor

Boulder, Utah

Mayor

Enoch, Utah

Mayor

Escalante, Utah

Mayor

Hatch, Utah

Mayor

Milford, Utah

Mayor

New Harmony, Utah 84757

Mayor

Panguitch, Utah

Mayor

Parowan, Utah

Mayor

Beaver, Utah

Mayor

Brian Head, Utah

Mayor

Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mayor

Kanarraville, Utah

Mayor

Minersville, Utah

Mayor

Paragonah, Utah

#### Indian Tribes

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe

#### Businesses

Western Energy Company
Union Pacific Railroad
Tosco Corporation
Chevron U.S.A., Inc.
Exxon Minerals Company
Atlantic Richfield Company
C.H.S. Exploration Company
Conoco, Inc.
Western Land Exchange Company
Gulf Mineral Resources Company
Amax Exploration Inc.
Bronco Exploration
Bountiful Light and Power
Coastal States Energy Company
Utah Power and Light Company

Utah International, Inc. Wallace Land and Livestock 5M Inc. East Canyon Irrigation Company Rocking J. Livestock Esplin Cattle Company Diamond Valley Ranch Malapai Resources Company El Paso Exploration Company Intermountain Exploration Company Nevada Power Company Bechtel Power Corporation Republic Geothermal, Inc. Southern California Edison Union Oil Pfizer, Inc.

#### **Organizations**

Wild Horse Organized Assistance Sierra Club National Cattlemen's Association The Wilderness Society American Mining Congress Minerals Exploration Coalition American Wilderness Alliance Intermountain Mustang Association Utah Mining Association Utah Petroleum Association Wasatch Mountain Club Utah Audubon Society Utah Wildlife Federation Utah Wilderness Association Intermountain Water Alliance The Humane Society of Utah Friends of the Earth Slickrock Country Council Utah Farm Bureau **SOURCE** Cedar Livestock Association Kolob-Virgin Audubon Society Southern Utah Wilderness Association Southwest Resource Council South Side Association National Mustang Association Nevada Cattlemen's Association United Mining Councils of America National Resources Defense Council Wildlife Management Institute

# D. LIST OF PREPARERS

# Management Team

Morgan Jensen - District Manager, Cedar City District
Sheridan Hansen - Area Manager, Beaver River Resource Area
Rex Rowley - Area Manager, Kanab Resource Area

George Peternel - Area Manager, Escalante Resource Area

# <u>Document Production - Word Processing</u>

Billie Hansen - Beaver River Resource Area, Word Processing, Draft Lura Stapley - Cedar City District Office, Word Processing, Final Composition

# Writer-Analyst Core Team (RMP/EIS)

Name and Title	Assignment	<u>Ed</u>	ucational Background	Federal Experience
Jay K. Carlson Supervisory Env. Specialist	Team Leader Writer-Analyst	MS	Resource Management Forestry Economics	7 years
Paul G. Boos Outdoor Recreation Planner	Writer-Analyst: Forestry, Recreation, ORV, VRM, Wilderness, Graphics and Cartography Corridors Coordinator, Coal Unsuitability		Wildlife Biology Forest Recreation	12 years
Paul W. Ernst Natural Resource Spec.	Writer-Analyst: Range, Soils, Water, Wild Horses, Vegetation	BS	Resource Management	8 years
Pete Kilbourne Geologist	Writer-Analyst: Oil and Gas, Coal	BS	Geology	4 years
Ervin Larsen Realty Specialist	Writer-Analyst: Lands, Corridors	BS	Forest/Range Mgt.	18 years
Mark W. Stiles Regional Economist	Writer-Analyst: Socioeconomics		Wildlife Management Economics	3 years
	Writer-Analyst: Wildlife, Riparian, Fisheries, Lands, Minerals, Automatic Data Processing for All Resources		Wildlife Management Range Animal Science	6 years

## Consultant Team (MSA and RMP/EIS)

### Beaver River Resource Area

- S. Hansen Area Manager
- E. Larsen Lands/Realty
- S. Adams Range
- F. Dunnell Range
- J. Swapp Range
- B. Robles Range
- T. Ball Wildlife
- P. Ernst Planning
- R. Tucker Planning
- J. Carlson Planning
- P. Boos Forestry, Recreation

### Kanab Resource Area

- R. Rowley Area Manager
- M. Noel Lands/Realty
- P. Kilbourne Minerals
- C. Colton Range
- B. Lunceford Soils/Watershed
- M. Littlefield Wildlife
- D. McFadden Cultural Resources

#### Escalante Resource Area

- G. Peternel Area Manager
- Q. Simons Lands/Realty
- B. Cribley Range

## Cedar City District Office

- C. Zufelt Lands/Realty
- P. Carter Minerals
- B. Edwards Range
- R. Hooper Soils/Watershed
- M. Hodson Soils/Watershed
- S. Hedges Wildlife/Riparian-Fisheries
- P. Wilkins Fire Management/Watershed
- L. Royer Wilderness

#### Quality Control (MSA AND RMP/EIS)

- D. Curtis Procedural Adequacy
- V. Swain Technical Adequacy

#### Special Assistance

- Ted Alm Utah State Office Cartography
- John Nielson Utah State Office Illustrations
- Steve Hedges Cedar City District Office Special Editing
- Pete Wilkins Cedar City District Office Special Editing



# REFERENCES

- Ames, Charles R. 1977. "Wildlife Conflicts in Riparian Management: Grazing." Paper presented at Symposium on Importance, Preservation, and Management of the Riparian Habitat. July 9, 1977. Tucson, Arizona.
- Cook, C.W. 1971. <u>Effects of Season and Intensity of Use on Desert Vegetation</u>. Bulletin No. 483, March. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. 57 p.
- Crocker-Bedford, Dennis Coleman. 1976, "Food Interactions Between Utah Prairie Dogs and Cattle." M.S. Thesis. Utah State University, Logan, Utah.
- Dalton, Michael J. 1982. October Recreation in Utah: The Economic Significance. Prepared for the Utah Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Divison of Parks and Recreation. Utah State University; Logan, Utah.
- Department of Energy. 1981. The Department of Energy's Energy-Resource Evaluation of Wildernes Study Areas Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Cedar City District; prepared for Leasing Policy Development Office, Department of Energy by Science Applications, Inc. and Oak Ridge National Laboratory, available at BLM, Cedar City District Office.
- Doelling, H.H. and R.L. Graham, 1972. <u>Southwestern Utah Coal Fields, Alton, Kaiparowits</u>

  <u>Plateau, and Kolob-New Harmony</u>. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey. Monograph Series No. 1. 333 p.
- Doelling, H.H. 1975. <u>Geology and Mineral Resources of Garfield County, Utah</u>. Utah Geological and Mineral Survey Bulletin 107.
- Doelling, H.H. and Davis. 1978. <u>Coal Drilling, Johns Valley Garfield County, Utah</u>. Utah Geology Vol. 5, No. 2. 11 p.
- Force, J.E. 1982. "Understanding Firewood Use in Idaho." Station Note No. 38, University of Idaho, Moscow.
- Frischknect, Neil C., and Ferguson, Robert, 1976, 1978, 1980. Annual Progress Report Revegetation Studies on Disturbed Overburden Alton Coal Field. Intermountain Range and
  Forest Experiment Station. Provo, Utah.
- Hill, J. Gilmore. 1976. <u>Symposium on Geology of the Condilleran Hingeline</u>. Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists. 432 p.
- Hormay, August L. 1970. <u>Principles of Rest-Rotation Grazing and Multiple-Use Land Management</u>. September 1970. USDA, Forest Service, Washington, D.C. 25 p.
- Jensen, Charles H.; Smith, Arthur D.; Scatter, George W. 1972. "Guidelines for Grazing Sheep on Rangelands Used by Big Game in Winter." <u>Journal of Range Management</u>. Volume 25, Number 5. September 1972. pp. 346-352.

- Julander, O. and Low, J.B. 1976. "A Historical Account and Present Status of the Mule Deer in the West." <u>Mule Deer Decline in the West: A Symposium</u>. Utah State University, Logan, Utah.
- Leopold, L.B., W.M. Emmett, and R.M.Myrick. 1966. Channel and hillslope processes in a semarid area New Mexico. U.S.D.I., Geol. Survey, Prof. Paper 352-G. p. 193-253.
- McLean, A. and Tisdale, E.W. 1972. "Recovery Rate of Depleted Range Sites Under Protection from Grazing." <u>Journal of Range Management</u>. Volume 25, Number 3.
- Meehan, William R. and Platts, W.S. 1978. "Livestock Grazing and the Aquatic Environment."

  <u>Journal of Soil and Water Conservation</u>. Volume 33, Number 6.
- Meeuwig, R.O., and P.E. Packer. 1975. Erosion and runoff on forest and rangelands. p. 105-116. <u>in Proc.</u>, Watershed Management on Range and Forest Lands. Utah State Univ., Water Res. Lab., Logan. June 15-22. 222 p.
- Moss, Senator Frank E. (Prepared for). 1969. Mineral and Water Resources of Utah, Report of the U.S. Geological Survey. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, 91st Congress, Document No. 91-92. 275 p.
- Mueggler, W.F. 1971. "Influence of Competition on the Response of Bluebunch Wheatgrass to Clipping."  $\underline{\text{Journal of Range Management}}$ . Volume 24, Number .
- Robinette, W. Leslie et. al. 1952. "Winter Mortality of Mule Deer in Utah in Relation to Range Condition." <u>Journal of Wildlife Management</u>. Volume 16, Number 3. pp. 289-298.
- Ryan, Gwendolyn. 1975. <u>Aquatic Habitat Inventory of Streams on National Resource Land</u>. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, Boulder, Colorado. 65 p.
- Scotter, George W. 1980. "Management of Wildlife Ungulate Habitat in the Western United States and Canada: A Review." <u>Journal of Range Management</u>. Volume 33, Number 1. January 1980. pp. 16-27.
- Sharp, G.C. 1976. Reservoir variations at Upper Valley Field, Garfield County, Utah, in Symposium on Geology of the Cordilleran Hingeline: Rocky Mountain Association of Geologists, p. 325-344. \_\_\_\_\_\_, personal records and operator's files.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. 1982. Bureau of the Census. <u>Number of Inhabitants, Utah</u>. Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis. 1982. Regional Economic Information. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. 1948. "Visual Resource Management." <u>BLM Manual</u> 8400. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. Department of Interior. 1982. Bureau of Land Management. <u>BLM Facts and Figures for Utah</u>, 1981. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City District Office. 1982.

  Pinyon Planning Unit Management Framework Plan, Step 2. Cedar City, Utah.

- U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. 1974. Species Life History and Habitat Requirements; Sage Grouse. Technical Supplement 6601-3. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.
- . 1980. Beaver River Resource Area. <u>Bald Eagle Essential Habitat</u>
  Report. Cedar City, Utah. Unpublished.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1968. "Allotment Management Plan Evaluation." BLM Manual 4413. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1971. "Erosion." <u>BLM Manual</u> 7317. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
  - Bureau of Land Management. 1974. Species Life History and Habitat Requirements: Mule Deer. Technical Supplement 6601-6. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Statement. Final. Prepared by Cedar City District Office, Utah. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City District Office. 1980.

  Final Management Framework Plan Summary, Escalante, Paria, Vermillion, and Zion. Cedar City, Utah.
- . Bureau of Land Management. 1983. Cedar City District Office. Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony Management Situation Analysis. Cedar City, Utah.
- Bureau of Land Management. 1976. <u>Kaiparowits Environmental</u>
  Impact Statement. Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 1981. <u>Water Resources Data for Utah</u>. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- University of Utah. Department of Anthropology. 1983. <u>Prehistoric and Historic Settlement in the Southwestern Great Basin, MX Secondary Impacts</u>. University of Utah Reports and Investigations, 82-28. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Utah Department of Natural Resources and Energy. 1983. Division of Wildlife Resources. The 1982 Utah Big Game Harvest Book. 833, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office. 1982. <u>Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact</u>
  Model (unpublished computer simulation). Salt Lake City, Utah.
- VanPollen, H.W. and Lacey, J.R. 1979. "Herbage Response to Grazing Systems and Stocking Intensities." Journal of Range Management. Volume 32, Number 4, pp. 250-253.
- Wallestad, Richard. 1975. "Male Sage Grouse Responses to Sagebrush Treatment." <u>Journal of</u>
  Wildlife Management. Volume 39, Number 3. pp. 482-484.
- Western States Sage Grouse Committee. 1974. "Guidelines for Habitat Protection in Sage Grouse Range." (Copy available in BLM District Office, Cedar City, Utah).

# **GLOSSARY**

- <u>Active Grazing Preference</u>. The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.
- Active Use. See Average Active Authorized Use.
- Activity Plan. A site specific plan for the management of one or more resources (i.e., CMP, AMP). Activity plans implement decisions made in the Resource Management Plan.
- <u>Allotment</u>. An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. Generally consists of public land but may include parcels of private or State lands. The number of livestock and season of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment might consist of several pastures or only one pasture.
- <u>Allotment Management Plan (AMP)</u>. A written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required. Designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.
- <u>Animal Unit Month (AUM)</u>. The amount of forage required to sustain the equivalent of one cow or five sheep for one month. This is approximately 800 pounds of air dried forage.

  Animal unit equivalents for wildlife and wild horses have been derived from this amount of forage.
- Animal Units. One cow with a calf less than six months old, or an equivalent identified as 6.15 sheep, 9.4 antelope, 8.9 mule deer, or 2.05 elk.
- Annual Production. The annual total output of a renewable resource.
- Annual Sustainable Production. The average annual output of a renewable resource that can be achieved and maintained over an indefinite period of time.
- <u>Apparent Trend</u>. A one-time estimate of whether current range condition is improving, declining, or remaining static.
- Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). An area within the public lands where special management attention 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.
- Average Active Authorized Use. The average over a period of 5 to 10 years of that portion of Active Grazing Preference (AUMs) that the rancher chooses to utilize each of those years. For the sake of simplicity, this terminology is used interchangeably with such terms as active use, current stocking, average actual use, and average licensed use.
- Average Actual Use. See Average Active Authorized Use.
- <u>Background</u>. The area visible from a travel route, use area, or other observer position usually from a minimum of 3 to 5 miles to a maximum of about 15 miles.

- <u>Base Property.</u> Those lands in a ranching enterprise which are owned or under long-term control of the operator and have the capability to sustain the number of livestock for a specified time period for which a grazing privilege is sought.
- <u>Browse</u>. As a noun, trees and shrubs used as food by cattle, deer, elk, and other animals. As a verb, to consume, feed, or eat browse plants.
- <u>Carrying Capacity.</u> The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources such as watershed. This incorporates such things as the suitability of the rangeland to grazing as well as the proper use which can be made on each and all the plants within the area. Normally expressed in terms of acres per animal unit month or sometimes referred to as the total AUMs that are available in any given area such as an allotment. Areas that are unsuitable for livestock use are not computed in the carrying capacity. This may or may not be the same as the stocking rate.
- CBGA. Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony.
- CEQ. Council on Environmental Quality.
- <u>Climax Community</u>. The final vegetation community which emerges after a series of successive vegetation stages and perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.
- <u>Community</u>. An aggregate of organisms which form a distinct ecological unit. Such a unit may be defined in terms of plants, animals, or both.
- Condition. See Range Condition and Ecological Condition.
- <u>Continuous Seasonal</u>. Grazing use made during an entire season such as summer or winter. Usually the same use is made each year.
- Cord. A unit of wood cut for fuel equal to a stack measuring 4 by 4 by 8 feet or 128 cubic feet.
- <u>Corridor</u>. A route or passageway specified for the purpose of locating and grouping major rights-of-way (utility, transportation, communications, etc.).
- <u>Cover</u>. As a wildlife term, refers to something (usually vegetation or rocky areas) that provides protection or shelter. As a watershed term, refers to something (vegetation, rock, or litter) that covers the soil and provides protection from raindrops and overland flow.
- <u>Critical Period</u>. A period of plant development considered essential to the survival of an individual plant.
- Critical Watershed. See Erosion Condition Classes.
- <u>Critical Wildlife Habitat</u>. That portion of the living area of a wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species either as individuals or as a population.
- Crown. The head of foliage of a tree.

Cultural Resources. Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains; (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains; and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource. Cultural resources, including both prehistoric and historic remains, represent a part of the continuum of events from the earliest evidences of man to the present day.

Current Stocking. See Average Active Authorized Use.

<u>Custodial</u>. Minor degree of management effort applied to regulating livestock use on a range area. Generally custodial management involves those situations where the public land is a small part of the total grazing area, and/or other resources are limited. Usually only livestock numbers, class of animal, and grazing season are specified by BLM.

Deferred Rotation Grazing. Discontinuance of grazing on various parts of rangeland in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor. Two, but usually three or more, separate units are required. Control is usually ensured by unit fencing, but may be obtained by camp unit herding.

Density. Number of individuals per unit area.

<u>Desirable Forage Plants</u>. Those plants that are palatable and productive forage species which are preferred by grazing animals. They are normally long-lived plants that can include grasses, forbs, and browse. These plants are to be maintained or increased by intensive livestock management.

<u>Dispersed Recreation</u>. Any type of recreational activity in which the participants are spread widely such as hiking, hunting, and off-road vehicle travel.

<u>Disposal Area.</u> An area where public land generally will be made available for disposal through sales or exchanges or both. Some land may be retained in public ownership based on site-specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.

<u>Distance Zone</u>. The area that can be seen as foreground-middleground, background, or seldom-seen.

EA. Environmental Assessment.

<u>Ecological Condition</u>. The condition of a range or ecological site relative to the expected climax vegetation community. Good ecological condition refers to those vegetation communities that are in or near the climax stage of succession while poor ecological condition refers to vegetation communities that are in the earliest seral stages of succession.

Ecological Site. See Range Site.

<u>Endangered Species</u>. Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its ranges.

- <u>Erosion.</u> The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents including such processes as gravitational creep, detachment and movement of soil or rock by water, wind, ice, or gravity.
- Erosion Condition Classes. Expression of current erosion activity using the following ratings (Soil Surface Factor): stable, 0 to 20; slight, 21 to 40; moderate, 41 to 60; critical, 61 to 80; severe 81 to 100.
- ERMA. Extensive Recreation Management Area. These are areas where dispersed recreation is encouraged and where visitors have a freedom of recreational choice with minimal regulatory constraint. Significant public recreation issues or management concerns are limited and minimal management, consistent with the Bureau's stewardship responsibility, suffices in these areas. There may be one or several extensive recreation management areas in each resource area. Detailed planning is not usually required for these areas.
- Flood Plain. Level land that may be periodically submerged by flood water.
- FLPMA. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
- Forage. All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.
- Foreground-Middleground. The area visible from a travel route, use area, or other position to a distance of 3 to 5 miles.
- FWS. (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Grazing Capacity. See Carrying Capacity.
- <u>Grazing System</u>. A systematic sequence of grazing use and nonuse of an allotment to reach identified multiple use goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of the vegetation.
- <u>Gully</u>. A channel (6 inches or deeper) cut by concentrated runoff through which water commonly flows during or immediately after heavy rains or during the melting of snow.
- <u>Habitat.</u> A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are food, water, cover, and living space.
- $\frac{\mbox{Headcut}}{\mbox{established water course.}}$  An area of active erosion generally caused by a rapid drop of water within an
- IBLA. Interior Board of Land Appeals.
- IMP. Interim Management Policy for Wilderness.
- <u>Intrusion</u>. A feature which is generally considered out of context because of excessive contrast and disharmony with the characteristic landscape.
- <u>Irreversible/Irretrievable</u>. Incapable of being reversed or recovered once an action is initiated.

- KRCRA. Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area.
- <u>Landscape Character</u>. The arrangement of a particular landscape as formed by the variety and intensity of the landscape features and the four basic elements of form, line, color, and texture. These factors give the area a distinctive quality which distinguishes it from its immediate surroundings.
- <u>Leasable Minerals</u>. Those minerals or materials that can be leased from the Federal government. Includes oil and gas, coal, phosphate, sodium, potash, and oil shale.
- <u>License</u>. An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands for a period of time, usually not in excess of 1 year.
- <u>Litter</u>. A surface layer of organic debris consisting of the freshly fallen or slightly decomposed organic material. Litter is essential because it covers and protects the soil, reduces runoff rates, increases infiltration, and because it is continually being broken down, it yields organic matter which improves soil fertility.
- <u>Locatable Minerals</u>. Minerals or materials subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.)
- <u>Livestock Operators</u>. A person or organization legally permitted to graze livestock on public land.
- <u>Management Framework Plan (MFP)</u>. Land use plan for public lands which provides a set of goals, objectives, and constraints for a specific planning area; a guide to the development of detailed plans for the management of each resource.
- Management Situation Analysis (MSA). The fourth step in the BLM planning process, compiled to analyze the capability of the public lands and resources to provide goods, services, and uses in response to identified issues, needs, and concerns.
- <u>Mitigation</u>. The alleviation or lessening of possible adverse effects on an action upon a resource by application of appropriate protective measures or adequate scientific study.
- <u>Monitoring.</u> To check on the use of a resource over a period of time. Usually a study set up to check on the trend or condition of range vegetation.
- <u>National Register of Historic Places</u>. The official list, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation.
- Net Cash Income. The difference between gross revenues and variable costs.
- Off-Road Vehicle (ORV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.
- Pasture. A subdivision of a grazing allotment.
- <u>Permit</u>. An authorization which allows grazing of a specific number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year for a period of usually 10 years.

- <u>Physiographic Region.</u> An extensive portion of the landscape normally encompassing many hundreds of square miles which portrays similar qualities of soil, rock, slope, and vegetation of the same geomorphic origin.
- $\frac{Prescribed\ Burn.}{a\ predetermined\ area.}$  The use of fire as a management tool under specified conditions for burning
- <u>Prior Stable</u>. These are mule deer numbers and represent past demonstrated carrying capacities for the rangeland involved. These numbers were supplied by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- <u>Public Lands</u>. Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Formerly called national resource lands or public domain.
- R&PP Act. Recreation and Public Purposes Act.
- RA. Resource Area.
- Range Condition. Range condition is based on the percent of desirable forage in the composition for livestock and the existing erosion condition of a site. Condition of the range must include consideration of vegetation quality and quantity and soil erosion characteristics. Present range condition is determined by direct field examination and determination of the soil surface factor (SSF).
- Range Site (Ecological Site). A range site is a distinctive kind of rangeland that differs from other kinds of rangeland in its ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. A range site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from that of other range sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total preference.
- Rest. Refers to seasonal resting from livestock grazing of a range.
- Rest Rotation Grazing. An intensive system of management whereby grazing is deferred on various parts of the range during succeeding years, allowing the deferred part complete rest for 1 year. Two or more units are required. Control by fencing is usually necessary on cattle range, but may be obtained by herding on sheep ranges.
- <u>Riparian Habitat</u>. Habitat in which the vegetation is influenced by the water of streams, reservoirs, ponds, etc. (permanent or intermittent). It is usually unique or limited in arid regions and is, therefore, of great importance to a wide variety of wildlife.
- <u>Riparian Vegetation</u>. Plants that are adapted to moist growing conditions found along permanent waterways and ponds.
- RMP. Resource Management Plan.
- <u>Salable Minerals</u>. "Common variety" materials (sand and gravel, pumice, etc.) which are disposed of by sale by the Federal government.
- Scenic Quality. The degree of harmony, contrast, and variety within a landscape.

- Scenic Values. The land, water, vegetation, animals, and other features that are visible on all lands.
- SCS. Soil Conservation Service.
- <u>Season of Use.</u> Refers to the period of time that livestock are allowed to graze on an allotment.
- <u>Sensitive Species</u>. Animals not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but that are undergoing a status review. This may include animals whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.
- <u>Seral Stage</u>. Any floristically or structurally distinct temporary or sub-climax vegetative community.
- <u>Site Write-Up Area (SWA)</u>. The basic survey unit, structured to include similar soils and vegetation, that was used during the BLM soil and vegetation inventory.
- <u>Soil Productivity</u>. The capability of soil to produce a specified plant or sequence of plants under a specified system of management.
- <u>Soil Surface Factor (SSF)</u>. A numerical expression of surface erosion activity caused by wind and water as reflected by soil movement, surface litter, erosion pavement, pedestalling, rills, flow patterns, and gullies. Values may vary from 0 for no erosion to 100 for severe erosion conditions. A determination of the SSF is made directly in the field by evaluating each of the above factors.
- SRMA Special Recreation Management Area. Areas where special or more intensive types of recreation management are needed. Areas where Recreation Activity Plans are required and greater managerial investments can be anticipated. Areas where recreation opportunities are not readily available elsewhere and where visitor use is causing significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems, or resource damage.
- <u>Stand</u>. An aggregation of trees or other growth occupying a specific area and sufficiently uniform in composition (species), age, arrangement, and condition to be distinguished from the forest or other growth on adjoining areas.
- Stocking Rate. The degree to which a grazing unit is stocked with livestock, usually expressed in AUMs. The stocking rate may be more or less than the carrying capacity.
- Strutting Ground. A site to which sage grouse regularly resort for purposes of sexual display or courtship.
- <u>Succession</u>. Any unidirectional change in vegetation that can be detected in the proportions of species in a stand or for the complete replacement of one community by another.
- Succulent. Having fleshy or juicy tissues with high water content.
- <u>Sustained Yield</u>. The achievement and indefinite maintenance of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands.

- Threatened Species. Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future
- Total Preference. The total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.
- TUP. Temporary Use Permit.
- <u>UDWR</u>. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.
- <u>Undesirable Plants</u>. Consists principally of invaders, noxious, and low value forage plants. The aim in management is to improve range condition to a point where these species are
- Unit Resource Analysis (URA). A comprehensive display of physical resource data and an analysis of the current use, production, condition, and trend of the resource. The URA also includes potentials and opportunities within a planning unit, including a profile of
- <u>Utilization</u>. The proportion of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. This may refer either to a single species or to the whole vegetation complex. Utilization is expressed as a percent by weight, height, or numbers within reach of the grazing animal. The percent utilization largely determines whether the productivity of the rangeland will be lowered or improved and thus directly influences
- <u>Vegetation Treatment</u>. Alteration of present vegetation by chaining, plowing, spraying, or other means to manipulate natural successional trends.
- <u>Vegetation Type</u>. A plant community with distinguishable characteristics. A more or less distinct vegetation unit may be delineated on the basis of aspect, composition, or density.
- <u>Vigor</u>. The state of health of a plant. The capacity of a plant to respond to growing conditions, to make and store food, produce food, produce seed, or reproduce vegetatively,
- Visitor Day. The presence of one or more persons on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreational activities for a period of time aggregating 12
- <u>Visual Resource</u>. Land, water, vegetation, animal, and other visible features.
- Visual Resource Management (VRM). The planning, designing, and implementation of management objectives to provide acceptable levels of visual impacts for all BLM resource management
- <u>Visual Resource Management Classes</u>. 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.
- Visual Sensitivity. Degree of concern expressed by the user toward scenic quality and existing or proposed visual changes in a particular characteristic landscape.

- Watershed. The surface area draining into a stream.
- <u>Wilderness Study Area (WSA)</u>. A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.
- <u>Withdrawal</u>. Actions which restrict the use of public land and segregate the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management to other Federal agencies.
- <u>Woodland</u>. Forest land not capable of producing 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year.

  Products are generally sold on a cord or post basis.

Economics: 2-32, 3-1, 3-44, 4-32

Employment and Income: 2-32, 3-45, 3-46, 4-14, 4-33

Hunter Participation: 2-32, 3-48, 4-15, 4-33

Investment Analysis: 2-21 Population: 3-44, 4-14, 4-33

Ranching Operations: 2-32, 3-49, 4-15, 4-34, 4-49, 4-65

Taxes: 4-14, 4-33

Endangered Species: See Wildlife

Erosion Condition Class: See Soils

Estimated Grazing Capacity: See Forage

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA): S-3, 1-1, 1-7, 2-2, 2-13, 2-23, 4-50

Fire Management 2-22, 2-33

Escape Fire Analysis: 2-22

Fisheries: See Riparian/Fisheries

Flood Plains and Wetlands: See Riparian/Fisheries

Forage: 2-5, 4-31

Condition: See Rangeland

Estimated Grazing Capacity: 4-12, 4-13

Production: 2-5, 3-34, 3-37, 3-38, 4-13, 4-25, 4-31

Requirement: See Wildlife

Forestry: 2-4, 2-8, 2-10, 2-19, 2-30, 2-33, 3-32, 3-33, 3-34, 3-49, 4-3, 4-11, 4-27, 4-28, 4-34, 4-35, 4-43, 4-44, 4-59, 4-64, 4-67, 4-68, 4-69, 4-70

Accessible Annual Production: S-8, 3-34, 4-29, 4-44, 4-60 Sustained Production: S-3, S-8, 1-9, 3-34, 4-28, 4-29, 4-44, 4-48, 4-60

Geothermal Resources: 1-7, 2-3, 3-2, 3-16, 3-17, 4-18, 4-33, 4-36, 4-37, 4-38, 4-39, 4-40, 4-42, 4-46, 4-51, 4-52, 4-54, 4-58, 4-62, 4-65, 4-66, 4-67, 4-68, 4-69, 4-70

Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRAs): 1-7, 2-26, 3-48 Leasing: 1-9, 2-3, 2-10, 2-14, 4-2

Grazing: 2-8, 2-30, 2-33

Active Preference: 4-12, 4-30 Average Actual Use: 4-12, 4-30

Estimated Grazing Capacity: See Forage Management:

Allotment Categorization: 2-21, 4-30

Allotment Management Plans: 2-5, 2-20, 2-23, 3-37

Seasons of Use: 1-8, 2-20, 3-22, 3-36, 4-8, 4-12, 4-23, 4-25, 4-27, 4-33, 4-34,

4-39, 4-40, 4-46, 4-47, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-60, 4-63, 4-64, 4-69

Stocking Levels: S-7, 1-8, 2-8, 2-31, 3-38, 4-3, 4-8, 4-12, 4-33, 4-34, 4-39, 4-40,

4-46, 4-47, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-60, 4-62, 4-64, 4-69

Systems: 2-8, 2-22, 2-30, 3-22, 3-36, 4-12, 4-23, 4-25, 4-27, 4-30, 4-33, 4-34,

4-39, 4-40, 4-46, 4-47, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-60, 4-61, 4-62, 4-64, 4-69

# Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review (IMP): 1-6

Issues: See Planning

Lands: 2-3, 2-13, 2-26, 3-5, 3-48, 4-2, 4-4, 4-17, 4-18, 4-36, 4-38, 4-39, 4-50, 4-66, 4-68, 4-70

Corridors: See Corridors

Ownership Adjustments (Disposals, Exchanges, etc): S-3, S-6, S-7, 1-7, 2-3, 2-6, 2-26, 2-33, 3-6, 4-4, 4-18, 4-22, 4-30, 4-31, 4-33, 4-39, 4-40, 4-42, 4-45, 4-47, 4-50, 4-60, 4-61, 4-62, 4-63, 4-64, 4-66, 4-69, 4-70

Land Treatment: See Rangeland Improvements

Leasing: See Coal, Oil and Gas, Geothermal

Livestock: See Grazing

Management Situation Analysis: 1-4, 1-5, 3-1

Minerals: S-7, 2-2, 2-6, 2-14, 2-26, 2-33, 3-9, 4-2, 4-4, 4-36, 4-51, 4-66, 4-68, 4-70

Leasables: See Oil and Gas, Geothermal, Coal

Locatables: 2-16, 3-9 Salables: 2-16, 3-11

#### Mitigating Measures:

Corridors: See Corridors

Oil and Gas Leasing: See Oil and Gas

Range Developments: See Rangeland Improvements

Monitoring of the RMP: Also See: Rangeland: 1-5, 2-33

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): 1-1, 2-2

Off-Road Vehicles (ORVs): See Recreation

Oil and Gas: S-3, S-5, 2-6, 2-14, 2-26, 3-11 through 3-16, 4-4, 4-18, 4-33

Leasing Categories: S-3, S-6, S-7, 1-9, 2-2, 2-3, 2-6, 2-14, 2-26, 3-15, 3-48, 4-2, 4-4, 4-5, 4-7, 4-18, 4-23, 4-32, 4-33, 4-37, 4-38, 4-39, 4-40, 4-42, 4-46, 4-47, 4-49, 4-51, 4-52, 4-53, 4-54, 4-57, 4-58, 4-62, 4-63, 4-65, 4-66, 4-67, 4-68, 4-69, 4-70

Planning: 1-5, 4-16

Criteria: 1-4, 1-5, 1-7

Issues: S-1, S-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-1, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11, 3-1, 4-16, 5-1, 5-2

Forage Management and Land Treatments: S-3, 1-7, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12

Forestry: S-3, 1-9, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12

Land Actions: S-1, 1-7, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12

Minerals: S-3, 1-9, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12

Special Resource Protection Measures: S-1, S-5, 1-5, 2-2, 2-10, 2-11

Process: 1-1, 1-4, 1-9, 5-1

Public Participation: 1-1, 1-5, 5-1

Rangeland: See Also: Grazing

Condition: 1-7, 2-31, 3-34, 3-37, 4-12, 4-13, 4-30

Ecological Condition : See Ecological Site

Management: See Grazing

Monitoring: S-1, S-3, 2-20, 2-21, 3-34, 4-30

Trend of Condition: 3-34, 3-38

Rangeland Improvements: S-3, 1-7

Vegetation Treatments: S-3, S-6, S-7, S-8, 1-7, 2-5, 2-7, 2-8, 2-21, 2-30, 3-36, 4-3, 4-27, 4-28, 4-30, 4-31, 4-34, 4-39, 4-40, 4-43, 4-44, 4-45, 4-46, 4-47, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-58, 4-59, 4-60, 4-61, 4-62, 4-63, 4-65, 4-67, 4-68, 4-69, 4-70

Rangeland Program Summary: 2-33

Recreation: 2-4, 2-7, 2-16, 2-33, 3-20, 4-2, 4-7 Custodial Management: 2-4, 2-17, 3-20, 3-21

Extensive Recreation Management Area: 2-7, 2-17, 4-2

Off-Road Vehicles: 2-7, 2-17, 2-27, 3-21, 4-2, 4-7, 4-8, 4-22, 4-38, 4-39, 4-40, 4-42,

4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-60, 4-66

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): 2-17 Special Recreational Management Area: 2-17

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R and PP): 3-15, 4-5, 4-19, 4-37, 4-52

Resource Management Plan (RMP): S-1, S-3, 1-1, 2-23

Riparian/Fisheries Habitat: S-4, S-5, 1-5, 1-6, 2-4, 2-6, 2-8, 2-19, 4-6, 4-17, 4-20, 4-22, 4-26

Riparian Habitat Condition: 2-19, 2-29, 3-27, 4-10, 4-26 Fisheries Habitat Condition: 2-19, 2-29, 3-27, 3-28, 4-10, 4-26

<u>Soils</u>: S-5, 2-4, 2-8, 2-19, 2-30, 2-33, 3-28, 4-11, 4-27, 4-58, 4-65, 4-69 Erosion Condition Class: S-5, 2-8, 2-30, 3-29, 3-30, 4-11, 4-27, 4-43, 4-58 Stream and Gully Erosion: 3-32

Vegetation Treatments: See Rangeland Improvements

<u>Visual Resources</u>: S-3, 1-6, 2-5, 2-9, 2-32, 2-33, 3-40, 4-3, 4-6, 4-14, 4-17, 4-32, 4-46, 4-49, 4-52, 4-53, 4-62

Foreground Visual Zones: 2-5, 3-42, 4-32

Visual Management Classes (Objectives): S-3, 2-5, 3-40, 4-14, 4-32, 4-62, 4-67, 4-70

Visual Quality: 4-6, 4-32, 4-67

Water: S-5, 1-6, 2-19, 2-33, 3-3

Ground: 3-4

Quality: 2-19, 3-5 Salinity: 3-4, 3-5 Surface: 3-3, 3-4

#### Watershed:

Erosion Condition Classes: See Soils Watershed Management Plans: 2-23

Wilderness: S-4, S-6, 1-5, 1-6, 2-13, 2-24

Wild Horses: S-6, 1-6, 2-5, 2-9, 2-22, 2-31, 3-39, 4-13, 4-31, 4-46, 4-62

Wildlife: S-3, 2-4, 2-18, 2-28, 2-33, 3-22, 4-2, 4-20, 4-22, 4-39, 4-54, 4-67, 4-69
Crucial Big Game Winter Range: S-5, 1-5, 1-6, 3-22, 4-6, 4-7, 4-17, 4-23, 4-40, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-60, 4-63, 4-65

Endangered Species: S-6, 1-5, 1-6, 2-18, 3-22, 3-25, 3-35, 4-17

Bald Eagle: S-6, 1-6, 2-6, 3-22, 3-25, 4-8, 4-54, 4-55, 4-69

Peregrine Falcon: S-6, 1-6, 2-6, 3-22, 3-25, 4-8

Utah Prairie Dog: S-6, 1-6, 2-6, 2-18, 3-22, 3-25, 4-8, 4-20, 4-23, 4-25, 4-38, 4-39, 4-53, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-69

Forage Requirement: 2-7, 2-18, 3-24

Habitat Condition: 1-8, 2-18, 4-2, 4-24, 4-41, 4-56

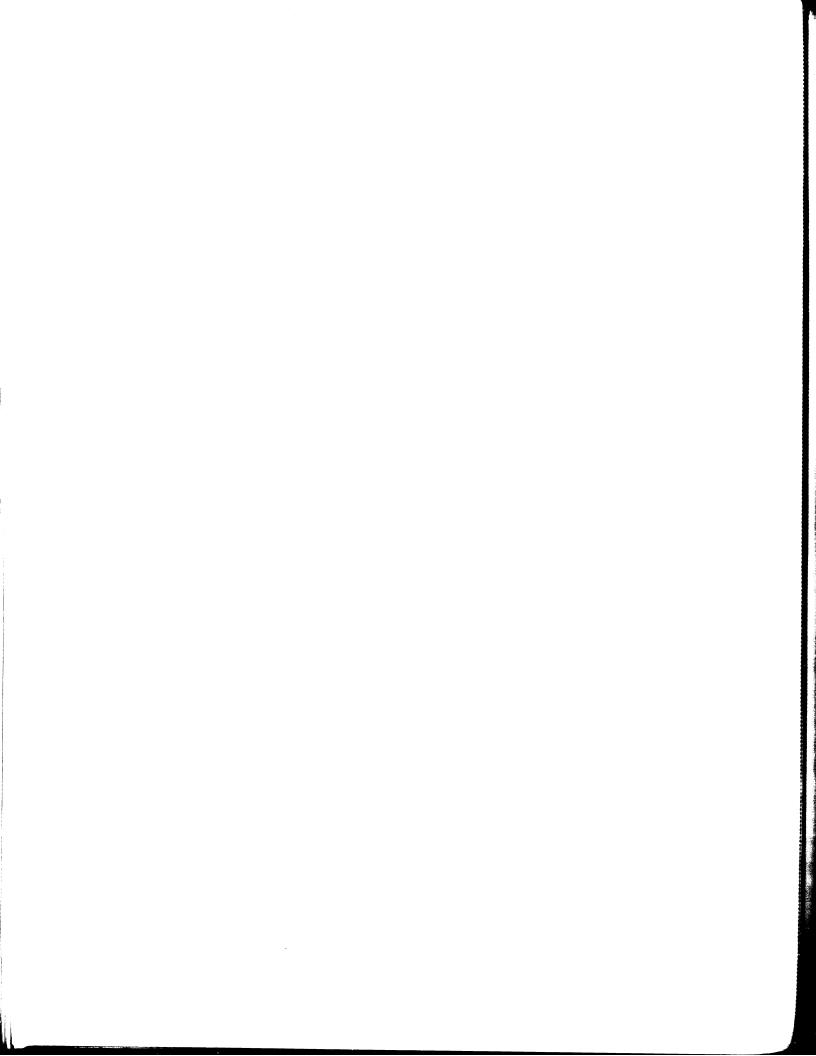
Antelope: 2-7, 2-28, 2-29, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 4-9, 4-25, 4-39, 4-40

Deer: 2-7, 2-28, 2-29, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 4-9, 4-23, 4-25, 4-39, 4-40, 4-67

Elk: 2-7, 2-28, 2-29, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 4-9, 4-25, 4-39, 4-40

Habitat Management Plans (HMPs): 2-18, 2-23, 3-25, 4-23, 4-25, 4-26, 4-55, 4-57

Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds: S-6, 1-6, 2-6, 3-22, 3-24, 3-25, 4-8, 4-17, 4-20, 4-23, 4-25, 4-39, 4-54, 4-57, 4-67



#### APPENDIX SUPPORT-1

#### SUPPORT NEEDS

The following support needs would be required to achieve management objectives outlined in this document.

- 1. Disposals, exchanges, sales
  - Cadastral Survey
  - Land Appraisal
  - Mineral Evaluation
  - Mining Claim Validation
- 2. Utility Corridor
  - Large scale map identifying designated corridors, restrictions (if any), and existing and permitted rights-of-way.

#### Minerals

- 1. Coal leasing (only required if coal tracts are identified in regional leasing levels) (see 43 CFR 3420.2 3420.5-1.2)
  - Establish regional coal leasing levels
  - Area identification process (constitutes activity planning for coal leasing)
  - Expression of leasing interest
  - Preliminary tract delineation
  - Regional tract ranking, selection, environmental analysis, and scheduling
  - Final consultation
  - Announcement
  - Revision

#### Recreation

- Cooperative management and maintenance agreement on Rock Corral Recreation Site
- Recreation user maps and interpretive material
- ORV implementation plan establishing monitoring schedules, signing and interpretive needs, use supervision, and maintenance requirements
- If Mineral Mountains were identified as an SRMA, completion of ROS inventory and delineation of ROS boundaries, objectives and completion of Recreation Area Management Plan

#### Wildlife

- Seven (7) Wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) produced for each Wildlife Habitat Area identified below (Appendix Wildlife-1)

# 1. Cedar-Beaver Planning Units

- Buckskin WHA
- Parowan Front WHA
- Bald Hills WHA
- Escalante Desert WHA
- Antelope Mountain WHA

# 2. Garfield Planning Unit

- Garfield WHA

# 3. Antimony Planning Unit

- Antimony WHA
- Monitoring studies on three existing HMPs including Marysvale-Circleville HMP, Birch Creek HMP, and Mineral Mountain HMP.

## Forestry

- Two Woodland Management Plans will be produced for Cedar and Beaver planning units. The management plans will establish green wood cutting areas, signing, use supervision, access and monitoring needs, and harvest levels.

## Range

- Allotment Management Plans or grazing agreements will be completed. Allotments requiring intensive AMPs will be identified in the Final Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) prepared after the completion of the RMP. Periodic changes or revisions to allotment management plans will be completed based upon monitoring studies or as identified in RPS updates.
- Monitoring studies will be completed on 183 allotments. Monitoring plans will be completed in conjunction with AMPs or cooperative grazing agreements on all "I" category allotments and most "C" category allotments.

#### Soils and Water

- Watershed Activity Plans (undetermined number)
- Monitoring studies (i.e., stream and gully erosion and water quality)

#### Visual Resource Management

- Survey and design on all projects within various VRM classes to assure compliance with VRM class objectives.

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <mark>l/</mark> Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
T. 26 S.	R. 10 W.	13	W1/2	_	313	×	×	×
		25	A11	_	929	×	×	×
	R. 7 W.		W1/2 W1/2 NE1/4	_	40	1	×	1
	R. 9 W.		El/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, lots 1 thru 4		289	×	×	ı
T. 27 W.	R. 10 W.		E1/2 W1/2, NW1/4 NW1/4	_	200	×	×	×
			E1/2 NW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4	_	160	×	×	×
			NE1/4 N1/2 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4, E1/2 W1/2	_	440	×	×	×
			W1/2 SE1/4, lots 1, 2, 3, and 6		282	×	×	×
			W1/2	_	320	×	×	×
	R. 7 W.		S1/2 SE1/4		80	×	×	1
	R. 8 W.		W1/2 NW1/4	_	80	×	×	×
T. 28 S.	R. 6 W.		lots 5, 6, and 7	_	122	1	×	•
29	R. 10 W.		lots 1, 2, and 3	<b>,</b>	180	×	×	×
			SE1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4	_	155	×	×	×
			All	. 2	.640	×	×	1
		20	SW1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4	5	200	×	×	ı
		22	W1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4	_	120	×	×	×
		4	SW1/4 SW1/4		40	×	×	×
		6	W1/2 NW1/4	_	80	×	×	×
	R. 11 W.	10	S1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4		160	×	×	1
		24	E1/2	_	320	×	×	ı
		25	A11		640	×	×	1
		34	NE 1/4	_	160	×	×	1
		35	All	_	640	×	×	ı
		6	All		640	×	×	1
	R. 7 W.	18	lots 1 and 2, NW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4	2	160	×	×	×
		33	NW1/4 SE1/4	_	40	×	×	×
	R. 8 W.	14	SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 SW1/4	_	80	×	×	×
		23	E1/2 NW1/4	_	80	×	×	×

- 1. Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.
- 2. Disposal will serve important public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

APPENDIX LANDS-1 LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <u>l</u> / Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
T. 30 S.	R. 10 W.	_	lot 4		42	×	>	>-
		_	NE1/4 SW1/4		40	< ×	< >-	< >
		_	SW1/4 NW1/4	_	40	· ×	< ×	< >
		14	SE1/4 NE1/4	2	40	: ×	· ×	< >
	R. 11 W.	သ	N1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4, lots 3 and 4	_	239	· ×	× ×	< ×
		9	All	_	642	×	· ×	· ×
	R. 12 W.	10	\$1/2	_	320	×	· ×	: 1
			N1/2	_	320	×	: ×	•
		15	E1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4, lot 4	<b>,</b>	320	×	×	•
			\$1/2	_	320	×	×	1
			N1/2	_	320	×	×	ı
			A11	_	641	×	×	,
			N1/2 SW1/4, N1/2 SE1/4	_	160	×	· ×	,
		35	All	_	640	×	×	1
T. 31 S.	R. 12 W.	18	NE1/4 NE1/4, S1/2	_	352	×	×	×
		19	W1/2	_	385	×	×	×
		30	lot 1	_	26	×	×	: <b>×</b>
		31	NW1/4 NW1/4	_	99	×	×	: ×
	R. 13 W.	_	lots 4, 5, and 12	_	137	×	· ×	: ×
		13	E1/2	_	640	×	×	×
		20	E1/2	_	320	×	×	· ×
		21	E1/2	_	320	×	×	×
		28	N1/2, SW1/4		480	×	×	· ×
		29	E1/2	_	320	×	×	×
		31	All	_	619	×	×	· ×
		33	NW1/4		160	×	· ×	: ×
	R. 5 W.	8	N1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4	_	120	×	: ×	×
		თ	SW1/4, W1/2 NW1/4	_	240	•	×	1

2. l'sposs "' serve important public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

<sup>1.</sup> Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.

APPENDIX LANDS-1 LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <u>l</u> / Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
				,	[	>	>	>
T. 32 S.	R. 12 W.	7	NW1/4 NW1/4		2/	<b>~</b>	<	<
	R. 13 W.	14	A11	_	640	×	×	×
		23	E1/2, NW1/4	_	480	×	×	×
		56	E1/2	_	320	×	×	×
		30	E1/2 W1/2, lots 1 thru 4	_	283	×	×	×
		31	E1/2, E1/2 W1/2, lots 1 thru 4	_	603	×	×	×
		35	E1/2		320	×	×	×
		7	lots 1 thru 4, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4	_	240	×	×	×
	R. 14 W.	12		_	328	×	×	×
		14	N1/2		320	×	×	×
		20	N1/2 S1/2, S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4	_	280	×	×	×
		21	SE1/4 SW1/4	_	40	×	×	×
		22	NW1/4	_	160	×	×	×
		24	All	_	644	×	×	×
		59	W1/2	_	320	×	×	×
	9	27	NE1/4 NW1/4		40	×	×	×
	R. 8 W.	31	W1/2	_	321	×	×	×
		34	S1/2, S1/2 N1/2, NW1/4 NW1/4	_	520	×	×	×
	R. 13 W.	22	NE1/4	<b>,</b>	160	×	×	×
T. 33 S.	R. 12 W.	17	SW1/4	_	160	1	×	•
		18	and 4	_	347	1	×	•
		20	A11	_	640	1	×	ı
		21	N1/2		320	1	×	ı
		29	W1/2	_	320	1	×	1
		30	E1/2, E1/2 NW1/4, lots 1 and 2	_	208	ı	×	•
		9	SW1/4 SW1/4	_	25	×	×	×
		7	E1/2	_	320	×	×	×

- 1. Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.
- 2. Disposal will serve important public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

APPENDIX LANDS-1
LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <u>l/</u> Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
T. 33 S.	R. 13 W.	10	E1/2	_	320	1	×	ı
		17	SE1/4		160	•	×	1
		35	NW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 SW1/4,				:	
				_	320	×	×	ı
		4	N1/2	_	323	•	×	ı
	R. 14 W.	24	N1/2	_	320	×	×	×
•		25	SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4	_	240	×	×	×
		28	N1/2	_	320	×	×	×
		59	NE1/4 NW1/4	_	40	×	×	×
		34	N1/2	_	320	×	×	×
		9	SW1/4 SW1/4	_	38	×	×	×
	R. 15 W.	19	NE1/4 NE1/4	_	40	×	×	×
		31	SE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4	_	80	×	×	×
		34	SE 1/4 NE 1/4		40	×	×	×
	R. 5 W.	25	SW1/4 NW1/4		40	×	×	1
		26	SE1/4 SE1/4	_	40	×	×	1
		35	E1/2 E1/2	_	160	×	×	1
	R. 8 W.	က	N1/2	_	321	×	×	×
		4	SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4	_	200	×	×	×
		6						
			SE1/4 SE1/4	_	320	×	×	×
	R. 9 W.	14	NE1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4	_	115	×	×	×
		15	lot 5	_	10	×	×	×
		22	lots 1 and 2	_	59	×	×	×
		23	NW1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4,					
			NW1/4 SW1/4	_	73	×	×	×
		31	W1/2 SW1/4	_	19	×	×	×

1/ Disposal Criteria

1. Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.

i. Institation serve incortant public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

APPENDIX LANDS-1
LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <u>l</u> / Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
T. 34 S.	R. 10 W.	-	lots 1 thru 4, S1/2 NW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4	_	297	×	×	×
		12	•	_	40	: ×	· ×	: ×
		24	SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4	_	240	: ×	: ×	: ×
		52	E1/2	_	320	×	×	×
	R. 11 W.	10	E1/2, E1/2 W1/2	_	480	×	×	. 1
		15	SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, N1/2 NE1/4,					
			SW1/4 NE1/4	_	360	×	×	1
		22	NW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4	_	480	×	×	1
		23	SW1/4	_	160	×	×	•
		31	N1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, 1ot 3	_	160	×	×	×
	R. 13 W.	10	E1/2	_	320	×	×	1
		91	W1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4	_	120	×	×	•
		17	SE1/4	_	160	×	×	×
		4	All	_	640	×	×	•
		7	M1/2 NW1/4	<u>-</u>	20	×	×	×
		6	All	_	640	×	×	•
	R. 14 W.	Ξ	SE1/4	_	160	×	×	×
		14	S1/2, NE1/4	_	480	×	×	×
		18	NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, N1/2 SW1/4,					
				_	363	×	×	×
		က		<b></b>	637	×	×	×
		4	W1/2	_	317	×	×	×
		7	W1/2	_	322	×	×	×
	R. 15 W.	_	SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4,					
			S1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4	_	400	×	×	×
		12	All		640	×	×	×
		17	NW1/4 NW1/4	_	160	×	×	×
		7	S1/2 NE1/4	_	80	×	×	×

2. Disposal will serve important public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.

APPENDIX LANDS-1 LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Township Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal //	200	Planning	Production	Protection
				81 121 12		Alternative	Alternative	Alternative
T. 34 S.	R. 2 W.	2	N1/2 NW1/4	_	8	>	>	>
		2	N1/2 S1/2		3 9	< >-	< >	≺ >
		22	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		?	< >	< >	< >
	R. 5 W.	22	W1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4	- ,	, 5	< >	< >	×
٠		27	E1/2 NE1/4		3 8	< >	< >	ı
	R. 9 W.	24	NE1/4 NE1/4		8 4	٠ ١	< >	•
		35	SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4		320	×	< ×	ı ×
T. 35 S.	R. 10 W.	13	NE1/4 NW1/4	_	40	×	×	< ×
		15	W1/2 SW1/4	_	8	×	· ×	: ×
		19	NW1/4 SW1/4	_	40	×	×	۲ ۱
		12	NW1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4	_	80	×	: ×	>-
		22	W1/2 W1/2	_	160	: ×	< ×	< >
		24	NE1/4 SW1/4	_	40	: ×	· ×	< >-
		27	NW1/4 NW1/4	_	40	: ×	· ×	< ×
		33	W1/2	_	319	×	: ×	< ×
	R. 11 W.	54	NE1/4 SE1/4	_	40	×	· ×	۱ ۲
		25	NE1/4 SW1/4, lot 6	_	88	1	: ×	•
		34	SW1/4 SW1/4		40	×	×	· ×
	R. 12 W.	19	NE 1/4	_	160	×	×	: ×
		20	NE1/4 NE1/4	_	40	×	: ×	٠ ١
		22	\$1/2	_	160	×	: ×	×
	R. 15 W.	31	SW1/4 SE1/4	_	40	×	: <b>&gt;</b>	< >-
	R. 9 W.	_	W1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4.		!	•	۲	<
				_	193	•	×	ſ
		12	E1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4	_	500	×	× ×	· ×
		23		_	40	· ×	· ×	< <b>&gt;</b>
		56	W1/2 SW1/4		80	: ×	: ×	< >-
		53	SE1/4 SE1/4	-	40	× ×	< ×	< ×

# 1/ Disposal Criteria

l. Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.

1777 Las 187 Las 170m

TO SAR TO SERVICE THE SERVICE CONTROL OF THE

APPENDIX LANDS-1 LANDS MEETING DISPOSAL CRITERIA (Continued)

Township	Township Range	Section	Subdivision	Disposal <u>l/</u> Criteria	Acres	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection Alternative
T. 36 S.	R. 10 W.	21	SM1/4 NE1/4	_	40	×	×	×
		12	W1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4	_	120	×	×	×
		32	S1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4		160	×	×	×
		4	NW1/4 SE1/4	_	40	×	×	×
	R. 11 W.	_	lots 1 thru 7, S1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4,					
			W1/2 SE1/4	2	447	ı	×	1
			lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, W1/2, SE1/4	2	337	ı	×	t
		15	SW1/4 SW1/4	2	40	×	×	×
		21,28	All public lands	2	357	×	×	×
	R. 13 W.	_	NW1/4	<b></b> -	45	×	×	×
		2	NE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4	_	130	×	×	×
T. 37 S.	R. 15 W.	2	E1/2, E1/2 W1/2, SW1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4	_	559	×	×	×
T. 38 S.		18	NE1/4 NE1/4	_	40	×	×	×
	R. 6 W.	25	S1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4	_	120	×	×	×

1/ Disposal Criteria

- 1. Because of its characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands.
- 2. Disposal will serve important public objectives, i.e., community expansion, economic development, etc.

				:

#### APPENDIX LANDS-2

#### GENERAL CORRIDOR STIPULATIONS

#### General

- l. Uses of public lands not yet specifically addressed in this environmental impact statement (EIS) will be subject to further environmental assessment and possible modification by the authorized officer (AO).
- 2. Mining claims located on public lands will be adjudicated in accordance with proper procedures. Should the claim(s) be determined to be valid, a use arrangement satisfactory to the mining claimant must be developed between the grantee and the mining claimant.
- 3. An attempt will be made to accommodate the affected State governments to the extent possible with the arrangements made for the reduction of adverse socioeconomic and environmental impacts.
- 4. The grantee will do everything reasonable, both independently and/or upon request of the AO, to prevent and suppress fires caused by the grantee, his contractors or sub-contractors on or near the lands occupied. Federal, private, and State interests will be compensated by the grantee for suppression and rehabilitation expenses as per existing statutes.
- 5. The grantee shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and all regulations issued thereunder affecting in any manner of construction, operations, maintenance, or termination of the system.
- 6. The grantee shall take all measures to protect the health and safety of all persons affected by its activities performed in connection with the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of the system, and shall immediately abate any health or safety hazards.
- 7. Equipment repair areas and construction yards will be located at least 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from the nearest resident or business.
- 8. An adequate reclamation plan based on reclamation studies conducted at the expense of the grantee in accordance with 30 CFR, Part 211 and 30 CFR Part 700 et. seq. regulations will be prepared and followed by the applicant.
- 9. All construction areas will be maintained in a neat and orderly condition at all times.
- 10. Transmission lines will be maintained and repaired using the same or more environmentally acceptable techniques as used in the original construction.
- ll. Final road and tower construction engineering specifications (including a centerline survey, tower-site surveys, substations and communications systems designs and locations, locations of borrow sites, stockpiling, and storage areas, specific drainage devices proposed, work schedule, needed equipment, rehabilitation measures, waste disposal methods, and sites specifically requested for deviations from those specifications) will be supplied in writing to BLM for study and approval at least 1 year prior to proposed construction.

12. The company will notify BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State Wildlife Agency of the construction schedules at least 90 days in advance of any construction within that State. The company will also notify these agencies of any changes in schedule at least 30 days in advance of construction.

#### Soils

- l. Water bars will be constructed on permanent dirt or gravel access roads to adequately divert runoff to natural drainages. The location of water bars will be determined by the AO. Roadside drainage ditches will be constructed on access roads to reduce water flow and velocity. Drainage ditches will be dug at intervals determined by the AO. Roads will be "out-sloped" as much as possible. Berms will be removed.
- 2. Terracing, contour furrowing, mulching, sediment basins, sediment fences, and check-dams will be used to control local erosion and prevent offsite sedimentation as determined necessary by the  $AO_{\bullet}$
- 3. Scalping of topsoil will not be allowed except as approved by the AO. When scalping is allowed, suitable topsoil and subsoil will be scraped and stockpiled for reclamation use.
- 4. Wherever possible, major drainages should be spanned, and access roads will be properly built in flood prone and flash flood areas to avoid erosion and gullying. Caution will be exercised in the location of batch plants and pulling yards to avoid drainages during rainy periods.

#### Vegetation

- 1. Along transmission lines, removal of trees will be limited to those closer than 20 feet to an electrical power conductor. Whenever possible, clearing of trees creating a hazard should be done after conductor installations to minimize tree removal.
- 2. The applicants will be required to establish a vegetation cover within 3 years from the completion of construction of all disturbed areas designated by the AO. Species seeded, rate, and method of application will be approved by the AO.

#### Wildlife

- l. A field inventory of raptor nesting sites will be performed by a qualified raptor specialist provided by the applicant and approved by BLM if construction activities would be occurring during the sensitive nesting and brood period. If an active nesting site is in use, necessary measures to be taken shall be agreed upon between the AO and the grantee.
- 2. The grantee shall construct, maintain, operate, and/or modify structures and facilities as directed by the AO to protect and minimize adverse effects upon raptors and other wildlife.
- 3. The grantee shall report any and all wildlife kills, including raptor electrocutions, discovered or reported on or near project facilities to the AO.

#### Water Resources

1. No disturbance within 100 feet of a stream.

- 2. Avoid individual mounds of Utah prairie dogs.
- 3. All construction of facilities on CDWR will be allowed only from May 1 to January 1 each year.
- 4. Balloon type tires may be required for construction or reconnaissance purposes to protect soil and vegetative resources at certain times in off-road areas.
- 5. Sage grouse strutting grounds will be avoided by at least a quarter of a mile from their parameter to prevent raptors from using the power poles for an advantage in their use as perch sites from which to sight and attack breeding sage grouse.
- 6. The applicant will be required to install culverts or bridges at points where new permanent access roads will cross live streams. Where streams are crossed by temporary roads or culverts, they will be removed upon completion of the project. Any construction activity in a perennial stream will be prohibited unless specifically allowed by the appropriate Federal official. All stream channels and washes will be returned to as near their natural state as possible.
- 7. Blasting will be prohibited within 500 feet of all live springs, reservoirs, or water wells.
- 8. The grantee shall not use water from springs, wells, seeps, creeks, or streams which have been appropriated to Federal agencies or other users without the written authorization from the AO or water right owner.
- 9. Any water used with the approval of the AO or water right owner shall be only for the specific purpose and duration described in the written authorization of the AO or water right owner.
- 10. The applicant will not construct holding ponds, liquid or solid waste disposal areas within 100 feet of tributary washes and their immediate flood plains.

#### Cultural Resources

- 1. If cultural sites are determined to exist as determined by cultural inventories performed by the grantee, measures to be taken to mitigate possible impacts will be agreed upon between the AO, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the grantee.
- 2. The applicant will provide a qualified paleontologist who will be approved by the AO. The paleontologist will conduct an intensive survey of all areas to be disturbed which are identified by the AO as having high potential for paleontological resources. Construction activities may be halted by the AO until appropriate action is determined.
- 3. Prior to project approval, contemporary ethnic groups which may have special concerns for cultural resources in either proposed or alternative power transmission corridors will be consulted by the grantee in order to identify sites or areas of special religious significance. During construction through areas identified as having special religious significance to Native Americans, the applicant will provide for a Native American adviser (approved by the appropriate BLM District official) to help in avoiding the sensitive sites. The applicant will further insure that these groups will be kept informed of the progress of construction work and that any discoveries of archeological, ethnographic, or historic value will be brought to the attention of such groups.

- 4. Prior to site specific mitigation of impacts to cultural resources, a memorandum of agreement shall be entered into between the applicant, the SHPO, and BLM.
- 5. For all sites located, the archeological contractor shall provide the data necessary for determination of eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 6. Should any one or parts of an alternative conflict with areas under consideration for programs of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the applicant will negotiate with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior for the development of mitigating measures and/or a resolution of the conflict.

#### Land Use

- l. Upon revocation or termination of this grant, or termination of use of any part of the energy system located on public lands, the grantee shall remove all improvements and equipment, except as otherwise approved in writing by the AO, and shall restore the land to a satisfactory condition as determined by the AO.
- 2. The grantee shall avoid areas subject to mudflows, landslides, mudslides, avalanches, rock falls and other types of mass movements where practicable in locating the powerline and slurryline. Where such avoidance is not practicable, the powerline and slurryline design, based upon detailed field investigations and analysis, shall provide measures to prevent the occurrence of, or protect the powerline and slurryline against the effects of mass movements.
- 3. No dumping of oil waste, toxic materials, solid or liquid wastes will be allowed except in authorized waste disposal sites. No burning of debris or waste materials will be allowed except as specifically authorized by the AO.
- 4. Specific sites (e.g., archeological sites, areas with threatened or endangered species, fragile watershed, etc.), where construction equipment and vehicles will not be allowed will be clearly marked on the site by the AO before any equipment is brought in. The grantee will be responsible to assure that construction personnel are well versed in recognizing these markers and that they understand the restrictions of equipment movement that are involved.
- 5. Travel will be restricted to right-of-way and existing public roads. Cross-country motor vehicle travel will be prohibited.
- 6. The grantee or permittee shall confine all activities within the area specifically defined in the right-of-way or permit.
- 7. Access roads needed to transport personnel and material will be of temporary nature only, and must be approved in writing by the AO prior to construction.
- 8. The grantee or permittee shall make application in accordance with applicable regulations for all proposed access roads not granted in the primary right-of-way or permit and located on public lands outside the permit or grant area.
- 9. Grantee will compensate livestock operators for privately owned permanent improvements lost due to project construction.
- 10. The applicant will develop a plan acceptable to the Federal Aviation Administration for marking transmission lines in agricultural areas and aircraft traffic areas, such as airports,

or will reroute facilities to such locations as acceptable to the Federal Aviation Administration.

- ll. In areas designated by the AO where access across the terrain or management constraints preclude standard construction methods, helicopters will be used to erect towers and string conductors.
- 12. The only roads allowed in areas designated for construction using helicopter techniques (i.e., all major construction tasks accomplished by helicopter except final pulling and tensioning of the conductors) will be access roads to the pulling sites. The only other surface disturbances will be where tower foundations are to be installed.
- 13. On agricultural land, towers will be set adjacent to or on field boundaries to reduce the impact to farm operations and agricultural production. Where this is not possible, the towers will be set on or perpendicular to the row crops, where feasible, so that the transmission lines do not run diagonally to the crop rows.
- 14. Construction camps will be established only where the available community facilities cannot accommodate the construction work force. State sanitation laws will be adhered to if any such camps are established.
- 15. Rights-of-way will be within or parallel to existing corridors wherever possible, reducing impacts to land use since use in these areas has been established.
- 16. After construction activities are completed, the grantee or permittee shall not prohibit the public in general from using the grant or permit area for all lawful purposes which are not inconsistent with the use for which the grant or permit was issued.
- 17. The grantee or permittee will be allowed to regulate access and vehicle traffic as required to insure security and public safety during construction operations.
- 18. The grantee or permittee shall be responsible for providing and installing regulatory signs that are necessary for users of access roads. The location and type of sign shall be approved by the AO.
- 19. The grantee or permittee shall permit free and unrestricted access over public lands for all lawful and proper purposes, except in areas designated as restricted by the grantee or permittee with the consent of the AO, in order to protect public safety, health, and facilities constructed on the right-of-way.
- 20. The grantee or permittee acknowledges and agrees that the issuance of this permit or grant is subject to the express condition that the exercise thereof will not unduly interfere with the management, administration, or disposal by the United States of lands affected thereby or the full and safe utilization thereof by the United States, for necessary operations incident to such management, administration, or disposal for purposes which are not inconsistent with or will not defeat the objective of the grant.
- 21. The grantee or permittee agrees and consents to the occupancy and use by the United States, its grantees, permittees, or lessees of any part of the permit or grant area not actually occupied or required by the project for purposes which are not in conflict with the grantees' or permittees' activities and use.

- 22. The grantee or permittee agrees that all operations under this grant or permit shall comply with State and Federal laws concerning the use of poisonous or hazardous substances, including insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and other similar substances. Prior to the use of such substances on or near the permit or grant area, the grantee or permittee shall obtain from the AO approval of a written plan for such use. The plan shall state the method of application and other information as the AO may require. All use of such substances on or near the grant or permit area shall be in accordance with the approved plan. If the use of a poison is prohibited by the Secretary of the Interior, it shall not be used. If use of a poison is limited by the Secretary of the Interior, it shall only be used in accordance with that limitation.
- 23. The grantee or permittee will avoid disturbance or removal of cadastral survey monuments and markers. Where construction operations require such removal and relocation, this will be accomplished by BLM or in accordance with detailed instructions prescribed by the AO. All costs for such operations will be borne by the grantee or permittee.

#### Recreation and Esthetics

- l. Cut and/or spoil slopes will be shaped to existing land contours. All natural drainages will be preserved.
- 2. All clearing of construction areas will be free from and will respond to the existing forms and shapes in the area (i.e., use of curvilinear shapes rather than rectilinear). Temporary sites will be kept as small as possible and will be located in areas of minimum vegetation and slope.
- 3. All exposed facilities will be painted with colors selected for compatibility with the surrounding environment except where human safety consideration would dictate otherwise.
- 4. Diversion dikes and liquid disposal pond berms will be constructed in such a manner as to slope gently into the adjacent undisturbed landscape. Slopes will not exceed 3:1. Berms will be revegetated, where possible, with native vegetation. Riprapping with native rock will be utilized in those areas where berms and dikes may be eroded.
- 5. Blasting will not be done on Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I and II lands if such activity is determined by the AO to have an adverse impact on VRM ratings.
- 6. All conductors will be of nonspecular material unless otherwise approved by BLM/National Regulatory Commission. All lattice towers will be of steel with a dulled gray surface, or other "esthetic towers" may be required in specific locations after the final tower locations are known. These measures are subject to overriding Federal Aviation Adminstration regulations.
- 7. Self-supporting lattice towers will be used instead of guyed delta towers in all areas of heavy off-road vehicle (ORV) use to eliminate collision with guy wires.
- 8. Reflective tape strips will be placed 2 feet (0.6 meters) above the ground on the outer sides of all tower legs, midway between tower legs on all four sides in areas of heavy recreational use.
- 9. No paint or permanent discoloring agents will be applied to rocks or vegetation for indicating survey or construction activity limits, points, etc.

- 10. The AO will be consulted prior to construction on respective lands to select colors which help blend structures with the natural landscape.
- ll. The applicant will use long spans to cross roads and highways with transmission lines and will cross at right angles where visual or environmental damage is not increased. Towers will be placed as far back from the highways as possible at least 500 feet (150 meters) where technically feasible, and vegetation between towers and the highways will not be cleared except for the access road. Requests for variances will be assessed on a case-by-case basis by the AO. Powerlines will meet all UDOT requirements. Powerlines will not parallel a major roadway where it can be seen.
- 12. The grantee will construct and maintain new communication sites only by helicopter on VRM Class I and II lands where no roads presently exist if road construction would affect VRM ratings. No new access roads will be allowed unless approved by the AO.

	j

#### APPENDIX LANDS-3

#### TYPICAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF CORRIDORS

This appendix describes the environmental impacts that could occur from construction and operation of various types of utility/transportation projects associated with the Western Regional Corridor Study. The analysis addresses typical impacts associated with power transmission lines, railroads, natural gas, and coal slurry pipelines. Since no specific proposals were addressed in the RMP, site specific impacts would be addressed at the time proposals are submitted. The impacts discussed in this appendix are the impacts that would remain after the application of the standard mitigation measures identified in Appendix Lands-3. These stipulations, as well as other specific stipulations identified during the site specific environmental assessment, would be incorporated into the applicant's right-of-way grants. This general impact assessment considers the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. All analysis assumes a 100-200 foot wide construction right-of-way unless otherwise indicated.

The analysis of impacts will be arranged by resources impacted. Impacts unique to specific projects, such as power transmission lines or pipelines, will be addressed. Impacts associated with construction techniques common to all types of projects, such as road building or cut and fill operations associated with linear project features, will be discussed on a general basis only.

#### A. Impacts on Air Quality

Construction activities would result in temporary increase in particulates around the construction sites. Fugitive dust or non-point source particulates would be generated from dirt roads, earth moving, and other surface disturbing activities. Particulates from these sources are under State standards, and it is difficult to quantify long-term impacts from these short-term emissions. It is anticipated that no long-term impacts to air quality would result from construction, operation, or maintenance of facilities in the utility/transmission corridors.

#### B. Impacts to Water Resources, Wetlands, and Riparian Areas

During construction of linear projects some increase in runoff and sediment yield would be expected in streams crossed by powerlines, pipelines, and railroads due to the establishment of permanent and temporary access roads, which tend to concentrate rainfall. The loosening of relatively stable soils and rocks during excavation would also tend to increase sediment yield of the affected streams. None of these effects would be expected to extend further than a few hundred yards downstream from the point of origin. In addition, these would be limited to the construction period and be reduced as the disturbed areas were revegetated. The most significant impacts would involve pipeline construction in which the streams were crossed by a pipeline trench.

Blasting near springs during construction of towers or cut and fill operations could fracture aquifers and reduce or change the location of spring flows.

Impacts associated with pipeline operation could be significant in the case of pipeline ruptures. This could be significant in areas prone to moderate or high intensity earth—quakes. Though the potential for pipeline leaks is small, any spill would release relatively large quantities of pulverized coal or natural gas which could affect the water quality of streams.

Additional access could be provided to woodland stands and may increase the utilization of currently unavailable woodland resources.

#### I. Impacts to Rangeland Resources

Loss to livestock grazing capacity (AUMs) would generally be insignificant. More significant impacts would occur in areas where rehabilitation would be more difficult. Noxious plants may be introduced into disturbed areas, which could be poisonous to grazing livestock.

#### J. Impacts to Visual Resources

Visual impacts would be directly related to the addition of physical structures, disturbance of land form by cut and fill activities, and disturbance of vegetation. The magnitude of the impacts would be correlated to the distance, the disturbance would be viewed the length of time the feature is viewed, the number of people viewing the disturbance, the quality of the existing visual resources, and the magnitude of existing visual disturbance. Generally, the severity of the impacts would be greatest in Visual Resources Management Class II lands and smaller in VRM Class IV lands.

The most significant visual impacts would be expected to occur on those projects which would create the largest surface disturbances. Railroads, major travel corridors, and pipelines would be most visually disturbing, with power transmission lines having the least impact. A contrast rating and analysis would be completed before any project is authorized to determine additional mitigating measures.

#### K. <u>Cultural Resources</u>

Construction and maintenance activities associated with various potential utility/ transmission facilities could damage or destroy prehistoric and historic sites through site disturbance.

Whenever possible and feasible, cultural resources would be avoided by moving construction or salvaging cultural resources. Even with present salvage techniques, some scientific and educational information could be inadvertently lost.

#### APPENDIX MINERALS-1

#### OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING CATEGORY SYSTEM

Most areas within the Cedar City District can be protected satisfactorily by the standard lease stipulations and the APD process. These areas are put into Category 1. Those lands with special values needing more protection while still allowing on-site drilling are put into Category 2. Stipulations in Category 2 for the Cedar City District include: no surface occupancy during certain seasons of the year for the protection of sage grouse strutting grounds, critical big game winter range, and raptor nesting sites; no surface occupancy within 400 feet of live water; and visual screening of sensitive visual resources (VRM Class II).

The following category systems and stipulations would be applied in the CBGA planning area under the planning, production, and protection alternatives:

#### Category 1

The following standard stipulations apply to oil and gas activities in designated Category l areas. These appear on all oil and gas leases issued and also apply as standard stipulations to leases in Category 2 and 3 areas.

- 1. Notwithstanding any provision of this lease to the contrary, any drilling, construction, or other operation on the leased lands that will disturb the surface thereof or otherwise affect the environment, hereinafter called "surface disturbing operation," conducted by lessee shall be subject, as set forth in this stipulation, to prior approval of such operation by the District Manager of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in consultation with appropriate surface management agency and to such reasonable conditions, not inconsistent with the purposes for which this lease is issued, as the District Manager may require to protect the surface of the leased lands and the environment.
- 2. Prior to entry upon the land or the disturbance of the surface thereof for drilling or other purposes, lessee shall submit for approval two (2) copies of a map and explanation of the nature of the anticipated activity and surface disturbance to the District Manager of the BLM, and will also furnish the appropriate surface management agency, named above, with a copy of such map and explanation.

An environmental analysis will be made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, in consultation with the appropriate surface management agency for the purpose of assuring proper protection of the surface, the natural resources, the environment, existing improvements, and for assuring timely reclamation of disturbed lands.

3. Upon completion of said environmental analysis, the District Manager of the BLM shall notify lessee of the conditions, if any, to which the proposed surface disturbing operations will be subject.

Said conditions may relate to any of the following:

- (a) Location of drilling or other exploratory or developmental operations or the manner in which they are to be conducted;
- (b) Types of vehicles that may be used and areas in which they may be used; and

(c) Manner or location in which improvements such as roads, buildings, pipelines, or other improvements are to be constructed.

The following are special stipulations for the protection of cultural resources. They also apply to Category 2 leases.

The Federal surface management agency is responsible for assuring that the leased lands are examined to determine if cultural resources are present and to specify mitigation measures. Prior to undertaking any surface disturbing activities on the lands covered by this lease, the lessee or operator, unless notified to the contrary by the authorized officer of the surface management agency or BLM, as appropriate, shall:

- l. Contact the appropriate BLM office on lands managed by BLM, or the appropriate surface management agency on lands where the surface is administered by such agency, to determine if a site-specific cultural resource inventory is required. If a survey is required, then
- 2. Engage the services of a qualified cultural resource specialist acceptable to the Federal surface management agency to conduct an intensive inventory for evidence of cultural resource values;
  - 3. Submit a report acceptable to the authorized officer of the surface management agency.
- 4. Implement mitigation measures required by the surface management agency to preserve or avoid destruction of cultural resource values. Mitigation may include relocation of proposed facilities, testing and salvage, or other protective measures. Where impacts cannot be mitigated to the satisfaction of the surface management agency, surface occupancy on that area must be prohibited.

The lessee or operator shall immediately bring to the attention of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency or BLM any cultural resources or any other object of scientific interest discovered as a result of surface operations under this lease, and not disturb such discoveries until directed to proceed by the MMS.

#### Category 2

The following is a list of stipulations that would be applied in whole or in part to individual leases for the protection of specific resources in specific locations. This list was derived from a list of nine stipulations. Only those stipulations applicable to the CBGA planning area are listed and include the following:

#### Stipulation 2

No access or work trail or road, earth cut or fill, structure or other improvement, other than an active drilling rig, will be permitted if it can be viewed from the (road, lake, river, etc.).

Critical viewpoints (roads) include: Interstate 15, Utah Highway 14, Utah Highway 89 (Circleville Canyon), and Utah Highway 143, and are applied to foreground/middleground visual zone of VRM Class II areas.

#### Stipulation 4

No occupancy or other surface disturbance will be allowed within 400 feet of the identified (river, creek). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Manager of the BLM, with the concurrence of the authorized officer of the Federal surface management agency.

#### Stipulation 7

In order to (minimize watershed damage, protect important seasonal wildlife habitat, etc.), exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed:

- 1. Seasonally between May 1 and December 30 in critical big game winter ranges (NSO January 1 April 30).
- 2. Seasonally between May 2 and March 14 within sage grouse strutting grounds (NSO 1/2 mile March 15 May 1).
- 3. Seasonally between May 1 October 31 in T&E Bald Eagle roost and perch sites (NSO 1/4 mile November 1 April 30).

#### Category 3

The following stipulation applies to all leases in Category 3 areas:

No occupancy or other activity on the surface of (legal subdivision) is allowed under this lease. (No surface occupancy - NSO.)

Category 3 is used where resources are particularly sensitive to any surface disturbance. In the Cedar City District, these areas include occupied Utah prairie dog habitat and some riparian habitat. These areas include some recreation sites, sanitary landfills, and airports and buffer zone required by FAA regulations. In addition to the above resources, recreation sites previously protected by Category 3 stipulations were evaluated as to current need for development and maintenance. If sites were no longer required to meet management objectives, then they were placed in Category 1.

Only those areas which can be reasonably accessed by directional (slant) drilling are put into this category. This typically includes areas no wider than one-half mile. Directional drilling over distances greater than one-half mile is generally unfeasible.

#### Category 4 - No Leasing

Category 4 lands are those areas which need a no surface occupancy protection but are inaccessible to directional drilling because they are more than one-half mile from a surface occupancy site.

No leases will be issued in Category 4 lands, except as issued by the authorized officer.

	:

#### APPENDIX MINERALS-2

IMPACTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING CATEGORY SYSTEM

#### SECTION A: IMPACTS TO OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

The impacts of implementing the leasing category system are generally discussed below and would affect all the alternatives. In general, the impacts to oil and gas exploration are site specific in nature. However, the more areas under less restrictive leasing categories (especially Category 1), the greater the opportunity for oil and gas exploration and development.

#### Category 1

Category 1 is the least restrictive leasing category on oil, gas and geothermal exploration and development. Only standard stipulations and the ADP process are imposed under Category 1. Industry can be expected to prefer this least restrictive category.

#### Category 2

Category 2 containing seasonal protection of certain wildlife habitats, protection of riparian areas, and protection of visual resources (VRM Class II) is more restrictive in terms of oil and gas exploration and development than Category 1. Under the seasonal restrictions on the Category 2 lands, any ongoing drilling operation would have to cease during the restricted season unless exemptions are granted by the authorized officer. Deep time consuming drill holes probably could not be feasibly drilled within the unrestricted season. Subsequent abandonments during the restricted seasons would be generally unacceptable to oil, gas, and geothermal companies. Carefully planned drilling schedules probably would not effectively mitigate this. Thus, the adverse impact to exploration would be to preclude development of these areas unless the exceptions are authorized. Significant problems would be expected in areas such as along the east side of the Garfield planning unit where deep drilling requiring a greater period of time is likely. Where shallow drilling is anticipated, drilling could probably be completed within the unrestricted season.

Category 2, Stipulation 4, (no surface occupancy stipulation within 400 feet of live waters) is not likely to prevent access to or drilling of oil and gas targets in most cases. Stream beds are rarely ideal locations for drilling, and slant drilling can easily overcome any 400 feet restrictions. Thus the stipulation would prevent few if any targets from being drilled from an economic or technical standpoint.

The Category 2 stipulation preventing the use of any access, earthwork, equipment, or structure which could be viewed from specified roads, lakes, or rivers, primarily affects an area along the Parowan Front in the Cedar and Beaver planning units. The stipulation could prevent some operations which could be viewed from I-15. The impacts on development from this stipulation would depend on the project proposal. Oil and gas traps may exist along the Hurricane Fault which forms the Parowan Front. Few wells have been drilled in the area, possibly due to access problems related to steep, rough terrain and to the speculative nature of the oil and gas resource. It is not anticipated that interest in the area will increase through the planning horizon.

Access to some potential oil and gas targets may only be feasible up the steep Parowan Front. Where switchback roads on open slopes are necessary, VRM objectives would be

exceeded. Where access and drill pad locations could be located in visually screened canyons or from existing roads along the Parowan Front and the drill pads would be visually screened from I-15, the proposed operation would not be significantly impacted. Thus the impact of this stipulation on oil and gas exploration is very site specific, and it is not possible to estimate how detrimental the stipulation is to exploration along the Parowan Front. Some operations would be precluded, some operations would be made more costly, and some operations would be unaffected by this stipulation. In general, reasonable opportunity would exist under this stipulation to explore for oil and gas considering the low demand for exploratory drilling in the area.

#### Category 3

Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy) prevents on-site drilling, but the oil and gas resource may be explored by directional (slant) drilling. The width of Category 3 areas is up to one-half mile, which is generally considered the limit for access by directional drilling.

The primary impact resulting from this stipulation would be the additional costs associated with directional drilling, which could be significant. It can be assumed that in most instances, onshore targets accessible only by directional drilling would not be considered to be desirable.

In general, category 1 and 2 lands would be much more attractive to companies for exploration because of the greater restrictions and possible uncertainty of economic and technical feasibility of operations under Category 3. Where lands restricted by the oil and gas category system from exploration are scattered, enough land usually exists between the restricted areas to explore for most targets. Where restricted lands are concentrated into large land blocks, little or no opportunity exists to work around the restricted areas, thus exploration for any oil and gas targets within the large land blocks would be impeded.

#### Category 4

Category 4 (No Leasing) would eliminate any opportunity for exploration and development on the affected lands because no leases could be granted. This is the most restrictive and detrimental leasing category from the standpoint of oil and gas exploration and development.

#### SECTION B: IMPACTS TO OTHER RESOURCES

The following appendix briefly describes resources which could be affected adversely by oil, gas, and geothermal operations. The need for and minimum necessary level of protection of each resource is given based on a worst case analysis and the estimated level of oil, gas, and geothermal activity during the planning period.

#### Resource Values: Crucial Deer and Elk Winter Ranges

The major game animals in the planning area are the mule deer and elk. During the warm seasons these species live in the high elevations of the unit and move to lower elevations during the winter. Many areas may be used as winter range; however, a portion of this range has been determined by both BLM and UDWR to be crucial to the survival of the dependent herds. Major portions of individual herds are dependent on these crucial ranges, especially during periods of heavy snowfall, for their survival.

#### Need for Protection

Mule deer and elk need a relatively undisturbed habitat in order to survive the harsh winter and early spring months and to perpetuate the species. Unnecessary harassment during this period can cause death due to starvation, stress, or reabsorption of the fetus in pregnant females.

Occupation of crucial winter ranges during the winter and spring would be detrimental to big game populations. Surface clearing operations for drill pads and roads would destroy vegetation that is necessary emergency winter food. Noise and activities of the oil and gas operations would scare big game out of the area and would be forced to move to another area. This may be particularly critical if other areas are already occupied by other herds and food is in short supply. Conditions such as this could lead to the death of a large portion of a big game herd.

#### Resource Values: Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds

All aspects of the sage grouse's life history, nesting, feeding, etc., are in association with various types of sagebrush. No other upland game bird is so highly specialized in its food and cover requirements and so dependent on one plant taxon, (Artemisia) as the sage grouse. Since each aspect of the life history and required cover type is essential to the grouse, removal or substantial change in any one of these types or subtypes could be a limiting factor. Meadow areas and alfalfa fields provide essential forage and insect life during the early stages of chick development. Courtship and breeding begin in late February or March, depending on climatic conditions, followed by nesting in May and June. Brood rearing continues through the summer. Nesting generally occurs within 2 miles of the strutting grounds. The hen and chicks usually remain in the vicinity of the nest for the first few weeks after hatching and then move to meadow areas for the summer. Harassment of the grouse during this period (March through June) could cause considerable damage to the population. Damage to critical areas such as meadows could also have lasting effects on sage grouse populations.

#### Need for Protection

During the mating season, sage grouse strut at a particular site. The males restrict their activities to a radius of less than 1 mile from the strutting ground at this time of year; the hens wander further, but usually nest within a 2 to 4 mile radius of the grounds.

Since the strutting grounds are used each year, disturbance or destruction of the ground can force the local sage grouse population to migrate from that area. However, since sage grouse choose open, bare areas for strutting, vegetation at the site is not a crucial factor. Occupation of the site during the strutting period would prohibit use by sage grouse and may totally disrupt their mating for that season.

#### Resource Value: Utah Prairie Dogs

The Utah prairie dog, <u>Cynomys parvidens</u>, is officially listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an endangered species and is protected under the Endangered Species Act as amended in 1976.

The population of several raptor species has declined in recent years. The disturbance of nesting raptors will contribute towards the declining populations and possible extinction of some species.

#### Resource Values: Recreation and Public Purposes

These lands are needed for public health and educational facilities, community expansion, parks, and other recreation and public purposes. These lands were made available for these uses by the Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1954.

#### Need for Protection

Onsite exploration would interfere with the intended recreation and public purposes and existing capital investments occurring on these lands.

#### Resource Values: Airports

The following airport leases provide needed air transportation facilities for the communities which they serve.

#### Need for Protection

Placement of exploration facilities, especially high-rise drill rigs, can create a flight safety hazard. Guidance is provided in 14 CFR Part 77 for the determination of zones where placement of surface facilities is regulated by the FAA. The zones vary in size and dimensions for each airport because of differences in topography and the types of aircraft using the facilities.

No surface occupancy would be required by the BLM within these zones unless an "airspace determination" by the FAA shows that the operation would not create an air safety hazard. The "airspace determination" could be made if the exploration company files with the FAA under 14 CFR Part 77, Subpart E.

#### Resource Value: Visual Resources

Visual resource values along the Parowan Front and in Circleville Canyon have been identified as having VRM Class II values. These areas are also visually sensitive because they are located in the foreground visual zones. These visual resources are also largely undisturbed.

#### Need for Protection

The existing topography would require significant cut and fill operations, for access and drill pad construction, to reach potential targets. The location of potential access would cause visual contrast which would exceed allowable contrast in VRM Class II objectives. Location of roads and drill pads outside the foreground visual zone would significantly reduce potential impacts.

#### APPENDIX MINERALS-3

#### EXISTING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING STIPULATIONS

The following stipulations are applied under the No Action Alternative.

Category 1 - Open to leasing with standard stipulations.

#### Category 2

#### Stipulation 1 - Critical Deer Range Along Parowan Front

In order to protect important seasonal deer habitat, exploration, drilling and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from May 1 to October 31. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

#### Stipulation 2 - Critical Deer Range - Circle Valley

In order to protect important seasonal deer habitat, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from April 1 to November 30. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Engineer, Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

#### Stipulation 3 - Sage Grouse Booming Grounds - Sevier River and Johns Valley

In order to protect important seasonal sage grouse booming grounds, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from May 1 to March 15. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Engineer, Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

# Stipulation 4 - Sage Grouse Booming Grounds - Dog Valley, Buckskin Valley, Little Valley, and Western Desert

In order to protect important seasonal sage grouse booming grounds, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from May 1 to March 1. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the District Engineer, Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

#### Stipulation 5 - Raptor Areas - Iron County

In order to protect important seasonal raptor nesting areas, exploration, drilling, and other development activity will be allowed only during the period from August 1 to February 28. This limitation does not apply to maintenance and operation of producing wells. Exceptions to this limitation in any year may be specifically authorized in writing by the

District Engineer, Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

# $\underline{\text{Stipulation 6 - Sevier River in Dog Valley and East Fork of the Sevier River in Johns}}\\ \underline{\text{Valley}}$

No drilling or storage facilities will be allowed within 400 feet of live water or reservoirs located in (legal subdivision). This distance may be modified when specifically approved in writing by the District Engineer, Geological Survey, with the concurrence of the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

#### Category 3

Open to leasing with no surface occupancy.

#### Category 4

Not open to leasing.

#### APPENDIX MINERALS-4

### DESCRIPTION OF OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING CATEGORIES BY ALTERNATIVE

By alternative the following leasing categories and stipulations would be applied to lands within the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning units.

#### NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Category 1 - Open Standard Stipulations 985,428.78 acres.

Category 2 - Open Special Stipulations (Total acres 49,097.00)

# Parowan Front - Critical Deer Winter Range <u>Category 2 - Stipulation 1</u>

		Present
Range	Section	Acres
8 W.	4	320.00
8 W.	5	160.00
8 W.	8	522.00
8 W.	9	400.00
8 W.	17	93.74
9 W.	23	280.00
9 W.	. 24	160.33
9 W.	26	252.11
9 W.	27	163.26
9 W.	33	480.00
9 W.	4	655.61
9 W.	5	332.40
9 W.	6	320.00
10 W.	3	241.94
10 W.	8	40.00
10 W.	9	374.27
10 W.	10	389.60
10 W.	17	580.00
10 W.	18	80.00
10 W.	19	360.00
10 W.	30	240.00
11 W.	25	120.00
	8 W. 8 W. 8 W. 8 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 10 W. 10 W. 10 W. 10 W. 10 W.	8 W. 4 8 W. 5 8 W. 8 8 W. 9 8 W. 17 9 W. 23 9 W. 24 9 W. 26 9 W. 27 9 W. 33 9 W. 4 9 W. 5 9 W. 5 9 W. 6 10 W. 3 10 W. 8 10 W. 9 10 W. 17 10 W. 18 10 W. 19 10 W. 30

Category Total

6,565.26

### NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Circleville Canyon - Critical Deer Winter Range Category 2 - Stipulation 2

		6	Presen
-	Range	Section	Acres
	3 W.	7	309.7
	3 W.	8	320.0
	3 W.	9	320.0
	3 W.	17	320.0
	3 W.	18	619.8
	3 W.	19	620.3
	4 W.	4	320.5
	4 W.	5	321.0
	4 W.	7	531.1
	4 W.	8	280.0
	4 W.	9	360.0
	4 W.	10	365.1
	4 W.	11	320.0
	4 W.	12	320.0
	4 W.	13	640.0
	4 W.	14	640.0
	4 W.	15	640.0
	4 W.	17	250.3
	4 W.	18	358.9
	4 W.	19	458.8
	4 W.	20	320.0
	4 W.	21	640.0
	4 W.	22	640.0
	4 W.	23	640.0
	4 W.	24	640.0
	4 W.	25	640.0
	4 W.	26	640.0
	4 W.	27	640.0
	4 W.	28	640.0
	4 W.	29	480.0
	4 W.	30	459.2
	4 W.	31	340.9
	4 W.	33	640.0
	5 W.	13	640.0
	5 W.	14	640.0
	5 W.	23	640.0
	5 W.	24	640.0
	5 W.	25	640.0
	5 W.	26	640.0
	5 W.	35	640.00
	4.5 W.	6	171.4
	5 W.	1	671.0
	3 W.	3	071.0
ory Tota	3 W.	3 4	

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE
Sage Grouse Booming Grounds - Hatch
Category 2 - Stipulation 3

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
05.0	<b></b>		262 22
35 S.	5 W.	19	361.11
35 S.	5 W.	29	160.00
35 S.	5 W.	30	641.08
35 S.	5 W.	31	600.00
35 S.	6 W.	23	120.00
35 S.	6 W.	24	440.00
35 S.	6 W.	25	640.00
35 S.	6 W.	26	320.00
35 S.	6 W.	35	200.00
37 S.	5 W.	17	200.00
37 S.	5 W.	18	272.86
37 S.	5 W.	19	304.00
37 S.	5 W.	20	600.00
37 S.	5 W.	29	520.00
37 S.	5 W.	30	464.86
37 S.	6 W.	24	160.00
37 S.	6 W.	25	440.00
Category 1	[ota]		<b>6,443.91</b>

Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds
 Category 2 - Stipulation 4

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
31 S.	5 W.	33	160.00
32 S.	5 W.	6	80.00
32 S.	5 W.	7	80.00
32 S.	6 W.	6	85.71
32 S.	6 W.	14	160.00
32 S.	6 W.	34	80.00
32 S.	7 W.	1	59 <b>.</b> 57
32 S.	7 W.	12	80.05
32 S.	7 W.	13	160.00
33 S.	10 W.	3	157.24
Category 1	Total		1,102.57

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE
Sulfur Springs and Black Ridge Raptor Nesting Areas
Category 2 - Stipulation 5

			Present
<u> Township</u>	<u>Range</u>	Section	Acres
33 S.	10 W.	28	261.02
33 S.	10 W.	29	204.64
33 S.	10 W.	33	316.64
34 S.	10 W.	4	47.19
34 S.	10 W.	5	662.38
34 S.	10 W.	6	200.00
34 S.	10 W.	7	560.24
34 S.	10 W.	8	273.40
34 S.	10 W.	17	38.48
34 S.	10 W.	18	641.60
34 S.	10 W.	19	160.48
34 S.	11 W.	13	120.00
34 S.	11 W.	24	160.00
34 S.	12 W.	9	640.00
34 S.	12 W.	29	80.00
Category T	otal		4,066.07

East Fork Sevier River - Critical Deer Winter Range Category 2 - Stipulation 6

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
	_		
31 S.	1 W.	19	318.15
31 S.	1 W.	30	313.89
31 S.	2 W.	15	40.00
31 S.	2 W.	18	182.13
31 S.	2 W.	19	182.14
31 S.	2 W.	20	320.00
31 S.	2 W.	25	162.34
31 S.	2 W.	27	238.50
31 S.	2 W.	28	320.00
31 S.	2 W.	29	320.00
31 S.	2 W.	30	363.78
31 S.	2 W.	31	40.00
31 S.	2 W.	33	320.00
31 S.	2 W.	34	242.08
31 S.	2 W.	35	160.00
32 S.	2 W.	3	119.69
32 S.	2 W.	4	321.76

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

East Fork Sevier River - Critical Deer Winter Range

Category 2 - Stipulation 6 (Cont.)

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
32 S.	2 W.	5	483.64
32 S.	2 W	6	484.29
32 S.	2 W.	7	320.13
32 S.	2 W.	8	240.00
32 S.	2 W.	13	360.00
32 S.	2 W.	14	120.00
32 S.	2 W.	19	640.52
32 S.	2 W.	20	400.00
32 S.	2 W.	21	160.00
32 S.	2 W.	23	160.00
32 S.	2 W.	25	60.00
32 S.	2 W.	26	320.00
32 S.	1 W.	18	512.76
32 S.	1 W.	19	400.00
Category	Total		8,640.80

South Creek - Riparian and Scenic Category 2 - Stipulations 4 and 7

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
30 S.	6 W.	17	120.00
30 S.	6 W.	18	160.39
30 S.	6 W.	20	120.00
30 S.	6 W.	21	400.00
30 S.	7 W.	1	80.00
30 S.	7 W.	12	400.00
Category	Total		1,280.39

### NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

# Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy (Total acres 34,240.30)

#### Summit Creek Category 3

ownship	Range	Section	Present Acres
35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S. 35 S.	9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W. 9 W.	5 6 7 8 9 17 18 20 21 28 29	320.00 286.30 240.67 320.00 324.90 400.00 321.46 320.00 320.00 80.00 160.00
Category To	otal		3,093.33

3,093.33

#### Table Butte Raptors Nesting Category 3

34 S• 14 W 6	<u>Range</u>	Range <u>Section</u>	Present Acres
14 W. Q	17 W.	14.4	529.85
Category Total			404.80

#### Kane Spring Recreation Site Category 3

Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Present Acres
32 S.	9 W.	14	80.00
Category 1	「otal		80.00

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Parowan Gap Recreation Site Category 3

Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Present Acres
33 S.	10 W.	28	160.00
Category Total			160.00

# Rock Corral Recreation Site Category 3

Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Present Acres
28 S.	9 W.	14	160.00
Category T	160.00		

#### North Creek Recreation Site: Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
28 S.	6 W.	29	121.94
Category 1	121.94		

### Ranch Canyon #2 Recreation Site Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
28 S.	9 W.	1	120.00
Category	120.00		

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Birch Creek - Riparian Habitat Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
30 S.	6 W.	6	319.55
30 S.	6 W.	7	317.87
30 S.	6 W.	8	649.26
30 S.	6 W.	9	642.98
30 S.	7 W.	1	159.91
30 S.	7 W.	12	160.00
Category T	otal		2,249.57

# Minersville Reservoir Recreation Lands Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
29 S.	9 W.	25	40.00
29 S.	9 W.	36	288.00
30 S.	9 W.	1	220.00
30 S.	9 W.	2	250.00
30 S.	9 W.	11	200.00
30 S.	9 W.	12	40.00
Category T	otal		1,038.00

#### Braffitts Creek Boy Scout Camp Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
35 S.	9 W.	13	160.00
35 S.	9 W.	14	40.00
35 S.	9 W.	23	330.23
35 S.	9 W.	24	161.70
35 S.	9 W.	25	160.00
35 S.	9 W.	26	280.00
Category T	otal		1,131.93

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Cedar City Airport Category 3

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
35 S.	11 W.	34	40.00
36 S.	11 W.	4	112.88
Category Total			152.88

#### Bumblebee Spring Campsite Category 3

Township	R ange	Section	Present Acres
37 S.	13 W.	26	160.00
Category Total			160.00

#### Quichapa Lake - Riparian Habitat Category 3

Range	Section	Acres
12 W.	21	320.00
12 W.	28	200.00
	33	160.00
	34	160.00
	3	67.50
	-	67.62
12 W.	<b>T</b>	
-1		975.20
	12 W.	12 W. 28 12 W. 33 12 W. 34 12 W. 3 12 W. 4

# Cedar City Residential Areas and R&PPs $$\operatorname{\textsc{Category}}\ 3$$

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
36 S.	11 W.	15	160.00
36 S.	11 W.	20	480.00
36 S.	11 W.	21	560.00
36 S.	11 W.	28	240.00
36 S.	11 W.	29	240.00
Category	Total		1,680.00

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Hurricane Cliffs Scenic Area Category 3

36 S. 10 W. 7 36 S. 10 W. 18 36 S. 10 W. 19 36 S. 11 W. 19 36 S. 11 W. 12 36 S. 11 W. 23 36 S. 11 W. 23 36 S. 11 W. 25 36 S. 11 W. 25 36 S. 11 W. 25 36 S. 11 W. 27 36 S. 11 W. 27 36 S. 11 W. 33 37 S. 11 W. 34 37 S. 11 W. 35 37 S. 11 W. 37 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20	323.63 330.08 40.00 169.36 607.57 577.19 80.00 209.92 511.29
36 S.       10 W.       7         36 S.       10 W.       19         36 S.       11 W.       1         36 S.       11 W.       12         36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	330.08 40.00 169.36 607.57 577.19 80.00 209.92
36 S.       10 W.       19         36 S.       11 W.       1         36 S.       11 W.       12         36 S.       11 W.       13         36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       11 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	40.00 169.36 607.57 577.19 80.00 209.92
36 S.       10 W.       19         36 S.       11 W.       1         36 S.       11 W.       13         36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       11 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	169.36 607.57 577.19 80.00 209.92
36 S.       11 W.       12         36 S.       11 W.       13         36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         37 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	607.57 577.19 80.00 209.92
36 S.       11 W.       12         36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       26         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       34         37 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       17         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       11 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	577.19 80.00 209.92
36 S.       11 W.       23         36 S.       11 W.       24         36 S.       11 W.       25         36 S.       11 W.       26         36 S.       11 W.       27         36 S.       11 W.       33         36 S.       11 W.       34         36 S.       11 W.       35         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       9         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       17         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	80.00 209.92
36 S.	209.92
36 S. 11 W. 24 36 S. 11 W. 25 36 S. 11 W. 26 36 S. 11 W. 27 36 S. 11 W. 33 36 S. 11 W. 34 36 S. 11 W. 35 37 S. 11 W. 3 37 S. 11 W. 9 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 25	
36 S.	J 1 1 0 L J
36 S.	210.29
36 S. 11 W. 33 36 S. 11 W. 34 36 S. 11 W. 35 37 S. 11 W. 3 37 S. 11 W. 4 37 S. 11 W. 9 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 25	120.00
36 S. 11 W. 34 36 S. 11 W. 35 37 S. 11 W. 3 37 S. 11 W. 4 37 S. 11 W. 9 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 25	445.47
36 S. 11 W. 35 37 S. 11 W. 3 37 S. 11 W. 4 37 S. 11 W. 9 37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 25	283.38
37 S.       11 W.       3         37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       9         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       17         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	455.72
37 S.       11 W.       4         37 S.       11 W.       9         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       17         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	599.77
37 S.       11 W.       9         37 S.       11 W.       10         37 S.       11 W.       15         37 S.       11 W.       17         37 S.       11 W.       19         37 S.       11 W.       20         37 S.       11 W.       30         37 S.       12 W.       24         37 S.       12 W.       25	560.64
37 S. 11 W. 10 37 S. 11 W. 11 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	163.37
37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	217.14
37 S. 11 W. 15 37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	160.00
37 S. 11 W. 17 37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	192.10
37 S. 11 W. 19 37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	410.70
37 S. 11 W. 20 37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	360.00
37 S. 11 W. 30 37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	280.70
37 S. 12 W. 24 37 S. 12 W. 25	200.00
37 S. 12 W. 25	321.50
	172.17
37 S. 12 W 26	584.16
	122.28
37 S. 12 W. 35	409.65
38 S. 11 W. 18	40.22
38 S. 12 W. 1	356.26
38 S. 12 W. 3	276.67
38 S. 12 W. 10	202.28
38 S. 12 W. 11	320.00
38 S. 12 W. 12	320.00
Category Total	

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Parowan Front Scenic Area Category 3

			Present
Township	R ange	<u>Section</u>	Acres
OWITSTITE		1	280.11
33 S.	8 W.	1	40.00
33 S.	8 W.	11	618.23
33 S.	8 W	12	326.79
33 S.	8 W.	13	360.00
33 S.	8 W.	14	200.00
33 S.	8 W.	22	319.86
33 S.	8 W•	23	479.79
33 S.	8 W	27	630.82
33 S.	8 W.	34	594.01
34 S.	8 W.	3	234.71
34 S.	8 W.	9	
34 S.	8 W.	18	400.85
34 S.	8 W.	19	26.77
34 S.	9 W.	24	160.89
	9 W.	25	44.86
34 S.	9 W.	26	284.73
34 S.	9 W	27	160.00
34 S.	9 W.	28	322.50
34 S.	9 W.	33	2 40.00
34 S.	9 W.	34	40.00
34 S.	9 W.	6	80.75
35 S.	10 W.	1	326.04
35 S.		10	240.00
35 S.	10 W.	11	546.60
35 S.	10 W.	12	249.7
35 S.	10 W.	20	509.60
35 S.	10 W.	29	320.0
35 S.	10 W.	30	388.1
35 S.	10 W.	30 31	680.9
35 S.	10 W.	31	
	Takal		8,906.7
Categor	y lotal		•

#### Minersville Cemetery Category 3

			Present
Townshi <u>p</u>	<u>Range</u>	Section	Acres
30 S.	10 W.	1	2.50
30 3•	, ,		2.50
Category			

# NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE Panguitch Sanitary Landfill Site Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
34 S.	5 W.	15	50.00
Category Total			50.00

#### Panguitch Airport Category 3

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
34 S. 34 S. 34 S.	5 W. 5 W. 5 W.	14 22 23	120.00 20.00 160.00
Category Total			300.00

#### Sevier River Category 3

ownship	Range	Section	Present Acres
			710103
31 S.	4 W.	4	160.00
31 S.	4 W.	8	320.00
31 S.	4 W.	9	120.00
31 S.	4 W.	17	250.13
31 S.	4 W.	19	160.00
31 S.	4 W.	20	320.00
31 S.	4 W.	29	160.00
31 S.	4 W.	30	160.00
31 S.	4 W.	31	280.00
32 S.	4.5 W.	6	159.35
32 S.	4.5 W.	7	71.49
31 S.	4 W.	18	124.99
Category T	ot a l		
Category Total			2,285.96

#### NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

### Category 4 - No Leasing (Total Acres 1,541.76)

#### Leasing Category 4

			Present
<u>Township</u>	Range	Section	Acres
35 S.	9 W.	8	240.00
35 S.	9 W.	9	366.16
35 S.	9 W.	17	160.00
35 S.	9 W.	20	320.00
Category	Total		1,086.16

#### Leasing Category 4

Township	Range	Section	Present <u>Acres</u>
35 S.	9 W.	24	455.60
Category T	otal ·	2	455.60

# Planning Unit - Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony

<u>Category 1</u> - Open - Standard Stipulations - 923,739.28 acres

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 2 - Resource - Visual Resource Management

Township	D an	•	Present
TOWNSHIP	<u>Range</u>	Section	Acres
31 S.	11 W.	1	240.00
	4 W.	17	250.13
		18	124.99
		19	160.00
		20	400.00
		29	410.00
		30	400.00
		31	435.42
		4	160.00
		8	280.00
		9	60.00
32 S.	4.5 W.	18	109.26
		6	569.83
		7	313.18
	5 W.	12	305.20
		13	240.00
33 S.	8 W.	1	80.00
		11	80.00
		12	445.20
		13	326.79
		14	360.00
		22	200.00
		23	642.41
		24	110.00
		26	375.75
		27	399.79
		34	430.82
34 S.	8 W.	17	345.26
		19	290.73
		20	633.87
		21	240.00
		3	186.26
		31	335.40
		4	54.34
		9	333.65
	9 W.	21	40.00
		22	160.00
		23	280.00
		24	321.22

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 2 - Resource - Visual Resource Management (Cont.)

Tamakin	Dange	Section	Present Acres
<u>Township</u>	Range	Section	70162
34 S.	9 W.	25	218.57
51 50		26	416.34
		27	489.84
		28	644.40
		33	600.00
35 S.	10 W.	31	339.48
33 33	9 W.	1	164.13
		10	139.71
		11	600.00
		14	200.00
		15	93.65
		17	560.00
		18	160.00
		20	640.00
		21	320.00
		26	80.00
	٦	28	80.00
		29	160.00
		4	254.87
		5	652.40
		. 6	326.74
		7	508.39
		8	290.00
		9	157.19
36 S.	10 W.	17	520.00
		18	170.00
		19	572.62
		20	280.00
		21	280.00
		22	80.00
		26	320.00
		27	280.00
		28	80.00
		30	43.21
		6	323.68
		7	650.08
		8	240.00
		9	80.00
	11 W.	1	607.57
		12	456.45
		13	80.00 249.65
		23	
		24	591.29 667.24
		25	
		26	633.51

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 2 - Resource - Visual Resource Management (Cont.)

<b>.</b>			Present
Township	<u>R ange</u>	<u>Section</u>	Acres
36 3.	11 W.	27	304.69
		33	121.33
		34	658.92
		35	643.71
37 S.	11 W.	3	641.12
		4	643.89
		5	319.46
		8	360.00
		9	515.97
		10	470.00
		11	402.93
		12	120.00
		15	502.00
		17	400.00
		19	441.20
		20	465.00
		21	320.00
		22	328.77
		29	200.00
		30	160.00
		31	320.00
Total			38,571.09

Category 2 - Stipulation 4 - Resource - Riparian

			Present
<u>Township</u>	Range	Section	Acres
27 S.	7 W	23	40.00
2. 01		24	280.00
		25	200.00
		35	60.00
	9 W.	34	80.00
		35	120.00
28 S.	9 W.	14	160.00
29 S.	6 W.	18	120.00
25 3.	9 W.	10	40.00
		11	160.00
30 S.	6 W.	17	60.00
30 3.		18	80.12
		20	100.00
		21	210.00
		6	120.07
		7	80.00
	,	8	229.41
		9	211.20
	7 W.	1	75.10
		12	120.00
		13	80.00
	9 W.	8	60.00
	3 <b>n•</b>	9	60.00
31 S.	4 W.	17	147.58
31 3•	•	20	160.00
		29	160.00
		30	160.00
		31	240.00
		8	80.00
		9	40.00
32 S.	4.5 W.	6	159.39
32 3.	6 W.	25	140.00
	O W•	26	160.00
		33	100.00
	7 W.	29	40.00
	/ w•	30	100.00
22.6	8 W.	12	180.22
33 S.	0 W•	25	100.00
		26	144.09
		27	49.67
24.5	8 W.	1	20.00
34 S.	O W•	3	223.35
25.0	O U	1	233.50
35 S.	9 W.	າ່າ	190.00
		14	120.00
			93.21
		15	33.21

Category 2 - Stipulation 4 - Resource - Riparian (Cont.)

T			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
36 S.	10 W.		
00 5.	10 W.	17	80.00
		20	80.00
		21	240.00
		22	80.00
		26	320.00
		27	280.00
	13 W.	33	40.00
37 S.	11 W.	10	160.00
		20	200.00
		9	232.81
	13 W.	1	90.00
		10	100.00
		11	140.00
		12	140.00
		13	30.00
		14	182.00
		4	
		•	80.00
Total			8,261.72

## Planning Unit - Antimony

Category 2 - Stipulation 4 - Resource - Riparian

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
TOWNSHIP			060.40
31 S.	1 W.	30	260.40
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		31	110.00
	2 W.	15	40.00
		18	21.11
		19	111.07
		20	180.00
		22	20.00
		25	324.24
		26	100.00
		27	188.30
		28	150.00
		29	170.00
		30	231.82
		33	220.00
		34	120.87
	2	<b>35</b> 2	120.00
32 S.	1 W.	18	160.00
32 3.	, ",	19	10.00
	2 W.	13	170.00
	∠ n•	14	80.00
		19	210.44
		20	200.00
		21	60.00
		23	90.00
		25	40.00
		26	190.00
		3	99.69
		4	342.46
		5	120.90
		6	163.88
		7	210.05
		8	160.00
34 S.	2 W.	28	40.00
-			4,715.23

## Planning Unit - Garfield

 $\underline{\textbf{Category 2}} \ \textbf{-} \ \textbf{Stipulation 4 - Resource - Riparian}$ 

Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Present Acres
33 S.	5 W.	4	50.00
		5	210.00
		6	60.00
		9	30.00
34 S.	5 W.	7	120.00
	6 W.	11	140.88
		12	210.00
		13	20.00
		14	61.60
37 S.	5 W	6	80.00
		7	161.48
			1,143.96

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Bald Eagle Perch Areas

			Present
Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Acres
			00.00
30 S.	7 W.	1	80.00
		12	80.00
34 S.	10 W.	25	160.00
35 S.	10 W.	1	367.36
35 3.	9 W.	8	240.00
Total			927.36

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
28 S.	6 W.	18	304.9
		19	235.3
		30	200.00
20.6		31	358.24
29 S.	6 W.	18	599.60
		19	239.1
		30	279.8
		31	398.40
		5	640.00
		6	321.22
		7	653.31
	_	8	200.00
	7 W.	1	512.00
		12	660.80
		13	480.00
		14	120.00
		23	200.00
		24	400.00
		25	638.48
		26	400.09
		33	40.00
		35	440.00
	8 W.	30	119.28
	9 W.	25	600.00
		35	640.00
30 S.	6 W.	6	158.47
	7 W.	1	479.91
		10	520.00
		11	640.00
		12	640.00
		13	40.00
		14	320.00
		15	600.00
		2	283.94
		21	20.00
		22	40.00
		9	320.00
	9 W.	10	120.00
		3	561.40
		4	360.00
		9	220.00
31 S.	3 W.	3	260.78
	4 W.	17	250.13
		18	483.96
		19	618.80
		20	400.00
•		29	410.00
		30	400.00
		50	400.00

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
31 S.	4 W.	31	618.80
		4	480.50
		5	521.00
		6	40.00
		7	531.12
		8	560.00
		9	100.00
	5 W.	12	240.00
		13	480.00
		24	320.00
		25	160.00
	7 W.	25	120.00
		26	240.00
		27	324.04
		28	320.00
		33	640.00
		34	653.41
		-` 35	480.00
32 S.	4.5 W.	18	516.87
		19	627.62
		30	629.30
		31	628.48
		7	300.00
	5 W.	24	80.00
		25	320.00
	7 W.	10	80.00
	, ,,,	11	240.00
		14	480.00
		15	200.00
		17	640.00
		18	320.00
		19	320.00
		20	640.00
		22	240.00
		23	520.00
		26	640.00
		27	580.00
		28	620.00
		29	640.00
		3	293.27
		30	320.00
		4	642.56
		5	321.24
		5 7	120.00
			600.00
		8	
		9	200.00
33 S.	8 W.	1	320.99
		27	40.00
		34	80.00

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
34 S.	8 W.	17	
	- H.	18	192.9
		19	400.8
		30	228.6
		31	395.6
		4	160.0
		5	316.6 160.0
		8	524.0
		9	158.1
	9 W.	21	100.0
		22	160.0
		23	280.00
		24	404.79
		26	
		27	416.84
		28	489.84
		29	161.33
		30	400 <b>.</b> 00 30 <b>.</b> 00
		31	419.80
35 S.	10 W.	10	114.80
		11	113.45
		17	
		18	550.71
		19	80.00 449.23
		3	241.94
		30	678.00
		31	91.99
		4	20.00
		8	150.00
		9	394.27
	11 W.	24	40.00
		25	166.83
	9 W.	1	233.50
		10	20.00
		6	330.66
		7	165.00
36 S.	11 W.	1	445.41
		12	200.29
		27	140.78
37 S.	11 W.	17	200.00
		18	640.80
		19	200.00
		5	319.82
		6	480.00
		7	641.15
		8	280.00
	12 W.	1	596.16
		12	564.57
•		13	525 <b>.</b> 44
37 S.	12 W.	24	180.84
Total	··· <del>-</del>	₩ T	
	M-4.	26	51,512.52

### Planning Unit - Antimony

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
TOWNSHIP	itange		
31 S.	1 W.	30	540.82
		31	613.72
	2 W.	25	483.24
		26	280.00
		34	50.00
		35	391.70
32 S.	1 W.	18	512.76
	1 W.	19	624.84
		6	628.58
		7	400.00
	2 W.	1	571.58
		10	480.00
		11	480.00
		12	611.80
		12	520.00
		. 14	600.00
		15	440.00
		17	640.00
		18	640.16
		19	580.52
		20	230.00
		21	210.00
		22	640.00
		23	560.00
		24	520.00
		25	640.00
	•	26	640.00
		27	575.00
		28	25.00
		3	337.98
		30	60.12
		33	420.90
		7	319.99
		8	440.00
		9	460.00
33 S.	2 W.	11	40.00
JJ J•	£ 11 •	12	120.00
		14	40.00
		2	30.00
		8	100.00
34 S.	3 W.	14	30.00

## Planning Unit - Cedar/Beaver

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Critical Elk Winter Range

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
31 S.	5 W.	34	120.00
		35	520.00
	6 W.	11	80.00
		12	400.00
		14	40.00
32 S.	5 W.	1	311.04
Total			1,471.04

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Golden Eagle Nest

_			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
27 S.	8 W.	29	240.00
		30	80.00
	9 W.	1	360.00
30 S.	9 W.	5	200.00
33 S.	11 W.	28	160.00
	13 W.	13	160.00
	8 W.	27	199.00
34 S.	10 W.	18	90.60
		27	81.92
		28	100.00
		6	260.00
		7	200.24
	11 W.	13	40.00
	12 W.	31	80.00
		4	160.00
	13 W.	36	160.00
	14 W.	5	80.00
		8	160.00
Total			2,811.76

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground

			Present
ownship	Range	Section	Acres
28 S.	8 W.	27	80.00
20 3.	<b>5</b>	28	240.00
		33	240.00
		34	80.00
29 S.	8 W.	17	320.00
29 3.	·•	18	120.00
		7	40.00
		8	120.00
30 S.	10 W.	19	40.61
30 3.	10	27	320.00
		30	241.86
		34	320.00
	11 W.	25	40.00
31 S.	8 W.	10	640.00
31 3.	0	3	200.00
	9 W.	10	640.00
	3	. 11	320.00
32 S.	10 W.	14	360.00
32 3.	10 110	15	120.00
		18	164.11
		22	40.00
		23	120.00
		27	160.00
		7	163.98
	11 W.	12	160.00
	11 110	13	160.00
	7 W.	1	120.00
	/ <b>N</b> •	11	240.00
		13	40.00
		14	120.00
		23	120.00
		24	120.00
22.5	10 W.	10	360.0
33 S.	10 W.	11	120.0
		14	40.0
		15	210.0
		21	380.0
		22	30.0
		28	20.0
Total			7,370.5

# Planning Unit - Antimony

<u>Category 2</u> - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
<b>34</b> S.	2 W.	21	290.00
			290.00

#### Planning Unit - Garfield

 $\underline{\texttt{Category 2}} \ \textbf{-} \ \texttt{Stipulation 7 - Resource - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground}$ 

			Present
<u>Township</u>	<u>R ange</u>	<u>Section</u>	Acres
33 S.	5 W.	23	90.00
33 S.	5 W.	25 26 35	110.00 90.00 40.00
34 S.	5 W.	24 25 26	70.00 110.00 220.00
35 S <b>.</b>	4.5 W.	18 7	9.73 87.82
	5 W.	12 13 19	140.00 94.02 50.00
	6 W.	30 24 25	460.00 50.00 300.00
36 S.	5 W.	33	160.00
37 S.	5 W.	30 4 5	264.86 162.03 30.00
	6 W.	25	280.00 2,818.46

Category 3 - Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy

Township	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
28 S.	9 W.	14	160.00	Rock Corral
30 S.	10 W.	1	84.06	Minersville Reservoir and Cemetery <sup>1</sup> /
	9 W.	1	180.00	Minersville Reservoir
		11	120.00	Minersville Reservoin
		12	40.00	Minersville Reservoin
31 S.	10 W.	28	180.00	Prairie Dogs
		29	200.00	Prairie Dogs
	6 W.	31	343.53	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	24	160.00	Prairie Dogs
32 S.	10 W.	13	160.00	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	5	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		7	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		8	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		9	160.00	Prairie Dogs
35 S.	11 W.	33	40.00	R&PP
	12 W.	10	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		11	160.00	Prairie Dogs
		14	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		15	90.00	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	13	160.00	Braffits Creek
		23	330.23	Braffits Creek
		24	160.80	Braffits Creek
36 S.	11 W.	15	160.00	R&PP
		20	480.00	R&PP
		21	640.00	R&PP
		28	240.00	R&PP
		29	240.00	R&PP
	12 W.	21	320.00	Quichapa Lake
		28	200.00	Quichapa Lake
		33	160.00	Quichapa Lake
		34	160.00	Quichapa Lake
37 S.	12 W.	3	67.58	Quichapa Lake
		4	67.62	Quichapa Lake
Total			5,984.32	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  Cemetery occupies 2.4 acres.

## Planning Unit - Antimony

Category 3 - Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy

Township	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
	2 W.	11	12.50	Antimony Landfill
31 S.	2 W.	6	314.42	Bryce Airport
36 S.	2 w. 3 W.	7	68.66	Bryce YACC Camp
36 S.	3 W.	•		•
			395.58	
33 S.	2 W.	27	70.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		28	120.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		33	120.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		34	350.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		35	40.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
24.6	2 W.	3	80.16	Utah Prairie Dogs
34 S.	2 W•	32	180.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		33	20.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
35 S.	3 W.	32	20 <b>.</b> 00 :	Utah Prairie Dogs
33 3.	J #•	33	80.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
36 S.	3 W.	4	40.28	Utah Prairie Dogs
30 3.	3 //•	5	20.11	Utah Prairie Dogs
		7	68.67	Utah Prairie Dogs
	4 W.	, 12	100.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
	4 W.	12	100.00	utan rrainle bo

1,309.22

### Planning Unit - Garfield

 $\underline{\textbf{Category 3}} \, \textbf{-} \, \textbf{Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy}$ 

Township	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
34 S.	5 W.	14	560.00	Panguitch Airport
		15	160.00	Panguitch Airport
		22	80.00	Panguitch Airport
		23	480.00	Panguitch Airport
			1,280.00	
34 S.	5 W.	27	30 <b>.</b> 00	Utah Prairie Dogs
				out manne bogs
35 S.	5 W.	11	30.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		12	20.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		35	20.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
36 S.	5 W.	14	110.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
			210.00	

Category 4 - No Leasing - Resource, Recreation Site

Township	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
35 S.	9 W.	5	160.00	Recreation Site
33 3 <b>.</b>		24	351 <b>.9</b> 8	Recreation Site
		26	280.00	Recreation Site
			791.98	

<u>Category 1</u> - Open Standard Stipulations (1,064,853 acres).

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 (4,359.39 acres)

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy (5,127.17 acres)

## Planning Unit - Cedar/Beaver

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Golden Eagle Nest

			Present
Township	<u>R ange</u>	Section	Acres
27 S.	8 W.	29	240.00
		30,	80.00
	9 W.	1	360.00
30 S.	9 W.	5	200.00
33 S.	11 W.	28	160.00
	13 W.	13	160.00
	8 W.	27	199.00
34 S.	10 W.	18	90.60
		27	81.92
		28	100.00
		6	260.00
		7	200.24
	11 W.	13	40.00
	12 W.	31	80.00
		4	160.00
	13 W.	36	160.00
	14 W.	<b>5</b> ე	80.00
		8	160.00
Total			2,811.76

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Bald Eagle Perch Areas

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
30 S.	7 W.	1	80.00
		12	80.00
34 S.	10 W.	25	160.00
35 S.	10 W.	1	367.36
00 01	9 W.	8	240.00
Total			927.36

### Planning Unit - Antimony

Category 2 - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Bald and Golden Eagles

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
31 S.	2 W.	15 22	40.00 40.00
			80,00

#### Planning Unit - Garfield

 $\underline{\text{Category 2}} \text{ - Stipulation 7 - Resource - Bald and Golden Eagles}$ 

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
طنب			
33 S.	5 W.	20	110.00
		21	10.00
		29	10.00
36 S.	5 W.	30	17.76
	6 W.	24	20.00
		25	40.00
37 S.	5 W.	6	76.66
<b>0</b> . <b>0.</b>		7	95.85
38 S.	5 W.	3	160.00
			540.27

 $\underline{\text{Category 3}}$  - Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy

ownship	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
31 S.	10 W.	28	180.00	Prairie Dogs
		29	200.00	Prairie Dogs
	6 W.	31	343.53	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	24	160.00	Prairie Dogs
32 S.	10 W.	13	160.00	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	5	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		7	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		8	120.00	. Prairie Dogs
		9	160.00	Prairie Dogs
35 S.	11 W.	33	40.00	R&PP
	12 W.	10	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		11	160.00	Prairie Dogs
		14	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		15	90.00	Prairie Dogs

## Planning Unit - Garfield

 $\underline{ \text{Category 3}} \text{ - Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy}$ 

Township	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
34 S.	5 W.	14 15 22 23	560.00 160.00 80.00 480.00	Panguitch Airport Panguitch Airport Panguitch Airport Panguitch Airport
			1,280.00	
34 S.	5 W.	27	30.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
35 S <b>.</b>	5 W.	11 12 35	30.00 20.00 20.00	Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs
36 S.	5 W.	14	110.00 210.00	Utah Prairie Dogs

# Planning Unit - Antimony

<u>Category 3</u> - Stipulation - No Surface Occupancy

	Range	Section	Acres	Purpose
36 S.	2 W.	6	314.42	Bryce Airport
			314.42	
33 S.	2 W.	27	70.00	Heate Doors to a
		28	120.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		33	120.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		34	350.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		35	40.00	Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs
34 S.	2 W.	3	80.16	
		32	180.00	Utah Prairie Dogs
		33	20.00	Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs
5 S.	3 W.	32	20.00	-
		33	80.00	Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs
6 S.	3 W.	4	40.28	
		5	20.11	Utah Prairie Dogs
		7	68.67	Utah Prairie Dogs
	4 W.	12	100.00	Utah Prairie Dogs Utah Prairie Dogs

Category 1 - Open Standard Stipulations (923,334.49 acres).

Category 2 - Open Special Stipulations (0 acres).

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy (29,589.26 acres).

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy - Resource - Sage Grouse Strutting Ground

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
00.			
28 S.	8 W.	27	80.00
		28	240.00
		33	240.00
29 S.		34	80.00
29 3.	8 W.	17	320.00
		18	120.00
		7	40.00
30 S.	10	8	120.00
50 3.	10 W.	19	40.61
		27	320.00
		30	241.86
	23.44	34	320.00
31 S.	11 W.	25	40.00
31 3.	8 W.	10	640.00
	0.11	3	200.00
	9 W.	10	640.00
32 S.	30	11	320.00
32 3.	10 W.	14	360.00
		15	120.00
		18	164.11
		22	40.00
		23	120.00
		27	160.00
	77	7	163.98
	11 W.	12	160.00
	<b>7</b>	13	160.00
	7 W.	1	120.00
		11	240.00
		13	40.00
		14	120.00
		23	120.00
33 S.	10 u	24	120.00
<b>55</b> 5.	10 W.	10	360.00
		11	120.00
		14	40.00
		15	210.00
		21	380.00
		22	30.00
		28	20.00
Total			7 270 50
			7,370.56

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy - Resource - Riparian

	_		Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
27 S.	7 W	23	40.00
2, 3.	,	24	280.00
		25	200.00
		35	60.00
	9 W.	34	80.00
	2•	35	120.00
28 S.	9 W.	14	160.00
29 S.	6 W.	18	120.00
25 3.	9 W.	10	40.00
	J 114	11	160.00
30 S.	6 W.	17	60.00
30 3.	·•	18	80.12
		20	100.00
		21	210.00
		6	120.07
		7	80.00
			229.41
	•	9	211.20
	7 W.	1	75.10
	,	12	120.00
		13	80.00
	9 W.	8	60.00
	, n.	9	60.00
31 S.	4 W.	17	147.58
31 3.		20	160.00
		29	160.00
		30	160.00
		31	240.00
		8	80.00
		9	40.00
22.5	4.5 W.	6	159.39
32 S.	6 W.	25	140.00
	0 W.	26	160.00
		33	100.00
	7 W.	29	40.00
	/ W•	30	100.00
22 C	8 W.	12	180.22
33 S.	O W.	25	100.00
		26	144.09
		27	49.67
34 S.	8 W.	1	20.00
34 3.	∪ W•	3	223.35
25.5	9 W.	ĭ	233.50
35 S.	9 W.	11	190.00
		14	120.00
		15	93.21

# Planning Unit - Cedar/Beaver

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy - Resource - Riparian (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present <u>Acre</u> s
36 S.  37 S.	10 W. 13 W. 11 W.	17 20 21 22 26 27 33 10 20 9 1 10 11 12 13 14 4	80.00 80.00 240.00 80.00 320.00 280.00 40.00 160.00 200.00 232.81 90.00 100.00 140.00 140.00 30.00 182.00 80.00

<u>Category 3</u> - No Surface Occupancy- Resource - Bald Eagle Perch Areas

		-3.0.1616	ii Areas
Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
30 S.	7 W.	1	80.00
34 S. 35 S. Total	10 w. 10 w. 9 w.	12 25 1 8	80.00 160.00 367.36 240.00
· oca i			927.36

#### Planning Unit - Antimony

Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy - Utah Prairie Dogs

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
33 S.	2 W.	27	70.00
		28	120.00
		33	120.00
		34	350.00
		35	40.00
34 S.	2 W.	3	80.16
		32	180.00
		33	20.00
35 S.	3 W.	32	20.00
		33	80.00
36 S.	3 W.	4	40.28
		<b>5</b> ુ	20.11
	- <del></del>	<b>5</b> 2 <b>7</b>	68.67
	4 W.	12	100.00
			1,309.22

# Planning Unit - Cedar/Beaver

<u>Category 3</u> - No Surface Occupancy - Resource - Golden Eagle Nest

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
27 S. 30 S. 33 S.	8 W.  9 W.  9 W.  11 W.  13 W.  8 W.  10 W.	29 30 1 5 28 13 27 18 27 28	Acres  240.00  80.00  360.00  200.00  160.00  199.00  90.60  81.92  100.00
Total	11 W. 12 W. 13 W. 14 W.	6 7 13 31 4 36 5	260.00 200.24 40.00 80.00 160.00 80.00 160.00 2,811.76

<u>Category 4</u> - No Leasing - Resource - Critical Elk Winter Range

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
31 S.	5 W.	34	120.00
	6 W.	35 11 12	520 <b>.</b> 00 80 <b>.</b> 00
32 S.	5 W.	14	400.00 40.00
Total	3 N.	1	311.04
			1,471.04

<u>Category 4</u> - No Leasing - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range

Township	Range	Section	Present <u>Acres</u>
			204 07
28 S.	6 W.	18	304.97
		19	235.39
		30	200.00
		31	358.24
29 S.	6 W.	18	599.60
		19	239.11
		30	279.81
		31	398.40
		5	640.00 321.22
		6	653.31
		7	
		8	200.00
	7 W.	1	512.00
		12	660.80
		13	480.00
		14	120.00
	*	23	200.00
		24	400.00
		25	638.48
		26	400.09
		33	40.00
		35	440.0
	8 W.	30	119.2
	9 W.	25	600.0
		35	640.0
30 S.	6 W.	6	158.4
	7 W.	1	479.9
		10	520.0
		11	640.0
		12	640.0
		13	40.0
		14	320.0
		15	600.0
		2	283.9
		21	20.0
		22	40.0
		9	320.0
	9 W.	10	120.0
		3	561.4
		4	360.0
	<b>.</b>	9	220 <b>.</b> 0
31 S.	3 W.	3	260.7
	4 W.	17	250.1
		18	483.9
		19	618.8
		20	400.0
		29	410.0
		30	400.0

Category 4 - No Leasing - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range (Cont.)

			J = ( = = = = )
Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
31 S.			
31 3.	4 W.	31	618.80
		4	480.50
		5	521.00
		6	40.00
		7	531.12
		8	560.00
	5 W.	9	100.00
	J W.	12	240.00
		13	480.00
		24	320.00
	7 W.	25	160.00
	/ W.	25	120.00
		26	240.00
		27	324.04
		28	320.00
		33	640.00
		34	653.41
32 S.	A 5	35	480.00
JE 3.	4.5 W.	18	516.87
		19	627.62
		30	629.30
		31	628.48
	<b>.</b>	7	300.00
	5 W.	24	80.00
	<b>5</b>	25	320.00
	7 W.	10	80.00
		11	240.00
		14	480.00
		15	200.00
		17	640.00
		18	320.00
		19	320.00
		20	640.00
		22	240.00
		23	520.00
		26	640.00
		27	580.00
		28	620.00
		29	640.00
		3	293.27
		30	320.00
		4	642.56
		5	321.24
		7	120.00
		8	600.00
		9	200.00
33 S.	8 W.	1	
	-	27	320.99
		34	40.00
	M-4.		80.00

Category 4 - No Leasing - Resource - Critical Deer Winter Range (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
OWNSTITE	Kange	36001011	- ACT C3
34 S.	8 W.	17	192.94
J+ J•	• <b></b>	18	400.85
		19	228.66
		30	395.66
		31	160.00
		4	316.68
		5	160.00
		8	524.01
		9	158.19
	9 W.	21	100.00
		22	160.00
		23	280.00
		24	404.79
		26	416.84
		27	489.84
		28	161.33
		29	400.00
		30	30.00
		31	419.80
35 S.	10 W.	10	114.80
		11	113.4
		17	550.7
		18	80.00
		19	449.2
		3	241.9
		30	678.00
		31	91.9
		4	20.00
		8	150.0
		9	394.2
	11 W.	24	40.0
		25	166.8
	9 W.	1	233.5
		10	20.00
		6	330.6
		7	165.0
36 S.	11 W.	1	445.4
		12	200.2
		27	140.7
37 S.	11 W.	17	200.0
		18	640.8
		19	200.0
		5	319.8
		6	480.0
		7	641.1
		8	280.0
	12 W.	1	596.1
		12	564.5
		13	525.4
37 S.	12 W.	24	180.8

<u>Category 4</u> - No Leasing

Township	<u>Range</u>	Section	Acres	Purpose Purpose
28 S.	0.11			iuipose
30 S.	9 W.	14	160.00	Rock Corral
30 3.	10 W.	1	84.06	Minersville Reservoi
	0.11			and Cemetery!
	9 W.	1	180.00	Minersville Reservoi
		11	120.00	Minersville Reservoi
31 S.	30.11	12	40.00	Minersville Reservoi
31 3.	10 W.	28	180.00	Prairie Dogs
	<b>5</b>	29	200.00	Prairie Dogs
	6 W.	31	343.53	Prairie Dogs
32 S.	9 W.	24	160.00	Prairie Dogs
J2 J.	10 W.	13	160.00	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	5	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		7	80.00	Prairie Dogs
		8	120.00	Prairie Dogs
35 S.	11	9	160.00	Prairie Dogs
00 0.	11 W.	33	40.00	R&PP
	12 W.	10	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		11	160.00	Prairie Dogs
		14	120.00	Prairie Dogs
		15	90.00	Prairie Dogs
	9 W.	5	160.00	Braffits Creek
		13	160.00	Braffits Creek
		23	330.23	Braffits Creek
		24	513.28	
26 C		26	280.00	Braffits Creek
36 S.	11 W.	15	160.00	Braffits Creek R&PP
		20	480.00	R&PP
		21	640.00	
		28	240.00	R&PP R&PP
		29	240.00	
	12 W.	21	320.00	R&PP
		28	200.00	Quichapa Lake
		33	160.00	Quichapa Lake
		34	160.00	Quichapa Lake
37 S.	12 W.	3	67.58	Quichapa Lake
		4	67.62	Quichapa Lake
			07.02	Quichapa Lake
otal			6,776.30	
			6,776.30	

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{}$  Cemetery occupies 2.4 acres.

Category 4 - No Leasing - Resource - Visual Resource Management

			Present
Township	Range	Section	Acres
31 S.	11 W.	1	240.00
31 3.	4 W.	17	250.13
		18	124.99
		19	160.00
		20	400.00
		29	410.00
		30	400.00
		31	435.42
		4	160.00
		8	280.00
		9	60.00
		9	60.00
32 S.	4.5 W.	18	109.26
5E 5•		6	569.83
		7	313.18
	5 W.	12	305.20
	,	13 <sup>-2</sup>	240.00
33 S.	8 W.	1	80.00
33 3.		11	80.00
		12	445.20
		13	326.79
		14	360.00
		22	200.00
		23	642.4
		24	110.00
		26	375.7
		27	399.7
		34	430.8
34 S.	8 W.	17	345.2
3, 3.		19	290.7
		20	633.8
		21	240.0
		3	186.2
		31	335.4
		4	54.3
		9	333.6
	9 W.	21	40.0
		22	160.0
		23	280.0
		24	321.2
		25	218.5
		26	416.3
		27	489.8
		28	644.4
		33	600.0

<u>Category 4</u> - No Leasing - Resource - Visual Resource Management (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
35 S.	10 W.	23	
	9 W.	31	339.48
	3 n.	]	164.13
		10	139.71
		11	600.00
		14	200.00
		15	93.65
		17	560.00
		18	160.00
		20	640.00
		21	320.00
		26	80.00
		28	80.00
		29	160.00
		4	254.87
		5	652.40
		6	326.74
		7	508.39
		8	290.00
36 S.	10 W.	9	157.19
		17	520.00
		18	170.00
		19	572.62
		20	280.00
		21	280.00
		22	80.00
		26 27	320.00
			280.00
		28	80.00
		30	43.21
		6 7	323.68
		8	650.08
		9	240.00
	11 W.	1	80.00
	-		607.57
		12	456.45
		13 23	80.00
		23 24	249.65
			591.29
		25 26	667.24
		20 27	633.51
		33	304.69
		34	121.33
		35	658.92
		55	643.71

Category 4 - No Leasing - Resource - Visual Resource Management (Cont.)

Township	Range	Section	Present Acres
<del></del>			
37 S.	11 W.	3	641.12
		4	643.89
		5	319.46
		8	360.00
		9	515.97
		10	470.00
		11	402.93
		12	120.00
		15	502.00
		17	400.00
		19	441.20
		20	465.00
		21	320.00
		22	328.77
		29	200.00
		30	160.00
		31	320.00
Total			38,571.09



# APPENDIX MINERALS-5 SECTION 1

# APPLICATION OF CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING WHETHER FEDERAL MINERALS ARE UNSUITABLE FOR ALL OR CERTAIN STIPULATED METHODS OF COAL MINING

As required by the Surface Mining Control Act of 1979 and 43 CFR 3420, the U.S. Department of Interior has developed criteria to determine whether Federal lands are unsuitable for coal leasing and mining.

This application of the coal unsuitability criteria is directed at the Federal mineral estate within portions of the Kolob, Alton, and Johns Valley potential coal development areas. The area involved includes Federal coal in portions of the following townships.

#### Kolob Coal Field

- T. 36 S., R. 10 W.; T. 36 S., R. 11 W.
- T. 37 S., R. 10 W.; T. 37 S., R. 11 W.
- T. 38 S., R. 10 W., T. 38 S., R. 11 W.

#### Alton Coal Field

T. 38 S., R. 5 W.

#### Johns Valley Coal Field

- T. 33 S., R. 2 W.; T. 33 S., R. 3 W.
- T. 34 S., R. 2 W.; T. 34 S., R. 3 W
- T. 35 S., R. 2 W.; T. 35 S., R. 3 W.
- T. 36 S., R. 4 W.

The Kolob coal field contains approximately 3,925 acres of BLM-administered surface and 18,245 acres of Federal mineral estate as shown on the coal maps (Map 3.4). The Alton coal field contains 920 acres of BLM-administered surface, and Johns Valley contains 403 acres of BLM-administered surface and 15,519 acres of Federal mineral estate.

Directions for application of the coal unsuitability criteria are set forth in 43 CFR 3460. These directions have been followed in assessing whether lands are unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining.

The site specific data required for the analysis of several of the criteria is currently lacking. Without the benefit of a mining plan the surface impacts incident to underground mining cannot be determined. It is not clear as to whether certain stipulated mining methods would mitigate impacts to identified resources in the criterion.

The exceptions will be applied on criteria 16 and 19 in which additional data are required to determine impacts. The lands impacted are identified, under these criteria, which require additional analysis. These lands will be identified as "suitable" for underground mining pending additional analysis required during "Preliminary Tract Delineation."

#### Criteria

Each criterion, as defined in 43 CFR 3461.1, is presented first, followed by an analysis.

Exceptions are discussed where applicable. A map portraying the location of the areas affected by the application of the criteria is located at the end of this appendix.

- l. <u>Criterion #1</u>. "All Federal lands included in the following land systems or categories shall be considered unsuitable: National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National System of Trails, National Wilderness Preservation System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Recreation Areas, lands acquired with money derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, National Forests, Federal Lands in incorporated cities, towns, and villages."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #1. There are currently no lands which fall into any of the above land systems.
- 2. <u>Criterion #2</u>. "Federal lands that are within rights-of-way or easements or within surface leases for residential, commercial, industrial, or other public purposes. Federally owned surface shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. <u>Analysis of Criterion #2</u>. Approximately 63 acres are within rights-of-way (ROW) or easements. They include ROWs for a powerline in Johns Valley (345 kv), power transmission line, water line, and State highway in Kolob Coal Field.

The following lands contain ROWs or easements:

## Kolob Coal Field<u>l</u>/

T. 36 S., R. 10 W. (51 acres), section 26, SW1/4 NW1/4;

section 27, NW1/4 NE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4;

## Johns Valley1/

T. 36 S., R. 2 W., (12 acres), section 28, W1/2.

1/The above described lands are considered to be unsuitable for surface mining.

- b. Exceptions. The powerline rights-of-way could be accepted and considered as suitable for future coal lease consideration for underground mining provided that surface impacts incident to underground mining do not interfere with the purpose of the powerline right-of-way; the parties involved in the right-of-way agree in writing to leasing; or it is impractical to exclude such areas due to the location of coal and method of mining, and such areas or uses can be protected through appropriate stipulations.
- 3. <u>Criterion #3</u>. "Federal lands affected by section 522(e) (4) and (5) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 shall be considered unsuitable. This includes lands within 100 feet of the outside line of the right-of-way of a public road or within 100 feet of a cemetery or within 300 feet of any public building, school, church, community or institutional buildings, or public park, or within 300 feet of an occupied dwelling."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #3. There are numerous public roads within the Kolob and Johns Valley coal fields. There are no known cemeteries, public buildings, schools, churches, community or industrial buildings, or public parks within the area under review.

There is a total of 31.1 miles of county or BLM maintained roads totaling 754 acres of land meeting this criterion (within 100 feet of the outside line of such roads).

There are 16 cabin sites on the Kolob Coal Field. These cabin sites are located on private surface/Federal minerals estate and total 104 acres on the following described lands (total of 104 acres calculated at 6.5 acres per cabin site): T. 37 S., R. 10 W., section 5, NW1/4 NE1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4 SE1/4; section 8, SW1/4 SE1/4; section 25, NE1/4 NE1/4; section 27, NW1/4 NE1/4; T. 37 S., R. 11 W., section 24, SW1/4 SW1/4; section 25, N1/2 NE1/4; T. 38 S., R. 10 W., section 17, SW1/4 SE1/4, and section 13, SW1/4 NE1/4. These lands are considered as unsuitable for surface mining. Underground mining may be permitted because surface disturbance (e.g., subsidence and tension cracks) can be repaired to a standard equal to or better than the condition of existing surface facilities. A lease stipulation is required that ensures repairs are made whenever subsidence or tension cracks cause damage to surface facilities.

- b. Exception. No exception to the prohibition of surface occupancy is applicable at this time. Any exception applied would require coordination and formal approval of a relocation plan by all parties involved. Exceptions may be applied at a later date provided all parties involved agree.
- 4. <u>Criterion #4</u>. "Federal lands designated as wilderness study areas shall be considered unsuitable while under review by the Administration and the Congress for possible wilderness designation. For any Federal land which is to be leased or mined prior to completion of the wilderness inventory by the surface management agency, the environmental assessment, or impact statement on the lease sale or mine plan shall consider whether the land possesses the characteristics of a wilderness study area. If the finding is affirmative, the land shall be considered unsuitable, unless issuance of noncompetitive coal leases and mining on leases is authorized under the Wilderness Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976."
- a. <u>Analysis of Criterion #4</u>. There are no proposed or designated wilderness study areas within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area.
- 5. <u>Criterion #5</u>. "Scenic Federal lands designated by visual resource management analysis as Class I (an area of outstanding scenic quality of high visual sensitivity) but not currently on the National Register of Natural Landmarks shall be considered unsuitable. A lease may be issued if the surface management agency determines that surface coal mining operations will not significantly diminish or adversely affect the scenic quality of the designated area."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #5. There are no lands listed as VRM Class I within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area. In dealing with future site specific mining proposals under a lease, attention will have to be given to minimizing effects on visual resource values.
- 6. <u>Criterion #6</u>. "Federal lands under permit by the surface management agency and being used for scientific studies involving food or fiber production, natural resources, or technology demonstrations and experiments shall be considered unsuitable for the duration of the study, demonstration or experiment, except where mining could be conducted in such a way as to enhance or not jeopardize the purposes of the study, as determined by the surface management agency, or where the principal scientific user or agency gives written concurrence to all or certain methods of mining."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #6. There are no lands within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area that are under permit and that are being used for scientific studies involving food or tiber production, natural resources, or technology demonstrations and experiments.

- 7. <u>Criterion #7</u>. "All districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance on Federal lands which are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and an appropriate buffer zone around the outside boundary of the designated property (to protect the inherent values of the property that make it eligible for listing in the National Register) as determined by the surface management agency, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #7. This criterion was applied to the lands within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area. All existing data available were taken into account and no sites have been identified.

There <u>may</u> be sites, buildings, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance on Federal lands that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, only a limited survey has been done to determine what, if any, archeological values are present on Federal lands in the area under consideration. It is recommended that those areas that are identified by any proposed mine plan as direct impact areas be completely inventoried to assure adequate consideration of this criterion. Some areas may subsequently be identified for no surface occupancy to protect cultural resource values.

- b. Exceptions to Criterion #7. Underground methods of coal mining may be allowed if the BLM determines, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Office, that the direct and indirect effects of mining, as stipulated on a property in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will not result in significant adverse impacts to the property.
- 8. <u>Criterion #8</u>. "Federal lands designated as natural areas or as National Natural Landmarks shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. <u>Analysis of Criterion #8</u>. There are no Federal lands designated as natural areas or as National Natural Landmarks within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area.
- 9. <u>Criterion #9</u>. "Federally designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered plant and animal species, and habitat for Federal threatened or endangered species which is determined by the Fish and Wildife Service and the surface management agency to be of essential value and where the presence of threatened or endangered species has been scientifically documented, shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #9. There are no federally designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered plant and animal species. There are 1,140.16 acres of habitat for Federal threatened or endangered species, notably the Utah Prairie Dog within Johns Valley coal area on the following described lands:

(1) Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area (State Surface/Federal Minerals) 1/

T. 33 S., R. 2 W., section 27, NW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 (70 acres);

section 28, E1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 W1/2 SE1/4 (120 acres);

section 33, E1/2 W1/2 NE1/4 E1/2 NE1/4 (120 acres);

section 34, NW1/4, SW1/4 NEİ/4, E1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4 (350 acres);

T. 34 S., R. 2 W., section 3, N1/2 NE1/4 (80.16 acres);

section 32, E1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 W1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 (180 acres);

section 33, W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 (20 acres);

T. 35 S., R. 3 W., section 33, S1/2 SW1/4 (80 acres);

section 32, E1/2 SE1/4 SE1/4 (20 acres), and

T. 36 S., R. 4 W., section 12, E1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 (100 acres).

 $\frac{1}{T}$ The above lands are considered as unsuitable for surface mining.

- b. Exception. A lease may be issued and mining operations approved for underground mining, if after consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service, it is determined that the proposed activity is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species. The consultation will be made during preliminary coal tract delineation.
- 10. Criterion #10. "Federal lands containing habitat determined to be critical or essential for plant or animal species listed by a State pursuant to State law as endangered or threatened shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #10. The State of Utah, Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), does not maintain a threatened and endangered species list for plants and animals. The UDWR considers the Federal threatened and endangered list to be adequate (Criterion 9).
- ll. <u>Criterion #11</u>. "A bald or golden eagle nest or site on Federal lands that is determined to be active and an appropriate buffer zone of land around the nest site shall be considered unsuitable. Consideration of availability of habitat for prey species and of terrain shall be included in the determination of buffer zones. Buffer zones shall be determined in consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service."
- a. <u>Analysis of Criterion #11</u>. There are seven golden eagle nest sites within the Alton Coal Area located on the following described lands:

# Alton Potential Coal Development Area 1/

T. 38 S., R. 5 W. (Federal Surface), section 3, N1/2 SE1/4 (80 acres).

 $\frac{1}{2}$  The above lands are considered as unsuitable for surface mining.

- b.  $\underline{\text{Exceptions}}$ . A lease may be issued that would permit underground mining and surface impacts incident to underground mining, if:
- (1) It can be conditioned in such a way, either in manner or period of operation, that eagles will not be disturbed during breeding seasons.
- (2) The BLM, with the concurrence of the Fish and Wildlife Service, determines that the golden eagle nest(s) will be moved.
- (3) Buffer zones may be decreased if the BLM and USFWS determine that the eagle nests will not be adversely affected.

A consultation will be made during Preliminary Coal Tract Delineation to determine if surface occupancy will be permitted as well as appropriate buffer zones.

- 12. <u>Criterion #12</u>. "Bald and golden eagle roost and concentration areas on Federal lands used during migration and wintering shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #12. There are 440 acres within Johns Valley Coal Field which are identified as wintering bald eagle winter concentration areas on the following described land:

# Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area 1/

T. 33 S., R. 2 W. (State Surface/Federal Minerals), section 33, N1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4 (440 acres).

1/The above described land will be considered as unsuitable for surface mining.

- b. Exceptions. A lease may be issued if the BLM, in consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, determines that certain stipulated methods of underground coal mining can be conducted in such a way, and during such periods of time, to ensure that eagles shall not be adversely disturbed. No surface disturbances, dwellings, occupancy, industrial fires, subsidence, portals, or roads would be permitted in bald eagle winter concentration areas.
- 13. <u>Criterion #13</u>. "Federal lands containing a falcon (excluding kestrel) cliff nesting site wih an active nest and a buffer zone of Federal land around the nest site shall be considered unsuitable. Consideration of availability of habitat for prey species and of terrain shall be included in the determination of buffer zones. Buffer zones shall be determined in consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service."
- a. <u>Analysis of Criterion #13</u>. There are no known falcon nests in the Coal Unsuitability Study Area. There is potential habitat.
- b. Exceptions to Criterion #13. A lease may be issued in the Study Area where the BLM, after consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, determines that all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining will not adversely affect the falcon habitat during the period when such habitat is used by the falcons (should they be later identified in the Study Area).
- 14. <u>Criterion #14</u>. "Federal lands which are high priority habitat for migratory bird species of high Federal interest on a regional or national basis, as determined jointly by the surface management agency and the Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be considered unsuitable."

- a. Analysis of Criterion #14. There are no lands which are high priority habitat for migratory bird species of high Federal interest on a regional or national basis, as determined jointly by the BLM and the Fish and Wildlife Service, within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area.
- 15. <u>Criterion #15</u>. "Federal lands which the surface management agency and the State jointly agree are fish and wildlife habitat for resident species of high interest to the State and which are essential for maintaining these priority wildlife species shall be considered unsuitable. Examples of such lands which serve a critical function for the species involved include:

Active dancing and strutting grounds for sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and prairie chicken; winter ranges most critical for deer, antelope, and elk; and migration corridors for elk.

- A lease may be issued if, after consultation with the State, the surface management agency determines that all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining will not have a significant long-term impact on the species being protected."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #15. The BLM, with consultation of UDWR, has identified 970 acres of sage grouse strutting grounds and 330 acres of critical antelope habitat on the following described lands in Johns Valley Coal Field:
- (1) Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area (Sage Grouse) (State Surface/Federal Minerals 17
  - T. 35 S., R. 2 W., section 21, S1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4, W1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4 (290 acres);

section 22, SW1/4 NW1/4 (40 acres);

section 28, N1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 (40 acres);

T. 35 S., R. 3 W., section 20, NE1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4, W1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4, (240 acres);

section 29, NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4, (290 acres); and

section 32, NW1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4, (70 acres).

(2) Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area (Critical Antelope) (State Surface/-Federal Minerals) 1/

T. 33 S., R. 2 W., section 2, S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4, (30 acres);

section 8, S1/2 NW1/4, E1/2, (100 acres);

section 11, SE1/4 SE1/4, (40 acres);

section 12, SE1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 NW1/4, (120 acres), and

section 14, NE1/4 NE1/4, (40 acres)

 ${}^{1}\!\!/_{ ext{The}}$  above described lands are considered as unsuitable for surface mining.

A lease for underground mining may be issued if the stipulated methods are shown not to have a significant long-term impact on these important wildlife species.

Consultation with UDWR on impacts and mitigation techniques will be made during preliminary coal tract delineation.

- 16. <u>Criterion #16</u>. "Federal lands in riverine, coastal, and special flood plains (100-year recurrence interval) which the surface management agency determines that mining could not be undertaken without substantial threat of loss of life or property shall be considered unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #16. The BLM has identified approximately 1,500 acres classified as special flood plain (100-year recurrence interval) in Johns Valley coal field on the following described lands: (Note: acreage lies within described lands and may or may not occupy the entire described parcels.).
  - (1) Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area (State Surface/Federal Minerals)

T. 33 S., R. 2 W., section 21, S1/2 SE1/4;

T. 35 S., R. 3 W., section 8, S1/2;

section 18, SE1/4;

section 19, SW1/4;

section 30, W1/2 W1/2;

section 36, E1/2 NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4;

T. 35 S., R. 3 W., section 28, NW1/4 SW1/4;

section 32, S1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4;

section 33, N1/2 SW1/4;

T. 36 S., R. 4 W., section 1, S1/2 NW1/4;

section 11, N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4; and

section 10, SE1/4.

Inventory data required to identify special flood plains have not been completed in Kolob or Alton coal fields. The criterion has been applied in Johns Valley Coal Field.

Until it can be determined if coal mining poses a substantial threat of loss to people or property, or to the natural and beneficial values of the flood plain, no portion of the area will be declared unsuitable under this criterion. Therefore, a determination of unsuitability will be delayed until the appropriate data are collected.

17. <u>Criterion #17</u>. "Federal lands which have been committed by the surface management agency to use as municipal watersheds shall be considered unsuitable."

- a. Analysis of Criterion #17. There are no lands committed by the surface management agency for use as municipal watersheds.
- 18. Criterion #18. "Federal lands with National Resource Waters, as identified by States in their water quality management plans, and a buffer zone of Federal lands one-quarter mile from the outer edge of the far banks of the water shall be unsuitable."
- (a) Analysis of Criterion #18. The Utah Division of Water Resources has not identified any Federal lands that have National Resource Waters.
- 19. Criterion #19. "Federal lands identified by the surface management agency, in consultation with the State in which they are located, as alluvial valley floors according to the definition in 3400.0-5(a) of this title, the standards in 30 CFR, Part 822, the final alluvial valley floor guidelines of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement when published, and approved State programs under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, where mining would interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming, shall be considered unsuitable. Additionally, when mining Federal land outside an alluvial valley floor would materially damage the quantity or quality of water in surface or underground water systems that would supply alluvial valley floors, the land shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #19. There is insufficient information available to identify alluvial valley floors within the areas under consideration. Certain lands within Johns Valley appear to meet the criteria. Surface runoff from portions of the area under consideration is utilized in farming operations off-site mainly in the Virgin River Valley. It has not been determined that underground mining or surface mining and associated surface impacts can be regulated so as not to materially damage the quantity and quality of water supplies to alluvial valleys off-site. Therefore, a determination of unsuitability will be delayed until the appropriate data are collected.
- 20. <u>Criterion #20</u>. "Federal lands in a State to which is applicable a criterion (1) proposed by the State, and (2) adopted by rulemaking by the Secretary, shall be considered unsuitable."
- a. Analysis of Criterion #20. The State of Utah has not proposed or adopted any other criteria. The State of Utah's <u>Regulations Pertaining to Surface Effects of Underground Coal Mining Activities</u> has not established any criteria (Part UMC 760) in addition to those of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. These regulations were granted conditional approval on January 21, 1981, by the Office of Surface Mining.

All areas within the Coal Unsuitability Study Area can be considered available for further consideration for leasing where surface operations and impacts are incident to underground coal mining. The lands considered as suitable for further consideration will be evaluated in the RMP to weigh significant multiple resource values against coal development.

APPENDIX MINERALS-5 SECTION 2

# SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

	Legal Description		Kolob (Surface) Johns Valley (Surf.) T. 36 S., R. 10 M. INJ/4 NEI/4, SI/2 NEI/4 Sec. 28 UI/2 Sec. 25, SWI/4 NWI/4 Sec. 26, (Pights-of-way Located Within 1/4 Sections)		Kolob/Johns Valley (Surface and Subsurface) County Roads No Legal Description	Kolob (Subsurface Only)  1. 37 S., P. 10 W. Sec. 5 INI/4 HE1/4 - 4 cabins SI/1/4 - 3 cabins SW1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 8 SI/1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 25 HE1/4 NE1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 27 NI/1/4 HE1/4 - 1 cabin	T. 37 S., R. 11 W. Sec. 24 SV1/4 SV1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 25 II1/2 HE1/4 - 2 cabins	T. 38 S., R. 10 W. Sec. 17 SW1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin
	Comments	No Lands Fall Into Any of the Listed Federal land Systems.	Rights-of-Way for State Highway 14 Water Pipeline and Transmission Line		Total of 31.10 Hiles of County Roads.	16 Cabin Sites (0 6.5 ac. per site)		
	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres	0	.2.		524.	0		
Coal Field*	Alton 920 Acres	0	0		e,	0		
	Kolob 20,170 Ac.	0	51.46		227.	104.		
Acres Total Acres	(Sum of All Coal Fields)	0	63.46		754.	104.		
	Criterion	l. Federal Land Systems	2. Rights-of-Way; Easements; Leases for Commercial, Residential, Public Purposes, or Industrial	3. Lands Affected by Sec. 522(e) (4) and (5) of Surface Mining Controls and Reclama- tion Act:	A. 100' Outside Line of Public Road	B. 300' Public Bldg., School, Church, or Public Park, or Occupied Dvelling		
		#	#5.	#3.				

TERRELIES (ELECTRICATE) (SCELERIC) (ELECTRICATE) ATRICATE (LECTRICATE) TRACTICALES

T. 38 S., R. 11 W. Sec. 13 SW1/4 ME1/4 - 1 cabin

Legal Description							12 bac (Subcurface Only)	Johns Valley (2003) 18 (170) 23 27 (170) 23 27 (170) 25 (170) 25 (170) 26 (
Comments	None	None	None	None Identified. Note: No Surveys Have Been Completed.		None Identifeu.	2	Utah Prairie Dog (Scien- tifically Documented Habitat - Not Designated Critical Habitat).
Johns Valley 15,922 Acres	0	0	0	0	•	0		1,140.16
Coal Field* Alton 920 Acres	0	0	0	0		0		0
Coal Field Kolob Alton 20,170 Ac. 920 Acres	0	0	0	0		0		0
Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	0	0	О	0		0		1,140.16
Criterion	reas or tudy Areas	Scenic Federal Lands Designated as Class l (VRI)	Federal Lands Under Permit for Scientific	Districts, Sites, Buildings, or Struc- tures Which Are	Included or Eligible for National Register of Historic Places.	Hational Matural Landmarks	Federally Designated Critical Habitat and Habitat Scientifically Documented for T&E Species	A. Utah Prairie Dog
	#4.	#5.	*9#	#7.		<b></b> ∰ M-5	.11	

\*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Hinerals; Federal Surface.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

	(80.16) 1/4, 4 (180) ( 20)	( 80) ( 20)	(4 (100)		(80)		(440)
Legal Description	T. 34 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 3 M1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 32 E1/2 SNI/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 W1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 (180) Sec. 33 W1/2 NI/14 SNI/4 (20)	T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 33 S1/2 SN1/4 Sec. 32 E1/2 SE1/4 SE1/4	T. 36 S., R. 4 W. Sec. 12 E1/2 NU1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 (100)		/Subsurface) 5 W. SE1/4	Johns Valley (Subsurface Only) T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 33 N1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4	4 SE1/4
	T. 34 S., R. Sec. 3 NI/ Sec. 32 E1/ Sec. 33 NI/	T. 35 S., R. Sec. 33 S1/ Sec. 32 E1/	T. 36 S., R. Sec. 12 E1/;		Alton (Surface/Subsurface) T. 38 S., R. 5 W. Sec. 3 M1/2 SE1/4	Johns Valley ( T. 33 S., R. Sec. 33 N1/2	SET/
Comments					Golden Eagle Nest Sites. 7 Nest Sites Identified.	Wintering Bald Eagle Concentration Areas.	None Identified.
Johns Valley 15,922 Acres				۰.	0 6	440. W	0
Coal Field* Kolob Alton 20,170 Ac. 920 Acres			•	<b>&gt;</b>	80	0	0
Kolob 20,170 Ac.			c	<b>.</b>	0	0	0
Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)					80.	440.	0
	A. Utan Prairie Dog (Continued)		Habitat Critical or		Bald Eagle or Golden Eagle Nest Sites and Appro- priate Buffer Zone	Bald and Golden Eagle Roost and Concentration Areas. Wintering Areas.	Falcon Nest Sites
C	6		#10.	N	-5.12	#12.	#13.

\*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Hinerals; Federal Surface.

Legal Description			Johns Valley (Subsurface Only) T. 34 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 21 S1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 NN1/4, Sh1/4 SE1/4 NN1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4 Sec. 22 SW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 28 NM1/2 NM1/4 Sec. 28 NM1/2 NM1/4	T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 20 NET/4 NW/4, SW1/4 NET/4, NET/4 SW1/4, W1/2 SET/4, NT/2 HET/4 SET/4, M1/2 SET/4 SET/4 Sec. 29 NW1/4, W1/2 HET/4, W1/2 NET/4 NT/2 SET/4 NET/4 NT/2 SET/4 HET/4 Sec. 32 NW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 NET/4 HET/4 NW1/2 SET/4 HET/4 (290)	Johns Valley (Subsurface Only) Sec. 2 S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4 Sec. 8 S1/2 NW1/4 E1/2 Sec. 8 S1/2 NW1/4, E1/2 Sec. 11 SE1/4 SE1/4 (100) Sec. 12 SE1/4 HN1/4, W1/2 HW1/4 (120) Sec. 12 SE1/4 HN1/4, W1/2 HW1/4 (120)
Comments	None Identified.		Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds Johns Valley Only. (Not Determined if Stipula- tions Could Be Attached to Mitigate Impacts and Allow Leasing.) (Subsurface Ownership)	2	Critical Deer Winter Range. (Not Determined if Stipula- tions Could be Attached to Mitigate Impacts and Allow Leasing) (Subsurface Ownership)
Johns Valley 15,922 Acres	0		.070		330
ابد			0		0
Kolob 20,170 Ac.			0		0
Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	None		970.		330
Criterion	s With y Habitat y Bird idered	High Priority For Resident Species of High Interest	A. Sage Grouse Strut- ting Grounds		B. Critical Antelope Winter Range
	#14.	#15.		M-5.13	

\*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Hinerals; Federal Surface.

		Legal Description	Johns Valley (Subsurface Only) T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 21 S1/2 SE1/4	T. 35 S., R. 3 M. Sec. 8 S1/2 Sec. 18 SE1/4 Sec. 19 SW1/4 Sec. 30 W1/2 W1/2 Sec. 36 E1/2 WW1/4, W1/2 HE1/4 SW1/4	T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 28 HW1/4 SW1/4 Sec. 32 S1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4 Sec. 33 N1/2 SW1/4	T. 36 S., R. 4 W. Sec. 1 S1/2 NW1/4 Sec. 11 N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 10 SE1/4					
THE STATE OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITTERIA	- <del> </del>	Comments					None Identified.	None Identified.	Inventory To Be Completed During Coal Tract Delineation		
TCALLON OF	Johns Valley	15,922 Acre	1,500.1/				0				3,416.16
יייי פו אנגר		920 Acres					0				83.00
	Kolob	50, 170 AC.					<b>5</b>				382.46
	Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	1				=	<u> </u>				3,881.62
	Criterion		and 100 Year Flood- plains			Municipal Waterchade	National Recource	Waters Identified by States and 1/4 Hile Buffer Zone	Alluvial Valley Floors, Where Mining Would Preclude Farm- ing and Lands Would Damage Quantity and Quality of Water Systems That Supply Water to Alluvial	State Criteria	TOTALS
		#16,				.' ₩ M-5.14	#18.		#19.	#20.	

\*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Ninerals; Federal Surface.

1/Unsuitability criteria to be applied on 1,500 acres at future date during preliminary tract delineation.

M-5.14

APPENDIX MINERALS-5
SECTION 3

APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA WITHIN THE COAL UNSUITABILITY STUDY AREA

		ACRES			STIMATED TONS	3
Total Federal Coal	Kolob	Alton	<u>Johns Valley</u>	<u>Kolob</u>	Alton	Johns Valley
	20,170	920	15,922	450 million	25 million	500 million
Total Federal Coal Eliminated From Further Con- sideration for Leasing for Under- ground Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Federal Coal Declared as Un- suitable for Sur- face Mining				2		
By Criterion 2	51	0	12	• • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
By Criterion 3	331	3	524		•••••	• • • • • • • • • •
By Criterion 9	0	0	1,140	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
By Criterion 11	0	80	0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
By Criterion 12	0	0	440	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	•••••
By Criterion 15	0	0	1,300	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••
By Criterion 16	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	1,500 <u>1</u> /	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •
By Criterion 19	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	•••••	•••••	•••••
TOTALS	382	83	3,416	0	0	0

<sup>1/</sup>Represents lands meeting requirements of Criterion 16 which may be considered as unsuitable pending further study.

### JOHNS VALLEY POTENTIAL COAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

APPLICATION OF THE COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERION

Criterion #3 Public roads, church, school, public building and industural building

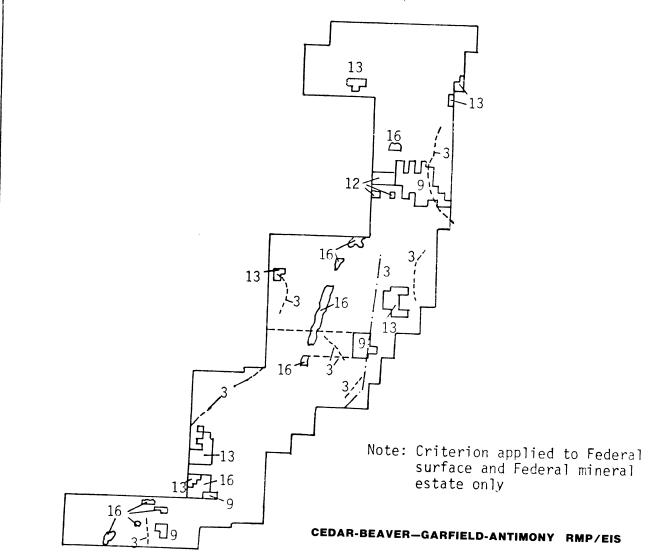
Criterion #9 Federal designated critical habitat for threatened and endangered species and where presence of threatened and endangered species has been documented (Utah Prarie Dog)

Criterion#12 Bald and Golden Eagle roost and winter concentration areas

Criterion#13 Resident species of high priority or high interest

a. Sage grouse strutting grounds b. Critical elk/deer winter area

Criterion#16 Riverine, coastal and floodplains (100 year) (criterion will be applied at the time of site specific analysi for coal tract identification)



# KOLOB POTENTIAL COAL DEVELOPMENT AREA

# APPLICATION OF THE COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERION

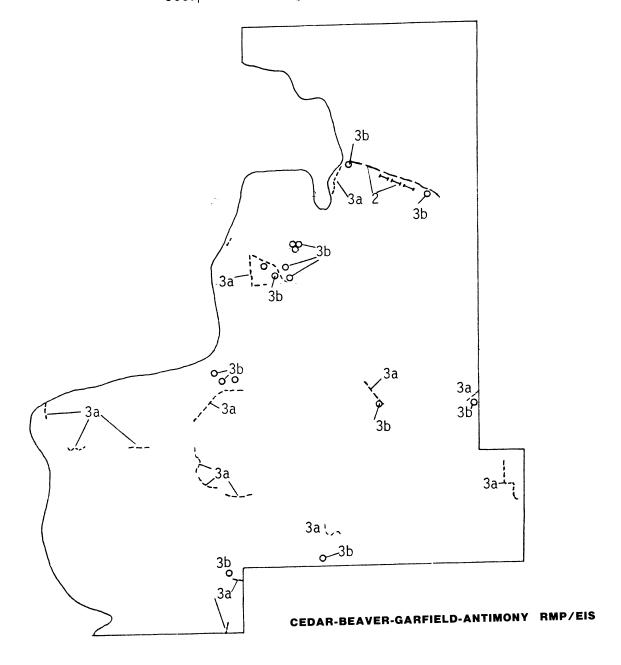
S

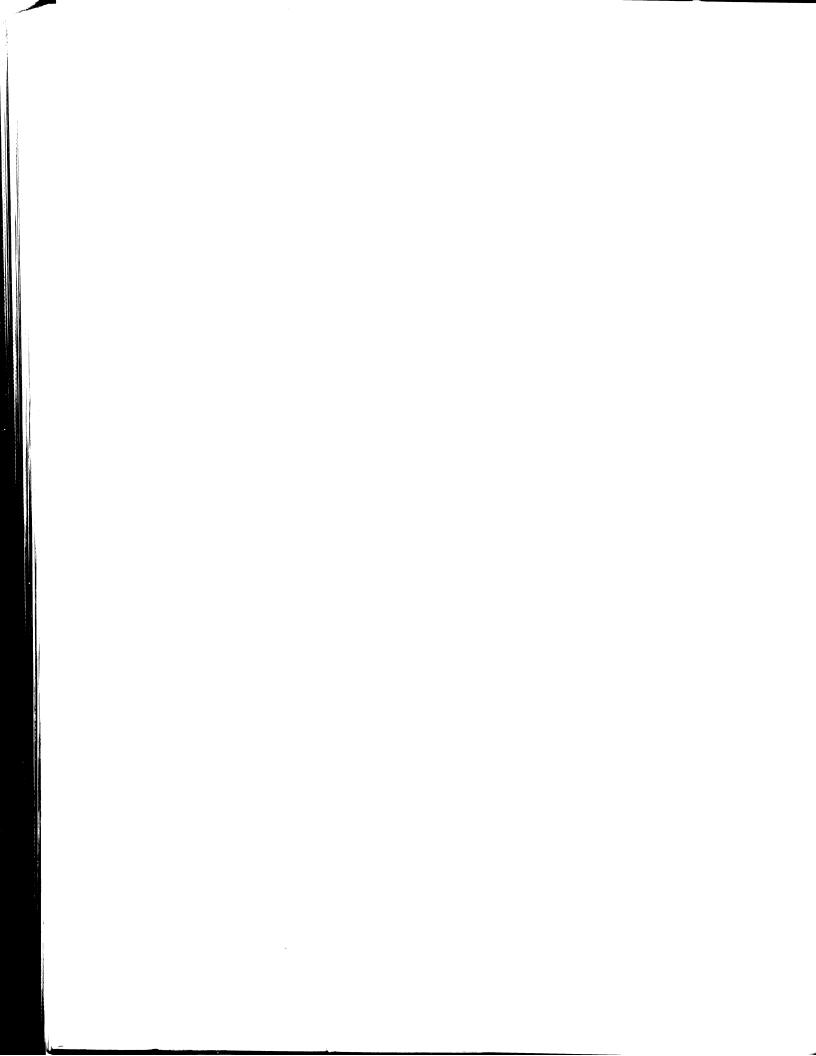
Right-of ways; easements; leases for commercial, residential Criterion #2 public purposes or industrial.

Criterion #3 Public roads, church, school, public and industrial building

a. 100' outside line of public roads

300' from public building, church, public park or occupied dwelling (cabin sites)





SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

# Parowan Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 1,135 acres through vegetation treatments that are designed to increase key forage species density and vigor on the following allotments.

Allotment	Acres of Treatment
Dalley Canyon Hamilton Fort Hicks Creek Kanarraville Unallotted	200 400 360 
Total	1,135

2. Reduce competition for key forage species on 18,875 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 3,735 acres of the total of 16,222 acres that are in poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practice in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Dalley Canyon Fenton Fiddler's Canyon Hamilton Fort Hicks Creek Lister Robinson	254 4,607 4,808 4,944 1,800 1,013	2,367 631 153 119 265
Order Canyon Summit Webster Hill	929 	200
	18,875	3,735

3. Improve riparian habitat condition on 5 acres from poor to fair or better and maintain current fair or good condition habitat on the following allotment:

Allotment Name	Improve
Kanarraville Unallotted	5 acres

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

# Garfield Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Reduce competition for key forage species on 33,073 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 22,955 acres of the total of 48,211 acres that are in poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Big Flat	1,610	
Fish Pond	1,717	
Graveyard Hollow	1,235	-
Lime Kiln Creek	2,652	-
Limestone Canyon	252	669
Mammoth Ridge	110	491
Marshall Canyon	202	-
Pole Canyon	3,378	202
Rock Canyon	3,184	-
Roller Mill	-	1,268
Sage Hen Hollow	3,847	1,587
Sandy Creek	806	1,605
Sanford Bench	2,697	2,654
Sevier River	2,019	8,434
South Canyon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>-</u>
Sunset Cliffs	7,746	1,175
Tebbs Hollow	1,618	-
Three Mile Creek	-	2,220
in ee mile creek	-	2,650
	33,073	22,955

2. Improve riparian and fisheries habitat condition on 1 acre and/or 0.3 miles from poor to fair or better habitat condition and maintain current fair or good habitat condition on 25 acres and/or 1.6 miles in the following allotments:

Allotment	Improve Acres	Maintain Acres
Sevier River Mammoth Ridge Sandy Creek Three Mile Creek	l acre 0.3 miles	19 acres l.6 miles l acre 5 acres

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

# Bald Hills Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Reduce competition for key forage species on 49,745 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 10,231 acres of the total of 59,728 acres that are in poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Bald Hills Greenville Bench Lowe Minersville 1 Minersville 5 Stewart	3,688 1,579 1,301 23,453 11,334 8,390	0 285 925 1,650 7,371 0
	49,745	10,231

2. Improve riparian and fisheries habitat condition on  $\hat{\tau}$  acre and/or 0.5 miles from poor to fair or better habitat condition.

Allotment	Improve
Minersville 1	l acre and 0.5 stream miles

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

Antelope Mountain Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 1,000 acres with vegetation treatments that are designed to increase key forage species density and vigor on the following allotments:  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Allotment	Acres of Treatment
New Harmony	1,000 acres

2. Reduce competition for key forage species on 38,582 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 15,288 acres of the total of 33,413 acres that are in poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Butte Desert Mound Dick Palmer Wash Eight Mile Hills Joel Spring Lindsay Mine Neck of the Desert Pinto Creek Silver Peak	3,259 3,310 2,614 3,827 13,699 115 5,708 1,936 1,874	6,993 2,415 1,045 69 740 - 4,012 14
	38,582	15,288

3. Improve riparian and fisheries habitat condition on 3 acres from poor to fair or better habitat condition and maintain current fair or good habitat condition on 1 acre in the following allotments:

Allotment	Improve	Maintain
Joel Spring	3 acres	
New Harmony		l acre

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

#### Antimony Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 565 acres with vegetation treatments that are designed to increase key forage species density and vigor on the following allotment:

Allotment	Acres of Treatment
Johns Valley	565

2. Reduce competition for key forage species on 28,024 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 21,240 acres of the total of 23,882 acres that are in poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Antimony Creek	2,976	1,296
Center Creek	2,026	<u>-</u>
Dry Wash	2,423	1,113
Johns Valley	5 <b>,</b> 392	3,479
Pine Creek	11,063	10,179
Poison Creek	2,112	1,486
Pole Canyon	1,112	2,982
Twitchell Ranch	920	<u>705</u>
	28,024	21,240

3. Improve riparian and fisheries habitat condition on 1 acre and/or 0.6 miles from poor to fair or better habitat condition and maintain current fair or good habitat condition on 5 acres and/or 1.6 miles in the following allotments:

Allotment	Improve	Maintain
Center Creek	5 acres/1.6 miles	1 acre/0.6 miles

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

Buckskin Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 5,456 acres with vegetation treatments that are designed to increase key forage species density and vigor on the following allotments.

Allotment	Acres of Treatment
Bone Hollow Lee Spring North Creek Fremont	256 1,460 2,040 1,700
	5,456

2. Reduce competition for key forage species on 36,895 acres and improve big game habitat condition from poor to fair or better on 14,219 acres of the total of 81,273 acres that are in ing allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Bone Hollow Buckskin Mountain Lee Spring Pine Cr./Indian Cr.	12,105 5,588 14,583 4,619	3,771 969 8,156 1,323
	36,895	14,219

3. Maintain current fair or good riparian habitat condition on 12 acres and/or .8 miles in the following allotments:

Allotment	Maintain Acres
Bone Hollow	2 acres
Pine Cr./Indian Cr.	10 acres .8 miles

SUMMARY OF HABITAT CONDITION, MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACTS TO THE PLANNING AND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AREAS

### Escalante Desert Habitat Management Plan Objectives

1. Reduce competition for key forage species on 101,796 acres and improve big game habitat from poor to fair or better on 39,875 acres of the total 80,611 acres that are in poor condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

Allotment	Reduce Competition	Improve Through Management
Adams Well	12,009	3,692
Bald Hills Little	1,850	795
Benson	24	225
Black Point	-	4,005
Bulloch	4,546	4,561
Horse Hollow	2,671	1,290
Iron Springs	3,261	1,550
Jackrabbit	7,052	2,196
Jenson	1,673	<b>-</b>
Kane Spring	2,942	<sup>2</sup> 2,791
Leigh Livestock	4,981	3,043
Lizzies Hill	8,899	-
Long Hollow R	1,623	-
Lowe Jones	6,075	-
Meadow Spring	-	83
Mine	109	-
Mortensen-Holyoak	5,538	5 <b>,</b> 520
Nada	7,615	4,614
North Gap	4,639	-
Paragonah Cattle	5,160	-
Parowan Gap	7,326	-
Perkins	571	1,802
Salt Lake	4,173	1,439
Sherratt	210	-
Steer Hollow	775	-
Upper Horse Hollow	3,935	135
West Hills	3,119	-
White	1,018	-
Willow Springs	-	2,134
	101,796	39,875

APPENDIX WILDLIFE-1 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

# Parowan HMP

		Ь	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE			700	TICTION AL		
	Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Ribarian	Seasons	Grazina	C C+ocking Two-tmg	Thortwoot	
	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced	of Use	System	Stocking Rates	reatment of Crucial Deer	Kiparian Fenced
cave								>		
Cedar City Unallotted								<		
Dalley Canyon								;		
Dry Lakes								≺ :		×
East Fork								×		×
Fenton								:		
Fiddlers Canyon	×		>					×	×	×
Graff Point	:		<					×		×
Green Lake								:		
Hamilton Fort	×	×	>-					×		×
Hicks Creek	:	:	<					×	×	×
Hole in the Rock								×		×
Hoosier Lake										×
Kanarra Mountain								;		
Kanarraville								×		×
Unallotted										
Last Chance										
Lister Robinson	×							:		×
Lower Summit Creek								×	×	×
Main Creek										×
Order Canyon										
P. Hill								;		×
Parowan Unallotted								×		
South Highway								>		
Spring Creek								< >		×
Summit								≺ >		
Summit Highway								<b>~</b>		× :
Summit Mountain										×
Summit Unallotted										×
Sweetwater										
Third House Flat										
Water Canyon										×
Aedster rill		×	×					;		×
7.11								×	×	×
										×

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE APPENDIX WILDLIFE-1

# Garfield HMP

	Riparian	Fenced																											
ERNATIVE	_	Crucial Deer																											
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	Stocking	Rates	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×		×		×			×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	
DRC	Grazing	System																											
	Seasons	of Use		×	<b>×</b>	< ×	< ×	: ×	×	< ×	: ×	: ×	< >	< ×	: ×	: ×	×	: ×		×	×		×	:	×	×	×	×	
	Riparian	Fenced										-							2										
	RNATIVE Treatment of																												
	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	Rates	>	< >	<	;	×		:	×		;	×	×						>	< >	Κ	*	×	>	<	*	· ×	¢
	P. P.	System	>	< >	×		×			×			×	×						;	× :	×	:	×	;	<b>×</b>	>	< >	<
		season of Use		;	×															:	×	×							
				Asay Creek	Big Flat	Fish Pond	<b>Gravel</b> Bench	<b>Graveyard Hollow</b>	Hillsdale	Limekiln Creek	Limestone Canyon	Mammoth Ridge	Marshall Canyon	Minnie Creek	Pipeline	Pole Canyon	Rock Canyon	Roller Mill	Roundy Canyon	Sagehen Hollow	Sandy Oak	Sanford Bench	Sawmill	Sevier River	Shearing Corral	South Canyon	Sunset Cliffs	Tebbs Hollow	Three Mile Creek

APPENDIX WILDLIFE-1 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

Escalante Desert HMP (Continued)

		100	Deer Fenced	•															
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	nd Treatment of																	
	ROTECTION	Stocking				×	×	×			×	×	×	×			×	×	>
		Grazin	System			×					×	×		×		×	×		
		Seasons	of Use	:	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×		×	×	><
		Kiparian	Fenced																
FRNATIVE	Tweether	lredument of	Crucial Deer																
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	Stock ing		Kates		>	<	>	<		×	< >	<	>	<			×	:	
ld l	Season Grazing	S	or use system	×	×	!				×			×	;					
	Season	1100	0	×	×		×			×	×	1					×		
				Paragonah Cattle	Parowan Gap	Parowan Stake	Perkins	Perry Well	Reed Leigh	Rush Lake	Salt Lake	Sherratt	Steer Hollow	Upper Horse Hollow	Urie	West Hills	Willow Springs	White	

APPENCIA MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

Escalante Desert HMP

		10	OL ANNITHE ALTEDNATIVE	DNATIVE			PRO	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE	
		1 20 5 6 7 6 7	Stocking Actic	Treatment of	Rinarian	Seasons	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Riparian
	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced
[[0]]	>-	×	×					×	×	×
Addills well	< ×	: ×	:						×	
(  i++1p)	:	:	,							>
Rencon		×	×					×		<b>≺</b> ∶
Bergstrom								×	××	×
Black Point		×							~	
<b>Braffits</b> Creek								>	*	
Bullock		×						<	<	×
Crossroads			:					×		: ×
Desert		×	×					<		×
East Lake									×	: ×
Farm								>	•	×
Fiddlers Cyn. Dr.	×		×					< >		: ×
Hole in the Wall		×	×					< >-	` ×	
Horse Hollow			:					<	: ×	×
Iron Springs		×	× :		2			*	: ×	×
Jackrabbit		<b>×</b> :	×					× ×	: ×	×
Jenson		×	×					< >	: ×	×
Kane Spring	×	×	×					< ×	<	:
Leigh Livestock								< > <del>-</del>		
Lizzies Hill								< ×	×	×
Long Hollow R.								< ×	: ×	
Lowe Jones								< ×	:	×
Meadow Spring								< >		×
Mine			,					< <b>&gt;</b>	×	×
Mortensen-Holyoak	×	×	×					< ×	< ×	· ×
Nada			:					<	•	×
Nelson			×					>-		
North Well		:						× ×	×	
North Gap		×						×		×
North Highway										

APPENDIX WILDLIFE-1 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

# Buckskin HMP

		P	ANNING ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE			DBG	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	FDNATIVE	
	Season	Season Grazing	Stocking	Stocking Treatment of Riparian	Riparian		Grazing	Stocking	Seasons Grazing Stocking Treatment of Riparian	Rinarian
-	of Use	of Use System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced
Bear Creek						*	>			
Bone Hollow	×	×		×		< ×	< ×	>	>	>
Buckskin Mountain						× ×	< ×	< ×	<	<
Fremont				×		: ×	•	< ×		>
Lee Spring	×	×	×	×		×	×	· ×	×	<
North Creek						×		×	: ×	
Pine Creek/								:	ς .	
Indian Creek	×	×	×			×	×	×		
South Creek	×	×	×			×	· ×	: ×		
Spry								: ×		
West Spring								:		

APPENDIA MILILIFE-I POUROSED AUTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

# Bald Hills HMP

	Riparian	P0000	בובכם					
NATIVE	nt of		cruciai neer					
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	C+0011ng		Rates	× ×	×	×	× × ×	× ×
PRO		arazıny	System	×	××	××	××	×
		seasons	of Use	××	: × ×	× ×	×××	: × ×
		Riparian	Fenced					÷
1111	KNAIIVE	Treatment of	Crucial Deer					
L H	PLANNING ALIEKNALIVI	Stocking	Rates	×	×	×	××	× ×
	4	Season Grazing	of Use System	×	×	×	××	× ×
		Season	of Use	×	×	×	××	×
				Bald Hills	Greenville Bench Long Hollow	Lowe Minersville l	Minersville 3 Minersville 4 Minersville 5	Minersville 6 Stewart Yardley

APPENDIX WILDLIFE-1 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

Antimony HMP

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	Seasons Grazing Stocking Treatment of Riparian	Rates Crucial Deer Fenced	×	< >	:	× < >	·	×	< >	<b>~</b> :	×
PRO	Grazing	System	×	•	>	< >	< >	< >	< >	<	>
	Seasons	of Use	×								>
	Riparian	Fenced									
RNATIVE	Stocking Treatment of Riparian	Crucial Deer					×				
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	Stocking	Rates	×		×	×			×		
P	Season Grazing	System	×		×	×			×		
	Season	of Use									
			Antimony Creek	Antimony Ranch	Center Creek	Dry Wash	Johns Valley	Pine Creek	Poison Creek	Pole Canyon	Twitchell Ranch

APPENDIA MILDLIFE-I PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES IN THE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

### Antelope Mountain

		ā	ANNIANC ALTERNATIVE	DNATIVE			PRO	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE	
	Season	Grazina	Stocking	Treatment of	Riparian	Seasons	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Riparian
	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Fenced
						×		×		
Antelope						: <b>&gt;</b>	×	×		
Antelope Spring						< >	< <b>&gt;</b>	: ×		
Big Hollow						< >	<	•		
Butte	×	×				< >	>	>-		
Desert Mound	×	×	×			≺ >	< >	< > <del>-</del>		
Dick Palmer Wash	×	×	×			< >	<	< >-		
Dry Canyon						< >	>	۲		
Eight Mile Hills						< >	<			
Grove Creek						<		×		
Head Spring								: ×		
Hidden Spring						>		: ×		
Iron Mountain						< >	>	•		×
Joel Spring	×	×				<	<	×		
Kanarraville					Ĵ	,		:		
Knell								×		
Lindsay Mine						>		:		
Lower Meadow						<		×		
Lund			;			>	×	×		
Neck of the Desert	×	<b>×</b> :	<b>×</b> ;	>		<	< ×	: ×	×	
New Harmony		×	×	<		>	:	×		
Pinto Creek						<		×		
Quichapa Creek							×	×		
Reservoir						×	:	×		
Rock Springs						< >-		×		
Sand Ridge						< <b>&gt;</b>	×			
Sand Spring						<	•	×		
Sevy East		:				×	×	: ×		
Silver Peak	×	×				< >	: ×			
Swett Hills						<	< ×	×		
Three Peaks							:			
Truck Trail						×		×		
Tucker Point						< ×		: ×		
Zane						ξ				

	·	

APPENDIX WILDLIFE - 2 CONFLICTS AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES BY ALTERNATIVE Planning Alternative

Impacts of Planning Alternative	1,000 acres would be improved by treatment. 3,641 acres improved through management.	0 acres would improve.  1 acre would be maintained.  565 acres would be improved by treatment.	2,908 acres improved through management. Competition reduced on 20,600 acres. O acres would be improved. 5 acres would be maintained.	827 acres would be improved through management. Competition reduced on 46,865 acres. O acres would be improved.	5,456 acres improved by treatment. 2,531 acres improved through management. Competition reduced on 31,307 acres. 12 acres would be maintained.
Habitat Management Plan Objectives	treatments.  1,000 acres through vegetation treatments.  15,288 acres through improved management.	3 acres of riparian habitat. 1 acre of riparian/fisheries habitat. 565 acres through vegetation	treatments. 21,240 acres through improved management. competition on 28,024 acres. 1 acre (0.6 miles) riparian habitat. 5 acres (1.6 miles) riparian/	fisheries habitat.  e 10,231 acres through improved management.  competition on 49,745 acres.  e 1 acre (0.5 miles) of riparian/ fisheries habitat.	e 5,456 acres through vegetation treatment. e 14,219 acres through improved management. competition on 36,895 acres. in 12 acres (0.8 miles) of riparian/fisheries habitat.
. Condition Planning Alternative	ion Acres 34,027 Improve 76,802 16,560 Improve 127,389	3,535	33,150 1,985 38,670	30,314 Improve 59,131 r 45,517 Reduce 134,962 Improve	45,690 Improve 53,088 r 49,517 Improve 148,295 Reduce Maintain
Big Game Habitat Condition Planning Existing Alternativ	Con-dition         Acres dition           Good         30,365         Good           Fair         63,611         Fair           Poor         33,413         Poor           127,389         Poor	951	15,133 22,586 38,670	Good 22,727 Good Fair 50,838 Fair Poor 61,397 Poor 134,962	Good 27,354 Good Fair 40,917 Fair Poor 80,024 Poor 148,295
- Wildlife Habitat Area	Antelope Mountain 6 F F Total	Antimony 6	Total	Bald Hills G F F Total	Buckskin F F Total

APPENDIX WILDLIFE - 2 CONFLICTS AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES BY ALTERNATIVE Planning Alternative

Impacts of Planning Alternative	12,601 acres improved through management. Competition reduced on 61,541 acres.	9,125 acres improved through management. Competition reduced on 17,732 acres. l acre riparian improved. 25 acres riparian maintained.				1,135 acres improved through treatments. 202 acres improved through management. Competition reduced on 11,152 acres. 5 acres of riparian improved.
Habitat Management Plan Objectives	ve 39,875 acres through improved management.	"e 22,955 acres through improved management. "e competition on 33,073 acres. "e l acre (0.3 miles) of riparian/fisheries habitat. "in 25 acres (1.6 miles) of riparian/fisheries habitat.	Plan has been initiated and is on-going.	Plan has been implemented.		l,135 acres through vegetation treatments. 3,735 acres through improved management. competition on 18,875 acres. 5 acres of riparian habitat
	Improve Reduce	Improve Reduce Improve Maintain		Plan ha		Improve Improve Reduce Improve
Condition Planning/ Alternative	Acres 34,181 156,013 35,309 225,503	19,491 51,042 22,677 93,210	3,297 15,456 16,738 35,491	26,324 88,190 83,067	197,581	18,770 26,620 8,599 53,989
itat Con Pla Alte	dition Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor		Good Fair Poor
Big Game Habitat Condition Planning/ Existing Alternative	Acres 20,920 123,972 80,611 225,503	17,080 27,919 48,211 93,210	2,222 14,289 18,980 35,491	17,984 92,586 87,011	197,581	13,369 24,398 16,222 53,989
ြ	dition Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor	Good Fair Poor		Good Fair Poor
Wildlife Habitat Area	Escalante Desert	Garfield Total	Marysvale-Circleville Total	Mineral Range	Total	Parowan Total

# APPENDIX WILDLIFE - 2 CONFLICTS AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES BY ALTERNATIVE Protection Alternative

Impacts of Protection Alternative	1,000 acres would be improved by treatment.	15,288 acres improved through management.	Competition reduced on 38,582 acres. 3 acres would improve. 1 acre would be maintained.	565 acres would be improved by treatment.	21,240 acres improved through management.	Competition reduced on 28,024 acres. l acre would be improved.	5 acres would be maintained.	10,231 acres would be improved through manage	ment. Competition reduced on 49,745 acres. l acre would be improved.	5,456 acres improved by treatment.	14,219 acres improved through management.	Competition reduced on 36,895 acres. n/ 12 acres would be maintained.
Habitat Management Plan Objectives	1,000 acres through vegetation	treatments. 15,288 acres through improved	management. competition on 38,582 acres. 3 acres of riparian habitat. 1 acre of riparian/ fisheries habitat.	565 acres through vegetation	treatments. 21,240 acres through improved	management. competition on 28,024 acres. l acre (0.6 miles) riparian	habitat. 5 acres (1.6 miles) riparian/ fisheries habitat.	10,231 acres through improved	management. competition on 49,745 acres. l acre (0.5 miles) of riparian/ fisheries habitat.	5,456 acres through vegetation	treatment. 14,219 acres through improved	management. competition on 36,895 acres. 12 acres (0.8 miles) of riparian/ fisheries habitat.
	Improve	Improve	Reduce Improve Maintain	Improve	Improve	Reduce Improve	Maintain	Improve	Reduce Improve	Improve	Improve	Reduce Maintain
Condition Protection Alternative	Acres 35, 707	62,251	127,389	4,068	14,254	38,670		33,519	44,128 57,315 134,962	42,441	32,771	148,295
Big Game Habitat Condition Protection Existing Alternativ	Acres dition		127,389	951 Good		38,670		52 727 Good	50,838 Fair 61,397 Poor 134,962	97 354 Good		148,295
Big G Exis	Con- dition	600d Fair Door	5	0	Fair	7000			Fair Poor	\tag{c}	Fair	
wildlife Habitat Area		Antelope Mountain	Total		Antimony . 2-	S Total		į	Bald Hills Total		Buckskin	Total

APPENDIX WILDLIFE - 2
CONFLICTS AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES BY ALTERNATIVE
Protection Alternative

	Impacts of Protection	Alternative			39,875 acres improved through management.		Competition reduced on 103,575 acres.		22,955 acres improved through management.		Competition reduced on 33,073 acres.	l acre riparian improved.	25 acres riparian maintained.										1,135 acres improved through treatments.		3,735 acres improved through management.		Competition reduced on 18,875 acres.	5 acres of riparian improved.
	Habitat Management Plan	Objectives			ove 39,875 acres through improved	management.			ove 22,955 acres through improved	management.		ove   acre (0.3 miles) of riparian/ fisheries habitat.	tain 25 acres (1.6 miles) of riparian/	ויסובן וכס ומסורמרי	Plan has been initiated and is on-going.				Plan has been implemented.				ove 1,135 acres through vegetation	treatments.	ove 3,735 acres through improved			ove 5 acres of riparian habitat.
1				s	32 Improve	47	24 Reduce	03	23 Improve	30		10 Improve	Maintain			52	اھ	91		05	8	81	02 Improve	18	69 Improve		Reduce	Improve
ndition	Protection	Alternative		,	59,732	101,247	64,524	225,5	41,023	23,830	28,357	93,210			3,952	14,052	17,48/	35,491	36,980	89,505	11,096	197,581	17,902	22,918	13,1	53,989		
itat Co	Pro	Alt	Con-		600d	Fair	Poor		900g		Poor						Poor		Good		700r			Fair				
Big Game Habitat Condition		Existing		Acres	20,920	123,972	80,611	225,503	17,080	27,919	48,211	93,210			2,222	14,289	8, 280	35,491	17,984	92,586	8/,011	197,581	13,369	24,398	16,222	53,989		
Big		EX	Con-	dition	600d	Fair	Poor		900g	Fair	Poor				Good	Fair	roor		Good	Fair	Poor		good	Fair	Poor			
		Wildlife Habitat Area			Escalante Desert			Total	Garfield		,	ota			Marysvale-Circleville		ļ	Total	Mineral Range			Total	Parowan			Total		

CONFLICTS Parowan HMP

		Conflicts	Conflicts	Conflicts W/Current	Conflicts W/Stocking	Acres Hab.	Treatment	Man Imp	Acres W/ Comp.	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict	Rip./Fish. To Improve
Allotment	Cat.	Cat. W/Hab. Con.	M/SOU	System	Rates	Poor Cond.	Acres	Acres	Forage	Acres/Miles A	Acres/Miles
Cave	Σ					295					
Cedar City Unallotted					ļ	•	0		Ċ		
Dalley Canyon	ں ں	HIGH			MED O	1,410 58	007		<b>+</b> C7		
Fast Fork (NO DATA)	)										
	ပ	нтен	нівн	MED		2,994		2,367	4,607		
Fiddlers Canyon	Н				MED	1,940		631	4,808		
	၁										
Greens Lake (NO DATA)						!	•	1	•		
Hamilton Fort	Н	MED		ÆO	MED	1,557	400	153	4,944		
Hicks Creek	Σ	MED		MED		119	360	<u>6</u>	, 800 1,		
Hole-in-the-Rock	ပ										
Hoosier Lake (NO DATA)											ι
Kanarra Mountain	ပ										သ
Kanarraville Unallotted					-	305	175				
Last Chance (NO DATA)					2			,			
Lister Robinson	-	HIGH		WED		788		265	1,013		
Lower Summit Creek	ပ										
Main Creek	ပ								,		
Order Canyon	ပ				MED	133			133		
P-Hill	Σ										
Parowan Unallotted						4,729					
South Highway						180					
Spring Creek	Σ	MED				731		0	Ġ		
Summit	ပ	MED			MED	330		200	929		
Summit Highway	ပ					129					
Summit Mountain	ပ										
Summit (Unallotted)(NO DATA)											
Sweetwater	ပ										
Third House Flat (NO DATA)	(										
Water Canyon	، ن			د ا	1011	597			387		
Webster Hill Wast Fort	<b>→</b>	HIGH		MED	นายา	776					
NGO - OCA											

2

3,735 18,875

1,135

16,222

CONFLICTS Garfield HMP

		Conflicts Conflicts WCurrent WCstocking Hab. in	Conflicts	Conflicts Conflicts W/Current W/Stocking	Conflicts W/Stocking	Acres B.G.	Trostmont	Management Acres W/ Rip./Fish.	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.
Allotment	Cat	Cat. W/Hab. Con.	M/S0U	System	Rates	Poor Cond.	Acres	Acres	comp. Forage	Acres/Miles	lo improve Acres/Miles
Asay Creek	Н					423					
Big Flat	н	MED	HIGH	HIGH	нІвн	2,201			1,610		
Fish Pond	ပ				MED	432			1,717		
Gravel Bench	I	нісн	MED		MED	764			•		
Graveyard Hollow	ပ	MED	нісн			285			1 235		
Hillsdale	Σ					179			6		
Lime Kiln Creek	Н	MED	MED		нІсн	3,712		699	2,652		
Limestone Canyon	ပ	нІсн	MED	MED		1,093		491	252		
Mammoth Ridge	ပ	MED	MED	MED	нтен	•			110	9 1/61	
Marshall Canyon	-	нІсн	MED	MED	HIGH	884		202	202	•	
E Minnie Creek	Ι					192		 	1		
o Pipeline	Σ										
Pole Canyon	ပ		MED	MED	MED				3, 378		
Rock Canyon	Σ		нІвн	MED		1,268		1,268	3, 184		
Roller Mill	ပ		HIGH	MED	MED	1,889		1, 587	<u>.</u>		
Roundy Canyon	ပ					`		î			
Sage Hen Hollow	Σ		MED	MED		1,605		1,605	3,847		
Sandy Creek	Н	MED	нісн	MED	HIGH	5,454		2,654	806	_	
Sanford Bench	<b>—</b>	нівн	MED		MED	9,209		8, 434	2,697		
Sawmill	ပ	HIGH	MED	MED	HIGH	546		•	•		
Sevier River			MED		MED	348			2,019		1/0.3
Shearing Corral						4,023					
South Canyon	Н	MED	MED	MED		7,196		1,175	7,746		
Sunset Cliffs	Σ	MED	MED	MED		285		<b>.</b>	1,618		
Tebbs Hollow	<b>—</b>	MED	MED	MED	MED	3,573		2,220			
Three Mile Creek	н	нісн	MED		MED	2,650		2,650		2	

1/0.3

25/1.6

33,073

22,955

48,211

CONFLICTS Bald Hills HMP

		Conflicts Confl	Conflicts	Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.6	Conflicts W/Stocking	Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.G. W/Current W/Stocking Hab. in	Treatment	Management Acres W/ Treatment Improvement Comp.	Acres W/ Comp.	Management Acres W/ Rip./Fish. Rip./Fish. Improvement Comp. W/Conflict To Improve	Rip./Fish. To Improve
Allotment	Cat.	Cat. W/Hab. Con. W/SOU System	M/SOU	System	Rates	Poor Cond. Acres	Acres	Acres	Forage	Forage Acres/Miles Acres/Miles	Acres/Miles
Bald Hills	ı			MED	MED	1,739			3,688		
Greenville Bench	ပ	нісн	HIGH	HIGH	нІСН	10,167		582	1,579		
Long Hollow	H					4					
Lowe	Σ	HIGH		MED		925		925	1,301		
Minersville l	Н			нтен	HIGH	15,826		1,650	23,453		1/0.5
Minersville 3	Σ					7,372					
Minersville 4	H					16,131					
Minersville 5	H	нІвн	MED	MED		8,512		7,371	11,334		
Minersville 6	H					128					
Stewart	H				MED	693			8,390		
Yardley	ပ										
						59, 728	0	10,231	49,745	0	1/0.5

### CONFLICTS Antelope Mountain HMP

	ACTES/M116S		ო							
Acres W/ Comp.		3,827	13, 699	115	5,708	1,936			1,874	
Management Improvement Acres	6,993 2,415 1,045	69	740		4,012	14				
Treatment Acres					1,000					
Acres B.G. J Hab. in Poor Cond.	274 995 7,899 2,767 1,174	584	287 29 1,958	387	1,575 4,272 1,064	14	57 331	45	142 245 814	2,510 5,993
s Conflicts t W/Stocking Rates	ME D ME D ME D			MED	MED	MED				
Conflicts W/Current System	MED MED MED	MEO	MED	нтен	MED				MEO	
Conflicts W/SOU	ME D ME D			нісн						
Conflicts W/Hab. Con.	HI GH MED			MED	MED HIGH HIGH					
Cat	LILIZC	ΣυΣ	ပမျပပ	ပ ပ <u>;</u>	ΣΗΗΟ	) H 2	Σμυ:	Συ	пнΣο	н н
Allotment	Antelope Antelope Spring Big Hollow Butte Desert Mound Dick Palmer Wash Dry Canyon	Groves Creek Head Spring	Tron Mountain O Joel Spring Kanarraville Knell	Lindsay Mine Lower Meadow Lund 5 (Fact Dact )	Neck of the Desert New Harmony Pinto Creek	Quichapa Creek Reservoir	Rock Springs Sand Ridge Sand Spring	Sevy East	Swett Hills Three Peaks Truck Trail	Zane

### CONFLICTS Antimony HMP

		Conflicts Confl	Conflicts	Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.G.	Conflicts W/Stocking	Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.G. W/Current W/Stocking Hab. in	Treatment	Management Acres W/ Treatment Improvement Comp.	Acres W/ Comp.	Acres W/ Rip./Fish. Rip./Fish. Comp. W/Conflict To Improve	Rip./Fish. To Improve
Allotment	Cat.	Cat. W/Hab. Con. W/SOU	M/S0U	System	Rates	Poor Cond.	Acres	Acres	Forage	Acres/Miles Acres/Miles	Acres/Miles
Antimony Creek	Н			MED	MED	1,296		1,296	2,976		
Antimony Ranch	ပ	MED				313					
Center Creek	-		MED	нівн	MED	444			2,026	5/1.6	1/0.6
Dry Wash	-	MED		нісн	HIGH	1,285		1,113	2,423		
Johns Valley	ပ	MED	MED	нтен		3,479	299	3,479	5,392		
Pine Creek	Н	HIGH	нісн	MED		10,179		10,179	11,063		
Poison Creek	Н	HIGH		нівн	HIGH	3,080		1,486	2,112		
Pole Canyon	Σ	MED	MED	MED		2,982		2,982	1,112		
Twitchell Ranch	Σ	нтен	нтен			824		705	920		
						23,882	565	21,240	28,024	5/1.6	1/0.6

CONFLICTS Buckskin HMP

Management Acres W/ Rip./Fish.	comp. W.confilct to improve Forage Acres/Miles Acres/Miles											
Rip./Fish.	W/confiler Acres/Miles		0	J				307.8	•			12/.8
Acres W/	Forage		12 105	5, 588	•	14, 583	) •	4,619				36,895
Management Acres W/ Treatment Improvement Comp	Acres		3, 771	696		8, 156	•	1,323	,			14,219
Treatment			256		1,700	1,460	2,040					5,456
Acres B.G. Hab. in	Poor Cond. Acres	3, 423	9,002	1,240	33,218	14,096	8,524	4,539	479	6,221	531	81,273
Conflicts W/Stocking	Rates	нІсн	нісн		HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH		нІвн	HIGH	
Conflicts W/Current	System		HIGH	WED		нІвн		MED				
Conflicts	M/S0U		HIGH			HIGH						
Conflicts	Cat. W/Hab. Con. W/SOU				11011	ווים	1011	שוני				
	Cat	Σ	<b>⊣</b> ≥	ΞΣ	Ε ⊢	<b>→</b> ∑	Ξ ⊢	<b>-</b>	<b>→</b> ≥	Ξ ≥	Ε	
4 11 0+ 000	A LIOUMENT	Bear Creek	Buckskin Mountain	Fremont	Lee Spring	North Creek	Pine Cr./Indian Cr.	South Creek	Spry	West Spring	D::::	

# CONFLICTS Escalante Desert HMP

CONFLICTS Escalante Desert HMP	Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.G. Management Acres W/ Rip./Fish. Rip./Fish. onflicts W/Current W/Stocking Hab. in Treatment Improvement Comp. W/Conflict To Improve	W/SOU System Rates Poor Cond. Acres Acres	MED HIGH HIGH 6,538 3,692 12,009	ME.D 889	MED 1,194 225 24	1,531	HIGH MED MED 4,306 4005		HIGH MED MED 5,103 4,561 4,548		3,099						MED MED HIGH 1,626 1,550	MED MED ' 3,516	MED MED MED 747	2,791	MED MED 3,043 3,043 4,981	ч нIGH 3 <b>,</b> 953	MED MED	MED MED 124 6,075	HIGH MED HIGH 895 83		MED MED MED HIGH 7,126 5,520 5,538	4,614	896	717	MED MED MED 2,243 4,639	811	MED 560 55,160
Esc		i																			MED				MED								MED
	Conflicts C	t. W/Hab. Con.	MED	нісн			нтен		HIGH							MED	MED	MED	MED	HIGH	MED	HIGH	MED		HIGH	нІСН	MED	нІвн			MED		
		Allotment Cat.	Adams Well	Bald Hills Little I	Benson	Bergstrom C	Black Point I	Braffits Creek C	Bulloch	Crossroads	Desert	East Lake C	Farm	Fiddler's Canyon (West Past.) I	Hole in the Wall	Horse Hollow M	Iron Springs I	Jackrabbit	Jenson	Kane Spring I	Leigh Livestock M	Lizzies Hill M	Long Hollow R	Lowe Jones M	Meadow Spring C		Mortensen-Holyoak I	Nada	Nelson	Norte Well M		North Highway C	Paragonah Cattle

APPENDIX WILDLIFE-2

CONFLICTS Escalante Desert HMP (Continued)

Rip./Fish. Rip./Fish. W/Conflict To Improve	rorage Acres/Miles Acres/Miles														
Acres W/ Comp.	rorage	7 306	, 350	571	-			27.7	6/1 <b>,</b>	217	2000	6,935	סנו כ	6-60	1,018
	do Acres			1 802	500			1 //30	6Ct 6-		135	000		2 134	tc1 67
	ı														
Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.G. W/Current W/Stocking Hab. in System Rates Poor Cond		2.203	6	1,853	3,325	469	2.211	1 439	57	1, 833	752	237	297	2 134	239
Conflicts Conflicts Acres B.6 licts W/Current W/Stocking Hab. in Solu System Rates Poor Cons		MED		HIGH			HIGH	MFD	WED O	HIGH				нтен	
Conflicts W/Current System		MED		MED			MED	MED	WED	MED			MED		MED
Conflicts W/SOU		HIGH		MED			MED		MED	MED	MED				MED
Conflicts Conflicts Cat. W/Hab. Con. W/SOU		MED		HIGH	MED		нтен	MED		нІвн				HIGH	
Cat.		-	Σ	I	Σ	Σ	Н	H	ပ		Σ	Σ	ပ	Н	Σ
Allotment		Parowan Gap	Parowan Stake	Perkins	Perry Well	Reed Leigh	Rush Lake	Salt Lake	Sherratt	Steer Hollow				Willow Springs	White
											W	-2	• 1	2	

101,796

39,875

80,611

APPENDIX RIPARIAN-1 RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS

			1	4: Fac J = 2: 13	Ctroam Miles	Fish Species
Stream Name	Riparian Condition	Riparian Acres	Riparian Confilct	Stream condition		
					-	
	T	1.0	Flooding	Fair	-•0	i !
Antimony Creek	- :	· ·	No Current Problems	Fair	2.4	
Bear Creek	rair	0.0	-	Fair	1.9	
	Poor	0./	F 100d 1ng	- :: 3 ::	α .	Rainhow Brown Trout
300000	p009	16.0	No Current Problems	raır	o .	Kathaday of dans
Deavel NIVe	Poor	1.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	c• ٥	Brown Irout
4000	Poor	0.0	Flooding	Poor	9.0	1 1 1
Big notion wash	. TO 00	1.0	No Current Problems	Fair	9.0	
Big Iwist Creek	0 0	0 %	No Current Problems	Good	0.5	Cutthroat Irout
Birch Creek	0000	•	Livestock Grazing	Good	0.8	Cutthroat Trout
	! !! ! L	. α	No Current Problems	Fair	5.9	1 1
	Fair	· ·	מיירטטר ט	Poor	0.7	!
Bowery Creek	Fair	3.0	F 100d 1119	. S	0.5	1 1 1
Braffits Creek	Fair	1.0	Flooding	ב פר ו	o e	• • •
0.11 Duch Crook	Poor	0.0	Flooding	raır	٠. •	
Dull husin cleen	Poor	0.0	Flooding	Poor	0.1	4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
castro wash	. T	1.0	No Current Problems	Fair	0.8	Rainbow Irout
Center Creek	0000	1.0	No Current Problems	Fair	0.5	Rainbow, Brown Irout
			Livestock Grazing	Fair	6.0	1 1 1 1
Cherry Creek	Falr	0.5	ביירות ביירות	Poor	2,3	Rainbow Trout
Coal Creek	Poor	0.1	F 1000 1 ng	- ! - L		1 1 1
Cottoniod Canvon	Fair	2.0	Livestock Grazing	rair	- c	
בסרנסוואססת במוול כיו	TT.	0.8	Lack of Water	Dry	0.0	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Deep Creek	- T	30.0	No Current Problems	000g	9.0	Rainbow Frout
Deer Creek	0000	•		Fair	2.5	Rainbow Trout
	-	•	No Current Problems		9*0	Rainbow Trout
<b>Dry Lakes Creek</b>	0009	) ·	1 superfork Grazing		9.0	
Duncan Creek		0.	בוועבינים מיקודים	poor	2.4	
East Fork Braffits Creek	ek Fair	<b>4</b> .0	F 100d 1 ng		0.3	Brown Trout
Fact Fork Sevier River		7.0	No Current Problems		) r	Trout
במשני במוע שכי וכי יייים			Livestock Grazing	good	٥.	Brown, Railloom 11 ogc
	8000	4.0	Flooding	Fair	١.4	
	000	•	Livestock Grazing	Fair	9.0	Brown, Rainbow Irout
	ć	~	Flooding	Poor	J•6	1 1
Fiddlers Creek	Poor	0.0	2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	) rv	0.0	!!!!
Forest Creek	9009	46.0	Lack of water		9	1 1 1 1
1000 J 312 H	Good	5.0	No Current Problems			!
IIICNS CICCA	poog	32.0	No Current Problems		\ • ·	+ 100 5
Hood le creek	Fair	5.0	Livestock Grazing	p009	۵ <b>.</b> ۵	Brown Front
זום ומנו כו פפא						

RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS (Continued)

Stream Name	Riparian Condition	Riparian Acres	Riparian Conflict	Stream Condition	Stream Miles	Fish Species
Kanarra Creek	900g	7.0	No Current Problems	900g	1,5	
Limekiln Creek	Poor	0.0	Flooding	Poor	2.5	:
Little Creek	Fair	12.0	Flooding	Fair	2.8	Rainbow Trout
Little Pinto Creek	Poor	3.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	1.4	1 1 3
				Poor	0.1	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Murie Creek	Poor	<b>2°</b> 0	No Current Problems	Poor	0.2	1
			Livestock Grazing	Poor	1.0	
North Creek	goog	0.0	Livestock Grazing	Poor	9.0	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
North Wildcat Creek	Poor	0.0	Livestock Grazing	Poor	0.5	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Panguitch Creek	Fair	0.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	0.1	Rainbow Trout
Parowan Creek	poog	14.0	No Current Problems	good	2.0	Rainbow, Brown Trout
	Fair	16.0	Lack of Water	Fair	2.3	
Pine Creek	Fair	8.0	Lack of Water	Dry	0.0	•
Poison Creek	Poor	0.0	Lack of Water	Dry	0.0	:
Pole Canyon Creek	good	16.0	No Current Problems	Fair	2.2	Rainbow Trout
Quichapa Creek	Good	14.0	No Current Problems	Good	1.5	
				Fair	1.0	:
	Poor	1.0	Lack of Water	Fair	0.5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ranch Canyon	Poor	4.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	1.2	1 1 1 1
Red Creek	Fair	16.0	Flooding	Poor	2.0	1 1 1 1 1
Rock Corral	Poor	0.0	Livestock Grazing	Poor	0.5	•
Sand Wash	Poor	0.0	Flooding	Poor	2.9	1 1 1
Sevier River	Fair	26.0	Flooding	Fair	2.5	Brown Trout
			Livestock Grazing	Fair	1.6	Brown Trout
	Poor	13.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	0.3	
				Poor	2.2	Brown Trout
Shurtz Creek	goog	15.0	No Current Problems	Poog	0.3	-
				Fair	1.7	
	Poor	١•0	Livestock Grazing	Poor	0.5	1 1 4
South Creek	good	19.0	No Current Problems	Good	1.8	Rainbow, Brown Trout
			Flooding	Good	1.0	
			Lack of Water	Good	0.7	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
	Fair	0.6	Lack of Water	Fair	1.3	

RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS (Continued)

Stream Name	Riparian Condition	Riparian Acres	Riparian Condition Riparian Acres Riparian Conflict Stream Condition Stream Miles	Stream Condition	Stream Miles	Fish Species
Spring Crook	Poog	8.0	Flooding	Fair	1.3	:
ייין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	Fair	0.0	Flooding	Fair	0.3	1 1 1
Summit Cropk	600d	18.0	No Current Problems	900g	4.7	Rainbow Trout
Three Mile Creek	Fair	0.9	Livestock Grazing	Fair	3*3	Rainbow Trout
Most Fork Braffits Creek	Fair	1.0	Flooding	Fair	0.8	1 1
Mildrat Crook	ria r	5.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	1.2	1 1
	Poor	0.0	Livestock Grazing	Fair	1.3	:
Willow Crook	Fair	3.0	No Current Problems	Fair	1.2	! ! !
Willow Spring Creek	None	0.0	Lack of Water	Dry	0.0	! !

•		

### APPENDIX RANGE-1

### Priority of Allotments for AMP Development to Résolve Resource Conflicts

### Priority 1

Bald Hills Big Flat Bone Hollow Dry Wash Four Mile Lee Springs Mineral Range Minersville #1 New Harmony Pine Creek/Indian Creek Poison Creek Sandy Creek

### Priority 2

Desert Dick Palmer Wash Dog Valley Fiddlers Canyon Hawkins Wash Kane Springs Lime Kiln Creek Long Hollow Marshall Canyon Paragonah Cattle Parowan Gap Perkins Sanford Bench Steer Hollow Whitaker Zane

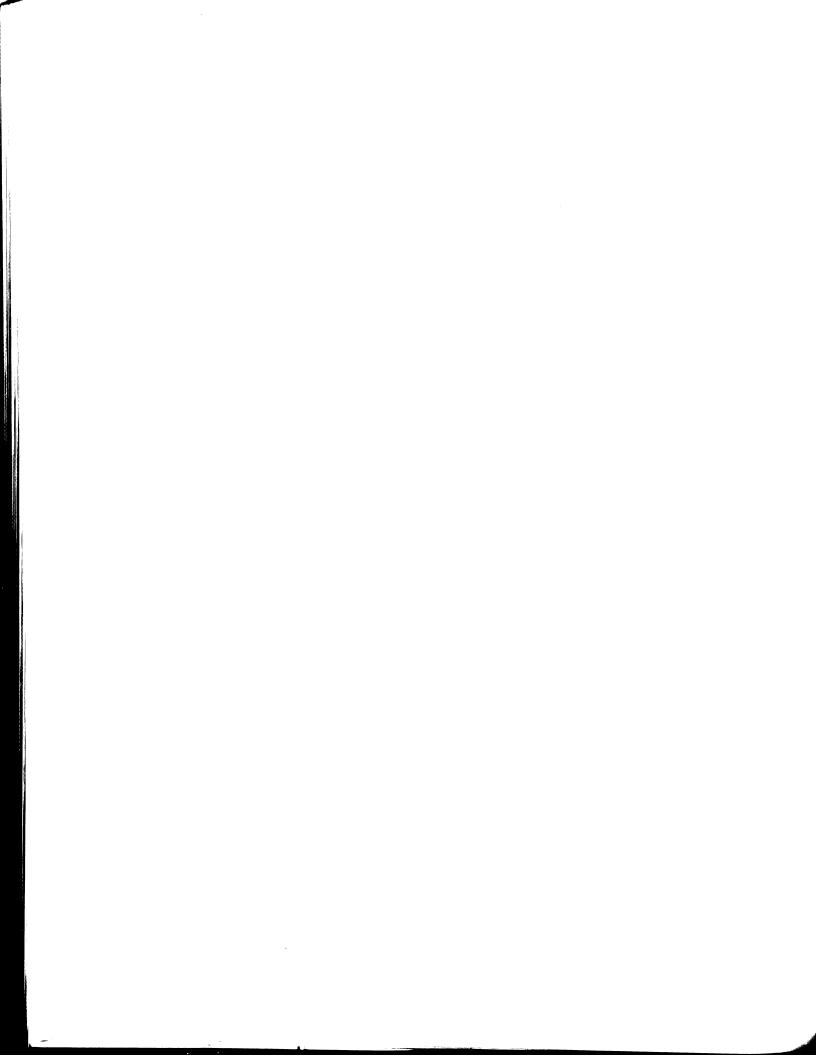
### Priority 3

Adams Well Gravel Bench Hamilton Fort Hole in the Wall Jackrabbit Jenson Minersville #2 Minersville #5 Minersville #6 Mortenson-Holyoak Quichapa Creek Rush Lake Salt Lake Sevier River South Creek Tebbs Hollow Three Mile Creek Tucker Point Webster Hill

### Priority 4

Antelope Springs Antimony Creek Asay Creek Bald Hills (Little) Benson Big Hollow Black Point Bulloch Butte Center Creek Cove Desert Mound Dry Canyon Hillsdale Iron Springs
Joel Spring
Lister Robinson
Mammoth Ridge
Minersville #4
Neck of the Desert
Nelson

North Gap
Rock Springs
Shearing Corral
Silver Peak
South Canyon
Stewart
Swett Hills
Willow Spring



### APPENDIX RANGE - 2 FORAGE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR LIVESTOCK AND BIG GAME

•			
		•	

										WOLLDWING HILD BON ESTIMATION TOWN IN	MOI LUFTURE HI
SECTOR STORY : SECTOR SECTION SECTION SECTION SECTION SECTION AVERAGE ACT USE:	THE REPORT DATE SELIN OF LEE 4-91 7-15 EGAING SYSTEM; COMTIMUOUS SEASOMAL AVERAGE ADT USE:	SUSPENDED NONUSES	1380 137: 137:	17:55 17:52 0	13X OF BULDHERIT 13X OF BIG OWNERS HAVE TO THE CANADEMENT OF THE C	14-11-15-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-	1-37 CE ALCHERT SHEET OF THE SOUR CONTITIONS 1-37 CE ALCHERT SHEET OF THE SOUR BIG GAST HAVITAT— PRESENT HANAGENERY FRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GANE HAPITAT— 17X OF BIG GANE HABITAT IS IN POOR CONTITION— 51X OF ALCHERT IS IN POOR CONTITION—	i.t ie Hapitat		FREDUCE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	FRESH RANGEMENT IN THE CONFITTION ON RIG GART HAPITAT——————————————————————————————————
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	TIVE				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TICKH LONG TERN	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZIHG SYSTEM:	GRAZIHG SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 4-01 7-15	1 7-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DFFR:	1,152,9 0,0 0,0	0.0					
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: VILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PEGEUCTIUM ALTERNATIVE	NATIVE				S 1903 I SUELS	CKTNG 1 FUELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	SHORT TERM 1,152.0 0,0 490.0		FACILITIES  WILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:  MILES OF PIPELINE:	13. 5 5. 5 5. 5	TYPE BB CRBC	TREATMENTS ACRES 1,211 7,863	AUMS 242 1.573
STENES R-2.1				ELK: Antelope: Horses:	000	0.00	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHEMES:		0.0		43
PLAHNING ALTERNATIVE	HT IVE	CATEGORY:	1				.2				
GRAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	ION SEASON:	5-15 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED STO SHORT TERM 287.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 287.0 381.0 0.0 0.0	# 0F	13.5 2 5.5	3ĠÅÅ ÅÅØ€	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS				DEEK; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0000	0.00	# OF WELLS: # OF SPERIOS: # OF CATTLEGUAKDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHERENTS:	000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	IERHATIVE				S GLIANTED	S LANTED CTOCKTARS I FUEL S					
GRAZING SYSTE	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATIOM	SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEFR:	SHORT TERM 287.0 0.0	LONG TERM 276.8 0.0 790.0	E - 2	13.0 5.5	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUPS 0
REMARKS	·			ANTELOFE: HOKSES:	0.00		# OF HELLS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: # F CATILEGUARDS: # F SERVÜIKS: CATCHNENTS:	> O O			

•

:

ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5003 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER CURRENT SITUATION PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS	TOTAL PREFERENCE: 582 LIVESTORN - BIG GAME COMPETITION ON RIG GAME HARITAT		SEASON: 5-1 6-15 5-16 6-15? CATTLE: 236.0 236.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES 1255.0 679.0 HILES OF FEMCE: 5.0	1,305.0 # OF TROUGHS; 67.1 MILES OF PIPELINE;	PE; 0.0 0.0 # GF WELLS; 0 CBPC 707  PE; 0.0 0.0 # OF SFRIMGS; 0 S 262  PE FEERVOTES; 2 S 262  PE SERVOTES; 2 S	CATEGRAY: M	5-1 6-15 5-16 6-1!	107.0 HILES OF PIPELINE; 0.0 0.0 # OF WILLS; 0 0.0 # OF STAINGS; 0 0.0 # OF STAINGS; 0 0.0 # OF STAINGS; 2 0.0 # OF CANTILEGUANDS; 2 0.0 # OF CANTILEGUANDS; 2		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN PAGE 97.4 HILES OF FENCE: 21.4 97.4 HILES OF FENCE: 21.4 97.4 HILES OF FENCE: 22.5 1.4 P. M.	107.0 FIGURES OF PIFELINE; 0.0 0.0 FIGURES; 0 0 0.0 FIGURE; 0.0 0.0 FIGURES; 0 0 0 0.0 FIGURES; 0 0.0 FIGURES
5003 SITUATION				DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES:		5-1 11-07	SHEEP: DEER: ETK:	ANTELOPE; HORSES;			DEER; ELK; Antelope; Honses;		6-15 9-30	DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE! HORSES!
ALLOTHENT HAME! BUCKSKIN HTN	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE, SHEEP SF1:00M OF USE: 5-1 6-15, 5-16 6-157 GPATIMO SYSTEM: CONTINIOUS SEASONAL AVERACE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASGNAL	REMAINS,	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED S	REMARKS 4 PASTURE	2.4	PLAYRING ALTERNATIVE CA	FP.1714G SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	REHARKS 2 PASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED SE	ECHAKKS 2 PASTURE

H PRODU IS TO RE NEEDS TO RENE ING QUAL		AURS 106 82 80	AUKS	AURS
PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTARLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO KETUCC I INSURE PHYSIOLOSICAL FLANT MEEUS AKE MCHANGE PRESENT HANAGENENT TO RENEFIT B IMFROVE HARITAT BY IMFROVING OUALITY O		TREATMENTS ACRES 530 407 378	TREATHENTS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACRES
		TYPE BB PD S'S'	TYPE	TYPE
.T		0,00,00000	0000000	00000000
FFOELERS/COMPLICIS  ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MILES OF FEMCE: # OF TROUGHS! MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS! # OF WELLS! # OF CATILEGUARDS: RSERVOINS: CATULEURS: CATULEURS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  F OF TROUGHS: MILES OF FIFELINE: F OF WELLS: F OF STRINGS: F OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHENIS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: # OF VELLS: # OF VELLS: # OF SPRIMOS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHERENS:
MALICIS TY IS LESS TI AME CONFETIT EUS OF PLANT INT PRACTICES HABITAT IS I	(ING LEVELS LONG TERM 112.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		XXING LEVELS LONG TERM 112.0 0.0 170.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 32.4 32.4 0.0 0.0 67.9 170.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
FREELERS/COMTLICTS ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LU LIVESTU-K -RIG GAME COM PHYSIOLOGICAL MEEUS OF PRESENT MANGEMENT FRAC 31% OF BIG GAME HABITAT	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 112.0 112.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 112.0 349.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.79 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 67.9 170.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
112 112 0	CATTLE: SHEEP: IGER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER! ELK: AMTELOPE: HIRSES:	CATILE: SHEEP: NEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	5 9-25	5-25 9-25	5-25 9-25	6-1 9-25
TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENDED NONUSE:	SEASON: 5-25 9-25	SEASON:	CATEGORY:	SEASON!
CATILE 5-25 9-25 CONTINUOUS SENSONNL 89.0	TINUOUS SEASONAL	REST ROTATION	COTEGORY CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION FEMARKS
CLUES OF STOCK! CATILE SERENY OF USE! 5-25 9-25 GRAZINS SYSTEM! CONTINUOUS AVERAGE ACT USE:	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL REHARKS	FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: RES PEMIRKS	GRAZING SYSTEM:	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GFAZING SYSTEM: REST FEFARKS
SER SER GRAN	- S - S - 38	R-2.5		

	COMPETITION IET VING KEY SPECIES F KEY SPECIES																		
	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRONUCTIONINFODUE LIVESTORK DISTRIBUTIONESTALLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION					_		109	186	377 234 209	113		AUKS	6	i i				AUMS 0
IVES	PALANCE AUTHORIZED ISE WITH FRO INFLOVE LIVESTOCK DISTRITUTION ESTACLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEED REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONSITION B					TOTATACUTA	ACRES	546 2,380	931	1,884 1,170 1,044	564		TREATHENTS ACRES		<b>?</b>			TREATHENTS	ACRES
ORJECTIVES							TYPE	æ 88	FD	CBC PD			TYPE	j.					<b>Z</b>
	IENCE						0.0	3:0	00		>		0.0	3.0	° ° °	000	>	•	0000 m
	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREFERENCE IMPROVER LIVESTGCK DISTRIBUTION						MILES OF FENCE:	HILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SFRINGS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIKS: CATCHAENTS:		FACILITIES	HILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SFRINGS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATH CHANGE:	• or carrenous BESERVOIRS; CATCHERIS;		FACTLITIES MILES OF FENCE:	# OF TROUGHS; WILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS;
JER Problehs/conflicts	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN A IMPROFER LIVESTGCK DISTRIBUTION— LIVESTUCK—BIG GAME COMFETITION O PHYSTOLOGICAL MEDS OF PLANTS ANE 39% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVES 51% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POO		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 231.0 231.0	0.000		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	1,855,0	90.0	0.0	0.0	1	JCKING·LEVELS LONG TERM	269.0	201.0	000	3			
T: BEAVER Probl	ESTIMATED IMPRESER L LIVESTOCK - PHYSTOLOGI 392 OF ALLI 612 OF BIG		ESTIMATED SI SHORT TERM 231.0	0000		ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERN	231.0	90.5	0.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING-LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	151.0 0.0	90,5	200			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 151.0 142.6	0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER NN FRU	231 231 0		30 CATTLE: SHEFP:	DEER: ELK: Antelope; Wild Horses:		i	SHEEP:	DEEK: ELK:	ANTEL OPE:	HORSES:			I-3CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER:	ANTELOPE; HOKSES;				SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:
NUMBER: 0810 CURRENT SITUATION	EKENCE; Ference; Nonuse;		5-1 5-31 11-1 11-30			1	10-5 1-11				I		6-1 6-30 11-1 11-3CATTLE: SHEEP:					12-1 2-1	
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT	TOTAL PREFERUCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCES SUSFERIED NONUSE:		SEASON: 5			CERCON					CATEGORY:	1000	SEASUR:					SEASON:	
COVE	CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SEALUN OF USE; 5-1 5-31 11-1 11-30 GEAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE; 89.0	17 IVE	GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ATIVE	REST ROTATION					ive	e de la companya de l					TIVE		
ALLOTRENT NAME;	CLASS OF SYDOK; SEATON OF USE; GEAZING SYSTEM; AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS	FROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:		REMARKS			PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING CYCTEM!		REMARKS			PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	REMARKS

LECTIVES INFROVE LIVESTORK DISTRIPUTION EVALUAL CHAING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION EVALUE FHYSTON PRACTICES TO REDUCE ARE INSURE FHYSTON PRANTON FLANT NEEDS ARE ACT CHANCE FRESENT MANTON FOR CONDITION BY THEROUTHO REY SECIES  IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING DUMLITY OF NEY SPECIES		ALSA AUNS 4.544 908 3.103 619 53 11 372 74 82 16	TREATHENTS AUMS AUMS	TREATHEMTS AUMS TYPE ACKES
0 DE 1		0.0 TYPE 4 RN RN CRPC 2 SPC 0 SPC 0 SPC	0.0 2 1.5 0 0	0,000,000
FESTER 11 4.1013  LIVESTOCK PURSITOR OF BIG GGAE HABITAT  LIVESTOCK PEG CONFEITION ON BIG GGAE HABITAT  LIVESTOCK PEG GRANE CONFEITION ON BIG GGAE HABITAT  FREESTH KANAGENEUT FRACTICES CONFLICT BITTI BIG GRANE HABITAT—  46% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION—  45% OF RIG GGAE HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION—		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE:  # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHURHIS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FEHE! # OF PEHE! # OF UELS: # OF UELS: # OF SFCHOS! # OF CAILLEGUARDS: RESERVOISS: CAILLEGUARDS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENDE: # OF TROUGUS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS:
FIRE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE GRANE HAP LIVESTORY HIS GRANE COMPETITION ON BIG GRANE HAP PRESENT WITCH HITTERS CONFLICT BITH BIG PERSON MANAGEMENT FRACTICES CONFLICT BITH BIG PERSON MANAGEMENT FRACTICES CONFLICT BITH BIG PERSON MANAGEMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTORY CONDITIONARY OF BIG GRANE HARLITAT IS IN POOR CONDITIONARY.	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 149.0 187.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	STOCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 855.0 1,335.0 12.5 12.5 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 149.0 225.0 421.0 507.0 346.2 865.5 12.5 112.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 59.6 59.6 148.4 168.4 346.2 865.5 12.5 112.0 0.0
	55		<b></b>	· ·
615 336 280	S CATTLE: SHEP: PER: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEP: HER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	CATTLE! SHEEP! PEER! ELK! AATELOPE! HORSES!	
135 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	SEASON: 5-1 9-30 10-5 10-15	6-1 10-15	6-1 10-15	6-15 10-15
TOTAL FERFERINES SUSFEMIED NONUSE:	SEASON: 5-1	SEASON:	CATEGORY:	SEASON!
THE PROPERTY CATTLE STEET TO THE STEET TO THE STEET STEET TO THE STEET TO STATE STEET TO STATE STEET TO STATE STEET TO STATE S	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION KEHJRKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS 3 PASTURE	PLAWING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARNS 3 FASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS CHEMEE SMEEP-CAITLE

BJECTIVESTAFFONE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIONESTABLISH GFAZING FRACTICES TO REPUCE COMPETITIONCHANGE FRESENT MANGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME MAPITATKEDUCE AREA IN FOUR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SFECIES				
DISTRIEUTION FPACTICES TO RED PAGEMENT TO BENEF UR CONDITTION BY 11		1179 11179 30 297 75	S AUMS	ALMS 0
OBJECTIVESTASTOVC LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIONESTABULISH GSAZING FFACTICES TOCHANGE FFESENT ASAGEMENT TO DE		TEATHENTS ACRES 5,892 151 1,482 375	TREATHENTS ACRES 	TREATHENTS ACRES 
0		TYPE BD CBRC CRC S	TYPE	TYPE
MABITAI—— 315 Gane Ha 110M————		n o	m 0	, no o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
PEAVER FRORLENS/CONFLICTS JAPENDER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION————————————————————————————————————	S1 +	FACILITIES MILES OF FEMOE; 4 OF TRUOMIS; MILES OF PIPELINE; 6 OF WELLS; 7 OF CATILEGUARDS; 6 OF CATILEGUARDS; 7 OF CATILEGUARDS	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF INDUCHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF NELLS: # OF STRINGS: # OF STRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: GATCHEGUARDS: GATCHEGUARDS: GATCHEGUARDS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF CATLECUARDS; E OF CATLECUARDS; E OF CATLECUARDS;
REAVER FROBLENS/COMFLICTS THROTER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION LIVESTOCK "DIG GAME COMPETITION OF RECENT HAMDGEMENT FRACTICES COMP SOZ OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVES	SHIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TECH LONG TERM 972.0 972.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	2.00 CKING LEVEL LONG TERM 2.483.0 0.0 70.3 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 976.0 0.0 113.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS 1000 TERM 803.6 0.0 113.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT; BEAVER FRORI 17354 IMPROFIR 1 772 FRESENT M 384 60% OF ALL		ESTIN SHORT 9	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM B87.0 975.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 883.6 0.0 0.0 70.3 113.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	CATTLE; SHEFF; PIEFR; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD PORSES;	CATILE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATILE; Skep; Deer; Elk; Antelope; Horses;	CATTLE; SHEEP; SHEEP; BER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOGSES;
ALLOTMENT NUMBER; 6121 CURRENT SITUATION CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL FREFERENCE; ROTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFEMUED NOMUSE;	5-20 10-15	6-1 10-15	1 5-20 10-15	7-1 9-30
	SEASON;	1	CATEGORY;	SEASON:
FOUR HILE CATILE 5-20 10-15 COMTINUOUS SEASONAL 703.0	VE	TIVE DEFERRED ROTATION	CATEGOR DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON;	, <u>9</u>
ALLOTHENT HANE: FOUR MILE CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 5-20 10-15 GRAZIAG SISTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	FROCUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFE REMARKS	GEAZING SYSTEM: DE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED  REMARS 3 PASTURE
	- 42 1	R-2.8	4 1 6 Q	PRO GEAS REAS

	:	1							STOLE ACCION	HOLLING
CLUT SESTINATE CATLE CENTRA OF USET A-1 10-31 CENTRA OFSIEM REST ROTATION AVERAGE ACT USE: 5,063,0	TTA TO TO TELES ACTIVE PROCESSORES SUSPENDED HONUSE:	18: 18:	5,883 5,796 87	LIVESH PEPPER LIVESH PEPPER HANGE PRESENT HANAGE AAX OF BIG GM 51X OF ALLOTH	-ETS GAST CASE CAL HEERS OF PLUSAGEMENT PERCTIL SAME HABITAT IS OTHENT IS IN PO	LIVESO, A - ETS GENE CONFITTION ON ETS GENE PARTIATIONS ON ETS GENE PARTIATION ON ETS GENE PARTIATION ON ETS GENE PARTIATION ON ETS GENE HABITATION ON ETS GENE HABITATION ON ETS GENE HABITATION ON ETS ETS ETS GENE HABITATION ON ETS	AT		ESTACLISH CRAZHOF RESTRICTION ILICHE FRYSTOCOCCAL PLANT RECI THOREE FREENT MANAGEMENT TO BE IMPROVE HARITAT BY IMPROVING ON REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION I	-ESTALLIS CARACTUCES TO REPUTE COMPETITION -ESTALLIS ENGLIS CASTICES TO REPUTE COMPETITION -ESTALLIS ENGLIS CASTICES TO REPUTE -CHANGE FREELY HANDGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT - INFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIESREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				1 5 6 1 2 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4						
GEAZIMS SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 4-1 10-31	10-31	**	ESTIMATED STOCKTRG LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 5,796.0 5,796.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 5,796.0					
KEMARKS			DCER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0000				9 9 8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1	
PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE			8 1 6 7 6 6 1 1 1 1							
		į	i i	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	c o	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AURS
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 4-	4-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0	0.012,41	MILES UP PERCE; # OF TROUGHS; WILES OF PIECTINE:	5 PC	. <sub>64</sub> 82	2,429	895 2,233
REMARKS 10 PASTURE			DEEN.	85.9	86.9	OF WELLS:	} '	BD 2007	18,088	3,551
			ANTELOPE: Horses;	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; REGERVOIRS; CATCHMENIS;	00 M O	S S	3,705	712
PLANKING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: H			, , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2				
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	4-1 10-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LUNG TERM 5,795.0 5,794.0	CKING LEVELS LUNG TERM 5,796.0	FACILITIES WITES OF FERCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
			SHELP: DEER:	1,470.2	2,371.0	# UP INCOUNTS. HILES OF PIFELINE:	0.0	æ	1,700	340
REMARKS 8 PASTURE			ELK: ANTELOPE: HOESES:	6.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	# UF MILLS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVUINE; CATCHAENTS;	-0000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHFFP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 2,079.4 2,079.4 0.0	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 2,079.6 0,0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMANNS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HOGSES:	1,470.2 86.9 0.0	2,371.0 779.0 0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE;  OF USLLS;  OF SYRINGS;  OF CATTLEGUARDS;  RESCRUDIAS;  CATCHRENIS;	0,4000		1,700	340

									######################################	WE CLOCKED
######################################	SUPERIED AUDSE!	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	7. 0.5. <u>4</u>	:- :::	HEND CESTS TO BEEN TO BE HENDER HENDE	FEESTH HANGEMENT FEATURES OF PROVIDED FOR————————————————————————————————————	R- INE HABITAT		IE-CONT LINGSONN DISTRIBUTION THERE E HYSTOLOGICAL PLANT MEDS ARE METCHANGE FRESENT MANAGERENT TO BENETT BIG INFROVE HABITAL BY INPROVING QUALITY OF UNITEDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVI	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 10-16 4-30 11-6	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG FERM 395.0 355.0	KING LEVELS LONG FERN 355.0					
REMAKKS			SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AHTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	514.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	514.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE			 	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	XING LEVELS				TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-16 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 395.0 514.0	LONG 1ERM 1,029.0 1,390.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: WITES OF PIPELINE:	12.5 3	TYPE BB BD		AUMS 100 247
B FEMARKS 3-4 PASTURE			DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	0:0 0:0	0.0	# OF WELLS! # OF SERINS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS! CATCHESUS:	0770	ro Po	1,635 327 8,452 1,691	127
PLAVNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	Ü				2				
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	JNAL SEASON:	10-16 4-30 11-6	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 395.0 395.0 514.0	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 395.0 514.0		000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMANS			DEER: ELX: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	124.0 0.0 0.0	200.0	HILES OF PIPELINE; 4 OF WELLS; 4 OF SFRINGS; KESEFYOINS; CATCHEWIS;	00000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE						c				
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	AL SEASON:	10-16 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STUCKLING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 11.0 9.6 42.0 42.0	UCNING LEVELS LONG TERM 9.6 42.0 200.0	FACILITIES  HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS!  HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.00	. α λ 1	TREATMENTS ACRES ACRES	AUMS 0
KERORKS			ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0.0	000	# OF WELLS: # OF STAINDS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHAENIS:	0 0 <b>0 0 0</b>			

Comparison   Com	ORJECTIVES  ***********************************		TITES  7.0 TYPE ACRES AUMS  0 B 60.4 121  2 BD 11,038 2,208  0 CPRC 1,565 313  0	TIES 0.0 TYPE ACRES AUMS  E: 0.0  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TIES 7.6 TYPE ACRES AUMS 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1
EASONAL SEASON: 11-1 4-30 CORSENS SEASON: 11-1 3-30 CORSENS SEASON: 11-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-	IIT: BEAVER PROBLEMS/COMPLICTS ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAM ACTIVE EXCESSIVE SOIL EPOSION IS OCCUREINS—FINSION SOIL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT 562 OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK		HILES OF F # OF TROUGHES OF F # OF VELLS # OF SPRIN # OF CATTI RESERVOINS	HILES OF I HILES OF B HILES OF B # OF UELLE # OF SFRIP # OF CATH RESHEUSINS	MILES OF F H OF TROUD MILES OF F H OF SPRIN P OF SPRIN
EASONAL SEASON: 1  TOTAL PIEF ACTIVE FRE ACTIVE FRE ACTIVE FRE BASONAL SEASON: 1  SEASONAL SEASON: 1  SEASONAL SEASON: 1  SEASONAL SEASON: 1  SEASONAL SEASON: 1	6120 SITUATION				
	ALLOTHENT Total Pief Active Fre Susherheld	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOHAL SEASON: 11-1 4  REPARKS		-	

	◆ 1.0 s	高に増しい (する)			100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100			36.ECT1:ES		
CLUE SESSON, CATLE SECTA OF USE: 5-1 8-15 11-1 12-15 CRAZIAG SYSTEM; PEFERRED ROTATION ALEMAGE ACT USE; 567.0	TOTAL PASS ACTIVE FRE Suspended		<b>0</b> 089 089	ESTIMATED CAMOTTY IS LESS THAN A LIFEGER LIVESTOON DISTRIBUTION—LIVESTOON FEB COMMETTED OF PHATES ARE 45% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVES 66% OF PIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR 66% OF PIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR 100 PIG GAME HABITAT IS PIG GAME HABITAT IS PIG GAME HABITAT IS PIG GAME HABITAT IS PIG GAME P	ACTY IS LESSON BOOKE DAFEN NEEDS OF PLENT IS IN POTE HABITAL I.	TREGGER LIVESTOCK LISTS THAN ACTIVE FREFERINGE				ON E. COMPETITION HET ENVING KEY SPECIES OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSIEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON: 5-1 8-15 11-1 12-15		••	ST001	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 689.0					
REPARKS			DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE			1	2 5 5 7 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8						
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			THENTS	
GENZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1 1	6-1 11-15	CATTLE:	0.083	1,169.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYFE PR	•	
			DEER:	189.9	189.9	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.	盘		
REMARKS 4 PASTURE			ELK: Antelope:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS:	m 0	វ ខ ខ		
			HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATILEGUARDS: RESTRUCTES:	0 7	Ē !	i	
				9	1 1 1 1 1	CATCHHENTS:	0			
PLATINING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I					٥				
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS	221111262				
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1	6-1 11-15	CATTLES	384.0	814.0	MILES OF FEHCE:	0.0	TYPE	TPEATHENTS ACKES AUMS	
			SHCEP: DEER:	189.9	422.0	* OF TRACORDS. MILES OF PIPELINE:	1.0	Ç.	776	
REMARKS 4 PASTURE			ELK: Antelope:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	0	283	269 54	
			HORSES:	0.0	0.0	* OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHEMIS:	0 - 0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				1		
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM		,		TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TEQUSMS:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES AUMS	
REMAPKS			DEER; ELN; AXTELOPE; HORSE <b>S</b> :	189.9 0.0 0.0	422.0 0.0 0.0	HILES OF PIFELINE;  4 OF SELUS;  5 OF SERINGS;  6 OF CATILECUARDS;  6 GESERVOIKS;	0.4004			
						CATCHMENTS:	0			

ALLOTHENT HAME: LEE SPRING CLASS OF STOOK: CATLE	LEE SPRING	ALLOTHENT AVMRER: CJEKENT TOTAL FREFERENCE:	HUMBER: 6110 CJRKENT SITUATION	PLAHNING UNIT: REAVER FR 17245 ESTIMALI	FRORLEM FRORLEM ESTIMATED CAL	BEAVER FRORLENS/CONFLICTS SSTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN A HEROPER I THESTOPEN INSTEREMENTANDA	BEAVER FRORLENS/COMPLICTS ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE		OBJECTIVES	E AUTHORIZED USE	FECTIVES
SON OF USE!	SEATON OF USE: 3-1 4-30 6-16 2-28 GEAZENS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONNL AVERAGE ACT USE: 633.0	ACTIVE PRETERENCE: SUSPEMBED HOMUSE:	ITERENCE! Homuse;	1,245 0	THESTOCK -B PHYSTOLESTCA PRESENT HANA 67% OF ALLOTT	TOTULA TISTA.  JG GAME COMPE L MEETS OF PL GEMENT FRACTI MENT IS IN PC	THE FORT A LIVESTICA FISHING OF BIG CARE HASHAT——————————————————————————————————	11AT	0.03/41 0.03/41 0.03/41 0.03/41		INFONCE LIVESTORE DESPIRATIONESTANLISH GEAZING FRACTICES TO RETUGE COMPETITION
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	NATIVE								1		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 3	SEASON: 3-1 4-30 6-16 2-28	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,245,0 1,245,0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,245.0					
REMARKS				DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0000	0.000					
PROBUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE	4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			9 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERH	CKING LEVELS LONG TERH	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	1,245.0	4,040.0	MILES OF FEMCE:	3.0	TYPE PD	ACKES 4,452	AUMS 837
REMARKS				DEER:	622.0		MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	CRBC	11,075	2,375
				ANTELOPE:	0.0	000	# OF SPRINGS:	7 0	ī, s	48/ 211	76 106
				HORSE <b>S:</b>	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESENVOIRS: CATCHAENTS:	070			
PLANJING ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE	CATEGORY:			; ; ; ; ; ;		***************************************			***************************************	
GRAZING SYSTEH!	REST ROTATION	SEASON;	6-1 10-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 625.0 1,249.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; # OF TEOLIGIAS.	9.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS -4 PASTURE	JRE			DEER:	622.0		HILES OF PIPELINE:	9.0	BD	266	- 8
				ANTELOPE: Horses:	0.00	000	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTAS: CATCHMENTS:	, o o v o	CBC	596 1,460	119 292
PRITECTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	\$   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-15		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 250.4		FACILITIES OF FENCE;	3.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AUMS
31 (2) (3) (4) (5) (4) (5) (4) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6	<b>8</b> 4			SHEEK'S DEEK'S ELK'S ANTELOPES	622.0 0.0 0.0	0.00	# OF INCICENS: # OF VELLS: # OF VELLS: # OF SENINGS:	0 0 7 0	283	1,460	292
				::	••		15336: 537. 53. 5	0 г			

		F.1		\$11179-11 5e3755aa			OPJECTIVES		
CLESS OF STOCKE CATILE SECOND OF USES 5-1 6-20 1-19 3-31 CFACING SYSTEMS CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVENUE 66 ACT USES	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PRIFERENCE: SUSPENDED NOMUSE:	472 315 157	LTVESTOCK - ET. PHYSTOLOGICAL FRESCHT KANNOL	S GIME COMFE PEEUS OF PL EMENT PRACTI	LIVESTOCK -PIG GAME COMPELITION ON RIG GAME HAPITAT	TAT	ESTARLIY TREUSE   CHARGE	SH GFAZING PRACIT PHYSIQLOGICAL PLA FRESENT MANAGEHFIN	ESTARLISH CFAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION - INCUSE PHYSICUGGICAL PLANT NEEDS AFE NET CHANGE PRESENT MANAGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GANE HABITAT
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE									
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASOH: 5-1 6-20 1-19 3-31		ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 315.0 315.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 315.0 0.0					
PEH-PAKS		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000			1 0 2 2 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE									
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASOW: 5-1 6-20	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 315.0 470.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 470.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	1.5	TYPE BD	TREATMENTS ACRES 4	AUMS 1
PEMAFKS		DEER:	23.0	23.0	# OF WELLS:	, o, o,	CBBC	188 1,723	38 431
		ANTELOPE: HORSES:	o <b>o</b>	0.0	# DF STATEGUARDS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHERTS:	<b>&gt;~ </b>			
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I				<u>`</u>				
GEAZIHG SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON!	ON SEASON: 5-1 6-20	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 299.0 346.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERH 346.0		1.5	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS
REMARKS		DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	23.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	MILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SECRIOS; # OF CATILEDARDS; RECEPPOTES; CATORECHIS;	0.00 00			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON: 7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKN LONG TERN 299.0 295.9 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 295.9 0.0		1. 0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
REMSFAS		VELN: ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	0.0	0.00	# OF SELUCION OF COLUMN OF COLUMN OF SPERMS; # OF CATFLEGUARDS; RESERVOIFS; CATCHHENTS;	00000			

PLANNING UNIT: PEAVER PROBLEKS/CORFLICTS 225 FHYSTOLOGICAL NEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERM CATLE: 150.0 150.0 SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 WILD HORSES: 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS   SHORT TERM   LONG TERM   FACILITIES   TYPE   ACRES   AUMS	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHIEP: 0.0 0.0 # OF TREVENS; 0.0  ELK: 0.0 0.0 # OF STRINGS; 0  HORSES: 0.0 0.0 # OF CATILEGUARDS; 0  RESERVOIRS: 0.0 FACILITIES  CATCHINE OF OF CATILEGUARDS; 0  RESERVOIRS: 0.0 0.0 # OF CATILEGUARDS; 0	ESTIMATED STOCKTHG LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHERP: 216.0 212.9 HILES DF FRACE: 1.5 TYPE ACRES AUMS DEER: 12.0 19.0 HILES OF PIPELIME: 1.0 0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 4 OF UTLLS: 0 4NTELOTE: 0.0 0.0 4 OF UTLLS: 0
PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER PROBLEMS/C 225 LIVESTOCK - BIG 150 FRESENT HAMAGEN 75 46% DF BIG GANE	E:			
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 6113 CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	SEASON: 6-1 10-31 C	SEASON: 6-1 10-31 E. S.	/; H 6-1 10-31	SEASON: 7-1 9-30 CA SHI
ALLOTHENT NAME: LOWE CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEACHS OF UPE: 6-1 10-31 GFAZIN: SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SI AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTIMOUS SEASONAL SE  FEHARKS	PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REFERRED SEE  REMARKS	PLAMING ALTERNATIVE CATEGOR GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON; KEMIRAS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  SEAS

STATE   STAT						100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Stabiled British was		S) 11 9 F1	JETTJES PAKAMER AUTHOPIZED USE WITH FROMUCTION	WITH FROPUCTION
Content   Cont	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTS CONTRACTOR CONTRACTS SENSONAL AVENALE ACT USE:		135,000 137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,137,	1,45 <u>1</u> 1,696 397	FFESENT ROWS 23% OF RIG G 96% OF ALLOW	REETS OF THE CHEMI PROCTICE WAS HABITAL IS	ATS ALE NOT PROVITOR ES ES CONFLICT NITH BIG O IN POOR CONDITION R LIVESTOCK CONDITION-	OKAME HABITAT	INCURE CHAIGE IMPROV	E FHYSTOLOGICAL PL PRESENT BANGGEF DE HABITAT BY INFR AREA IN POOR CON	ANT NEEDS AKE NET NY TO BENEFTY BIG GAME HABIT JOUTHG QUALITY OF KEY SPECIFE BITTON BY INFROVING KEY SYEC
THOMOS SCHOOL   10-14 + 30   CATUE   1-09-16	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				FSTIMALED STO	CKTRG LEVELS	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #				
CATION   C	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SERSONAL		10-16 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TEKN 1,095.0	LOHG TERM					
ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS  FERTINATED STOCKING LEVELS  FOR STOCKING LEVELS  FERTINATED STOCKING LEVELS  FOR	REMOTIS			NEER: ELK; ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0.000					
STINNED STOCKHOUT UPLAS   FACILITIES   FAC	FROGUCTION ALTERNATIVE	8 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 8									
SEEPH   1,095.0   2,164.0   4 (0 TRDUSS)   2   8   7,329   1		*#007433	10-11 4-10	CATTIF	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 0.0		FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.8	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
ELICIT   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   1.1531   2   510   1.5553   1.5	UNHELMU SISTEM. KEST KUTHLIUM	SENOGR.		SHEEP: DEER:	1,096.0		NOF TROUGHS!	7 0 0	<u>.</u> 2 (	223 7,329	45 1,470
FRESTROITES   FOUNDATION   FRESTROITES   FOUNDATION   FRESTROITES   FACILITIES	REMARKS 3 FASTURE			ELK: ANTELOFE:	000		F OF WILLS:	n o e	g :	66.4	310
CATEGOKY: I				HOKSES:	0		OF CHITCEUGHADS. RESERVOIRS: CATCHNEATS:	000	8 9 1 1 2 4 4 8 8		
SEASON: 10-16 4-30   CATTLE: 0.0 0.0   MILES OF FENCE: 8.0   TYPE ACRES ACRE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY					;				
10M SEASUM: 10-10 4-30   CHILE:   10-10 4-			;		ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	c a		TREATHENTS	•
ELKI, 0.0 0.0 # OF WILLS! 2  HURSES: 0.0 0.0 # OF WILLS! 2  HURSES: 0.0 0.0 # OF WILLS! 0  REVERYINGS: 0  REVERYINGS: 0  REVERYINGS: 0  REVERYINGS: 0  CATCLIFIES 0  REVERYINGS: 0  CATCLIFIES 0  REVERYINGS: 0  HURSES: 0.0 # OF WILLS  TREATHENTS  T		SEASON:	10-16 4-30	CATILES SUSEP:	359.0	474.0	A OF TROUGHS:	2 0	TYPE	ACRES	AURS
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHEEP: 359,0 356,9 \$ 0F FREUSHS: 2  TREATMENTS  SHEEP: 359,0 \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	REMARKS 3 PASTURE BY HERDING	,		IPER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HURSES;	0.0	000	# OF WELLS: # OF SETMGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCINENTS:	, 0000			
REST ROTATION   SEASON: 12-13-1   CATTLE: 0.0   O.0   HILES OF FEWCE: 0.0   TYPE   AGRES	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	1 1 1 1 1									
DEER: 96.7 156.0 HILES OF PIPELINE:		SEASON:	12-1 3-1	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED ST SHORT TERM 0.0 359.0	OCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 355.9	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	
	KEMORKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	96.7 0.0 0.0 0.0	156.0	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS; # OF SERINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: NESERVOIRS:	o, n o o o			

13-544   ESTIMATED CAMPAINT IS LESS HAND ACTION FFEFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF		ALLOTHENT WHE:	MINERAL RANGE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT	NUMBER: 6107 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	r: BEAVER Prople	JER PROPLEMSZCONFLICTS			23111731 80		
CENTING STSTEM RETAINED   CENTING STSTEM ST		CLARS OF CTOCK! CFCCH OF NEE! GFCCHOS SYSTEM! AVERRAGE ACT USE!	1	TOTAL FREF ACTIVE FRE SUGFENIED	ESENCE; Ference; Honuse;	., .	ESTIMATED C EXCESSIVE S LIVESTOCK PHYSIGLOGIC FFCCST DAN 50X OF PTS	MACTIV IS LE 011 ES0310M I BIG GANE UCHN AL METUS OF P GGNEUT FISACI GANE MAETIAT THENT IS IM P	SS THAM ACTIVE FEFFFFY S OFPUSCHS:	CE		F AUTHORIZEN UTE SUS EY TALBERGI SUS US AZING FRAC FRESCHT MANAGEL FRESCHT MANAGEL E HABITAT BY INS	MITH FROMUCTION  OF STOLEN GROUND COVER  THESE TO RETWEE CHEETITION  LAMI WERS ARE HET  ENT TO REWEIT RIG GAME HAPITAT  KOUND OMLITTON  MAINTAIN DE MAINTAIN OF REY SPECIES
STINATIO STEPS   SEASON   S-110-15   STINATIO STOCKING LETGES   SOUTH   STINATION   STIN		NO ACTION ALTERN	ATIVE				1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4					The Art Feels Co	WILLIAM BI INFOVING NET SPELLES
FERTING   FERTING   FERTING   FOR   FERTING		GEAZING SYSTEM:		SEÁSON: 5	-1 10-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STA SHORT TERM 13,541,0	OCKING LEVELS LONG TERN 13,541.0					
FEMANS   F		REMORNS				DEER: ELK: AHTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000					
CACING SYSTEM   REST ROTATION   SEASON:   4-1 10-15   CATILLE:   STOCKING LEVELS   FROLLITIES   STOCKING LEVELS   FROLLITIES   STOCKING LEVELS   STOCKING		PRODUCTION ALTERI	MATIVE		1		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #						
FEMANS				į			ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	DEKING LEVELS LONG TERM				TREATMENTS	
FEMANIS	R			SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	13,541.0	20,325.0	MILES OF FENCE;	0.0	TYPE B	ACRES 6,543	ALMS 1,261
TABLEMENT   TABLES   CATTLES   CAT	2-2.					DEEK: ELK: ANTELOGE:	2,176.1	2,176.1	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	0.0	E E E	2,002 21,490	400 4.258
CATEGORY: I	18					HORSES:	0.0	0.0	* UP STRIACS; † OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHMENTS;	0000	CBC CBC S	14,537 7,885 19,886 707	2,578 3,979 141
SEASON: 5-1 10-15   CATILE: 5,904.0   FIRM   FACILITIES   SIGN TECH   FACILITIES   SEASON: 5-1 10-15   CATILE: 2,1764.1   3,510.0   HILS: 0.7 PFELLING: 0.0   PID   ECH   1,004   FACILITIES   FACILITIES   SEASON: 6-1 10-15   CATILE: 2,362.4   MILES OF FENCE: 3.0   TYPE   ACRES   FACILITIES   SHORT TECH   LONG TECH   TAGE   FACILITIES   SHORT TECH   LONG TECH   TAGE   FACILITIES   CATILE: 2,362.4   MILES OF PERLING: 0.0   FACILITIES   CATILE: 0.0   FACIL		FLAHFING ALTERNAT	4 6 8 6 8 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	CATEGORY:	I								
PEER: 2,178,1 3,510,0 HILES UF PIPELINE: 0.0 PR 2,418		GRAZINP SYSTEM:		SEASON:	5-1 10-15	CATTLE; SHEEP;	ESTINATED STO SHORT TERM 5,906.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 9,406.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS:	0 °	TIPE	TEEATMENTS ACRES	AUNS
SEASON: 6-1 10-15 CATTLE: 2.732.4 2.736.2.4 MILES OF PRELIMES  SEASON: 6-1 10-15 CATTLE: 2.732.4 2.736.2.4 MILES OF FENCE: 3.0 TYPE ACRES A DEER: 0.0 # OF IRCURS.S. 0  ELK: 0.0 # OF IRCURS.S. 0  4.7 ELDE: 2.776.1 3.510.0 MILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0  4.7 ELDE: 2.726.1 3.510.0 MILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0  4.7 ELDE: 0.0 0.0 # OF WELLS: 0.0		REMARKS COMBINE	W/FOUR HILE			DEER: ELK! Antelope: Horsfs:	2,176.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	3,510,0	MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF SFRINGS;		PD PURN CRRC	250	 484 50 50
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS   FACILITIES   TREATMENTS							3	5	* OF CHITCHONDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHESTIS;	- 0 0	CBC Pn	1,530	306 813
SEASON: 6-1 10-15 CATILE: 2,332.4 LOUG TERH FACILITIES SHEEP: 0.0 + 0F IRGUGHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES SHEEP: 0.0 + 0F IRGUGHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES DEER: 2,176.1 3,510.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 TYPE ELK: 0.0 0.0 + 0F IRGUGHS; 0 TYPE CVTCOPE: 0.0 0.0 + 0F IRGUGHS; 0 TYPE CVT		PROTECTION ALTERN	ATIVE			1 1 1 1 1 1				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
DEER: 2,176.1 3,510.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0		GRAZING SYSTEM:		SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOR SHORT TERM 2,352,4		FACILITIES WILES OF FENCE:	3,0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	SHAR
						DEER! ELK! AVTELOPE! ADVIET	2,176.1 0.0 0.0 0.0		OF ENGLASS:  FOR WELLS:  FOR SETTINGS:  FOR STANCES:	0000			0

										ŧ
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	NG LEVELS						
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLE:	SHORT TERM LI	LONG TERM						
REMARAS		DEER! ELK: ANTELOPE; VILD HORSES!	0.000	0.000						1
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
מיייניים מיייניים	• ROS OS OS	CATTLES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEMCE:	0.0		PERMIT		
GRAZING STSTEM:	3EH30H.	SHEEP:	1 14	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: WILES OF PTPELINE:	• • •	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS	
REMARKS		ELK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000		# OF WELLS: # OF SPEINES: # OF CATHEGUARDS:	0000	!	1		
					KESENOUNS: CATCHENNIS:	• •				ı
FLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: _				٥					
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	TING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLE		-	MILES OF FENCE:	000		OTHURNTANDA		
		DEER:	0.4	71.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	TYFE	ACRES	AUMS	
REMARKS		ANTELOPE:	0:0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS:	0 '		ļ	!	
		HORSES;	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHACHTS:	000				1
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			COTTRACTO CTOCKING   EUSI G	אזאפ ובוובו פ						
			SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES	•				
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLES	ō,0	<u>د</u> د	MILES OF FENCE:	9.5		TOCATACUTE		
		SHELF	44.0	71.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0:0	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS	
0 0 0 0 0		ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	•	1	1	•	
ALIMAN S		ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATLEGUARDS:	• •				
		uono <b>co</b>	<b>:</b>	ļ	RESERVOTRS: CATCHNENTS:	<b>0 0</b>				

Ę.

11

CENSISTE STATE

ALLOTIENT HUMBER: 6101 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER CURRENT SITUATION FROBLENS/COMFLICTS 08.2ETIVES	TOTAL FREFERENCE; 5,070 EXCESSIVE SOIL EPOLICY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE: 3,345 EXCESSIVE SOIL EPOLICY IS SOCIETY INC. 1,725 LIVESTOCK SISTALLITITION ON BIG CAME INDITATE———————————————————————————————————			SHORT TERM	CATEGORY: I	### FACILITIES  SHORT TEPM LONG TERM  SHEEF: 0.0 \$ TRENTER: 0.0 TYPE ACRES  SHEEF: 0.0 \$ TRENTER: 0.0 BD 1.744  ELX: 0.0 \$ TRENTHES: 0 CBC 3.109  ANTELOFE: 0.0 \$ TRENTES: 0 CBC 3.109  HORSES: 0.0 \$ TRENTES: 0 CBC 3.109  FEEEFWORKS: 0 CBC 3.109	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERN LONG TERN FACILITIES  SHEEP; 0.0 # OF TROUGHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES AUMS  SHEEP; 0.0 # OF TROUGHS; 0.0 0  IGER; 399.0 644.0 MILES OF PIPELINE; 0.0 0  ELK; 0.0 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0.0 0  SATELES: 3.0 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 0  SATELES: 3.0 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 0
- NOI	TOTAL FREFERENCE; ACTIVE PALFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;	00,12,0		6-1 10-15	CATEGORY: I	5-1 10-15	4-1 10-1 <b>5</b>
ALLOTHENT HAME: MINERSVILLE 1	CLESS OF STOCK: CATTLE SECTION OF USE: 4-16 10-15 OFAZION SYSTEM: DEFERRED AVERAGE ACT USE: 3,000.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  PEMARKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  - S - REMARKS - C	PLANING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON; Remarks combine with stewart	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION

E	SUSPENDED NONUSE!	1,7,8 721 927	AND THE TELE TO THE TELE TELE TELE TELE TELE TELE TELE	TER LITESTON TESTINE SOCIETY OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CAME CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SOCIE	PRINCE LISSUS TESTICION LISSUS RELIGIONALE LISSUS TESTICION ON BIG GARE HABITAT——————————————————————————————————	A1	14650'E E16RU I	IMFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION ESTARLISH GRAZING FRACTICES 10 IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING 01	IMFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION ESTARLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION IMPROVE HARITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMAKKS	SEASON: 5-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: IRER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 781.0 781.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 781.0  0.0 0.0					
FROUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSIEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  - BEHARKS	SEASON: 6-1 10-15	S CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 781.0 4.869.0 0.0 418.0 418.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROYGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS; # OF GATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOINS; CATCHYENIS;	d	TYPE BB BB CSBC CSBC	TREATHENTS ACRES 6,196 3,963 4,977 922 3,801	AUNS 1,240 793 995 231 760
FLAMING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REMARKS	CATEGORY: I SEASON: 5-1 10-15	-15 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTINATED STOCKINS LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 850.0 1,090.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,090.0 0.0 674.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  WILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:  MILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  CRESEKOURS:  CATCHEGUARDS:		1YPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS	SEASON: 6-30 10-15	O-15 CATTLE: SHEFF: DEEK! ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 340.0 0.0 418.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 340.0 340.0 0.0 674.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; H OF TROUGHS; HILES OF FIPELINE; H OF SPRINGS; R OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHEWATS;	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0

ALLOTHENT NAME: MINERSVILLE	: MINERSVILLE 3	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT (	NUMBER: 6103 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	BEA	VER Proplens/conflicts			ORJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLESS SEACON OF UCE: 5-1 12-31 GS-2145 SYSTEM: DEFEKED AVEGAGE HOT UCE:	. CATILE,SHEP 5-1 12-31 5-10 6-25 1. DEFERRED 1,809.0	TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	KENCE! ERICE: Omuse:	2,020 1,936 84	THEFTER LIVESTOCK PISTRIBUTION—— LIVESTOCK - EIS CACE COMETITION OF FRICTION CONTENT PERCETITION OF FREETI PANAGEREN FRACTICES CORE 23X OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVEST 34X OF EIG GAME HABITAL IS IN POOR	ESTOCK PLOTED IN CARC CONFE IN MEEDS OF 91 ICHENT PEACT ICHT IS IN PO WE HABITAT I	THEFFER LIVESTOCK PLOTPITUTION ON BIS GARCHINGLIAT.  LIVESTOCK - FLIS CARC CONFETTITION ON BIS GARCHINGLIAT.  FRECIEL ANAGEMENT FEACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GARCHARITAT-  23X OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONSTITION——————————————————————————————————	7AT	53T68LJ 1 INGURE F CHANCE F 	-INFEQUE LIVESTOCK DISTFIBUTIONESTASI IN GEAZING FIACITICES TOINSPER FPFSTOLOGICAL FLANT NEECHANCE FEESENT HONGENERT TO PECHUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITIONINFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING O	ENFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTONESTANLIN SKAZING FLACITEES TO REDUCE COMPETITIONINGURE FY ESTOLOGICAL FLAVIT NEEDS ARE NETCHANCE FFEEDIT NAMBGENENT TO PENEFIT PIG GONE PARTIATEGUGE AREA IN POOR COMPITION BY INFROVING KEY SELSIESINFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	NATIVE	8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
SPAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON: 5-	SEASON: 5-1 12-31 5-10 6-25	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LOWS TERM 1,801.0 1,801.0 134.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,801.0					
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RAATIVE	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			; 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: : : : :					
GEAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-31		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 17801.0 6,239.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 6,239.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	3.0	TYPE	ITHENTS	AUNS
Ŗ. <b>-</b>				SHEEP: DEER:	134.0	418.0	# OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE;	. o.	B H		2,388 45
2.22				ELK: Antelope; Horses;	000	0.00	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVATES:	000	RO CRRC PO	788 2,509 4,839	158 503 968 
		1					CATCHENTS:	0			
PLANAING ALTERNATIVE	(ATIVE	CATEGORY:	×								
GRAZING SYSTEM;	DEFERRED	SEASON:	5-1 12-31 5-10 6-2CATTLE: SHEEF:		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,801.0 1,801.0 134.0 134.6	XING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,801.0 134.0	FACTLITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMAINS				DEER: ELK: Antelope; Horses:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; PEEERVOINS; CATCHHEITS;	00000 0		l	1
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ENATIVE		1								
GRAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	02-6 02-9	••	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 2,461.0 2,436.1 134.0 134.0	2,436.1 2,436.1 134.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
374,400,63324 375,550 355,552	3.774 C.			DEERS ELKS ANTOLOGY ANTOLOGY	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.00	MILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF SERVICE:  # OF SERVICE:  # TO SERVICE:  #	0000			

۲	3	
۲		
:	•	
ı	٠	
v	ų	
•	'n	

24 (175 1700 14775 5273 (2400 1701 12-1 5-3) GPADAS SCREM INFERRED AVERSE 60T USE:	1112 PCE ACTIVE FA SUSPENDED	ACTIVE FAREERERS SUSPENDED NOWUSE!	2,23 1,488 738	FRICENT NAMAGENT IS IN 37% OF ALCIMENT IS IN	11. 12.48.1 11. 11.15.1 11. 10. 11.15.1 11. 10. 11. 10.10 11. 11. 10.10	FHISTOCONCRA NEINS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR————————————————————————————————————	IS- Ine Habitat-	39.6.7.753 145.8046 13808.6. P	**************************************	FETTES  FACTOR ACTIVITIES WES WITH FESTIVATION  INSTRUCT LINESTOCK TOTAL NEEDS ARE NET  CHAMIGE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO PENETT BIG GAME MARITAT  CHAMIGE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
ND ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REDAKKS	SEASON:	SEASON: 12-1 5-31	CATILE: SHEP; PER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,489.0 1,485.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	(ING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,486.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  C. REMARKS	N SEASON:	11-1 4-30	CATLE: SHEP: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TEKN 1,488.0 1,415.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENUE: # OF TROUGHS: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEDHARDS: RESERVUIRS: CATILEDHARDS:	ν. α. ο. ο α. α. ο. ο. ο. α. α. α. ο. ο. α.	17PE 80 90 	TREATHENTS ACKES 1,343 544	AUNS 268 109
PLANHTHG ALTERNATIVE GRAZIHG SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS 3 PASTURE	CATEGORY;	Y: I	CATTLE: SHEEP: TREER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 1,038.0 1,769.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LONG TEVELS LONG TERH 1,769.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFPINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; FESSENUDIRS; GATCHERIS;	N. 0. 0. 0 0 H H O	TYPE 80 PD	TREATHENTS ACRES 1743 381	AUNS 268 76
FROIECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION FENSENS	SEASON:	12-1 3-1	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKH LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	DOCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,038.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS;  MILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS;  # OF GFRINGS;  R OF GFRINGS;  RESERVOIRS;  CAICHAENTS;	N, 0000 = = 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS O

OS PLANNING UNIT; REAVER Problems/conflicts objectives	2,506 LIVESTOCK - FIG. GARE CORRESTITION OR BIG. GARE MARITAL————————————————————————————————————	ESTIXATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LING TERM CATTLE: 2,301.0 2,301.0 SHEEP: 0.0 DEER: 0.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 WILD HORSES: 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHEEP: 2,301.0 2,602.0 MILES OF FEMCE: 3,5 TYPE ACRES AUNS  SHEEP: 0.0 \$ OF TROUGHS; 1, B 1,669 307  PEER: 116.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0,0 RB 1,162 233  ELK: 0.0 0.0 \$ OF FELINGS; 0 CRRC 3,540 708  ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 \$ OF SETINGS; 0 PD 2,126 425  RESF-VOIRS; 2  CATCHEGUARDS; 0 PD 2,126 425  CATCHEGUARDS; 0 PD 2,126 425	ESTIMATED STDCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACTLITIES  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACTLITIES  SHEEP; 0.0 0.0 # OF TRAINES; 1 1 15.0 4.00  ELK; 0.0 0.0 # OF FIPLINE; 0.0 PD 1,500 300  AMPELOPE; 0.0 0.0 # OF CATTLEGURDS; 0 14.500 300  HORSES; 0.0 0.0 # OF CATTLEGURDS; 0 CATCH-SHIPS; 0 CATCH-SH	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHEEP: 0.0 2.176.0 HILES OF FENCE: 3.5 TYPE ACRES AUMS  SHEEP: 0.0 10.0 # OF TROUGHS: 1 0.0  DEER: 116.0 187.0 HILES OF PPELINE: 0.0  ELK: 0.0 0.0 # OF SPRINGS: 0  ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 # OF SPRINGS: 0
ANNING UNIT: REAVER PROWLEHS/CONFLIC		.E:			; ; ;
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 6105 PI Curkent stematon	TOTAL FRETERRUCE: ACTIVE FRETERRUCE: SUSPENDED NOMUSE:	SEASON: 4-16 10-15 C. S.	SEASON: 6-1 10-15 CZ	CATEGORY: 1 SEASON: 5-1 10-15 SP PE	SEASUM: 6-30 10-1 CA SH DE DE EL
ALLOTKENT NAME: MINERSVILLE 5	CLASS OF STOCKT CATTLE CCALEN SE UCET 4-16 10-15 GGAZLEG STSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL WVERNCE ACT USE: 21263.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	VE EST ROTATION	FLAXHING ALTERMATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION S  REMARKS DEFEREDAREST ROTATION	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SREAFAS

18-2 1-01 10-18-28 £13-42	TOTAL PROFESSIOES ADTIVE SABRESCOES	CALL SOLUTION OF THE STATE OF T	2,034	ESTT TES CAST LINES FREEENT MARKAGE	TEST CONTROLLES TEST CHARGES TEST CHARGES HE MANAGEREN PROCESS PET MANAGEREN PROCESS	FESTIVE CENTRY IS LESS TOWN ACTIVE PROFESSINGE	ME HABITAT	19.6011.858 (	ECTIVES	FALLYME AUTHANIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION FALLYME AUTHARDUCTION FALLYME AUTHARDUCTION FALLYME AUTHARDUCTION FALLYME AUTHARDUCTION FALLYME AUTHARDUCTION FALLYME AREA IN DOME CONDITION BY 14FROUND KEY SPECIES
GCALLYS SYSTEM! DEFERRED AVEFAGE ACT USE: 1.160.0	SUSFENZED KONUSE:	KUNUSE.	9/0	71% OF ALLUIM	ENI IS IN LOU	ל בולבאוטכא כטמענונטא				
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				COTTWATER STREKTING I FUELS	KTNG I FUFIS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON: 10-1 3-31	0-1 3-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 1,356.0	1,356.0					
REMFKS			DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0.0	0.000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
		, ,	• 5 • 11 • 6 •	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	4.5	TYPĒ	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
GEAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-1 5-31	CALITE: SHEEP: DEER:	0.0		# OF TROUGHS: WILES OF PIPELINE:	000	88 gg	1,265 334 1.086	158 67 136
 VENHRKS R-2.2			ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0		# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS:	004	786		1
25					į	RESERVOIRS: CATCLERATS:	00			
PLANATHS ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:					2				
NULLY DOLLARD	SEAGONS	10-1 3-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 837.0 1.149.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,149.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	8.4	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
GRAZING STSTEM: KEST KUTHILON	• HOCK JC		SHEEP: DEER:	0.0		# OF TENUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	000	<b>.</b>	814	102
REMARKS			ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0	0.00	# OF WELLS! # OF EPTIMOS: # OF CATTLESUARDS: RECERVOIRS: CATCHERS:	00 00	æ	334	67
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	4L SEASON:	12-1 3-1	CATTL <b>E:</b> Sheep!	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERN 837.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 837.0 837.0 0.0 0.0		4. N. 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES	AUMS 0
REM.PAS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:  4 OF WELLS:  4 OF SFRINGS:  5 OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOINS:	000m <b>0</b> 0			
						CAICHALNIS:	>			

ALLOTHENT MAHE: NORTH CREEK	REEK	ALLOTKENT NUMBER: CURRENT	NUMBER: 6108 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: BEAUER PR	: BEAVER PROBLEM	JER Propleys/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CL/SS OF STOCK: CATTLE SECTON OF USE: 5-10 7-19 CCL/LINS SYSTEM: DEFERRED AMERICE ACT USE:	.9 .D 1,492,0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPERIDED NORUSE;	FRENCE; Frence; Ronuse;	1,541 1,541 0	ESTINATED CA 55% OF ALLOT 60% OF ALLOT	SPACITY IS LE CHENT IS IN P PENT IS IN P	ESTIBATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREFEERCENCE 55% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION 60% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	MCE	EALANC REDUCE	E AUTHORIZED USE Jega in Poor CC Area in Poor CG	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE											
GFAZING SYSTEM: DEFEKRED	. 8	SEASON: 5-	5-10 7-19		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 1,541.0 1,541.0	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,541.0					
REHARKS				SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0.000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST R	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 7-19	EATHE!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES		7,00	TREATMENTS	VIIIV
				SHEEP: DEER:	349.0	349.0	MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE;	000		997 503	AUNS 217 101
S REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: HODESE:	0.00	000	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	000	RD CBBC	5,471	234 1,096
				10005E3	2	0	# UF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTRS; CATCHMENTS;	000	E   0	1,044	259
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:	<b>T</b>			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED		SEASONS	5-10 7-19		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,541.0 1,541.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # AF TENUGIG:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS	AUMS
REKARKS TREAT BO17				DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	349.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	_	HILES HILES FO FIPELINE: F OF VELLS: F OF SFRIGS; F OF CATLEGIAKOS; RESERVOIRS;	000000	CBC	2,040	804
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE								>			
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED		SEASON:	6-1 8-10		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEYELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 526.4 526.4 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
				DEEKS ELKS EVTETTE	349.0		# OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF GENINGS; # OF GENINGS;	0000	CBC	2,040	<b>0</b> 80 <b>♦</b>
								•• •			

SECTIVE SECTIVE CHILE SECTIVE USE 4-16 10-15 GEALMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOHML AVERAGE ACT USE: 745.0	TOTAL FREEE SACES ACTIVE FREFERENCES SUSFEMBED NONUSES	FERENCE!	1,182 1,182 0	# TTP E S : F : F : F : F : F : F : F : F : F :	POTENTIAL STREET	FIGURES TOFILES FHICK SELECTOR IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREEDRING FOR————————————————————————————————————		ODJECTIVESBALANCE A INSURE PH IHPROVE H	UTHORIZED USE N YSIOLOGICAL PLA ABITAT BY IMFHI EA IN POOR CONI	OBJECTIVES  OBJECTIVES  MITH PRODUCTION  INSURE PHYSIOLOGICSL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET  INSURE PHYSIOLOGICSL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET  INSURE HABITAT BY INFOUND QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES  MEDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES
HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	SEASON: 4-16 10-15	6 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,182.0 1,182.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,182.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZINS SYSIEN: REST ROTATION KENARKS	SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1.782.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 323.6 323.6 12.5 12.5 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES  WILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:  MILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF MELLS:  # OF CATILICADARIS:  RESERVOINE:  CATCHERIS:	o. o o o o o	TYPE BD CBBC	TREATHENTS ACKES 3.193 4.964 	AUNS 637 993
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REHARNS 3 PASTURE	CATEGORY:	5-20 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STI SHORT TERM 275.0 0.0 323.6 12.5 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 275.0 333.0 0.0 0.0 12.5 112.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF OFFILES: # OF OFFILES: CATCHMENTS: CATCHMENTS:	000000	TYPE	TKEATHENTS ACRES 	AUKS
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMISES	SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED S'SHORT TERM 110.0 0.0 323.4 12.5 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 110.0 110.0 0.0 0.0 323.6 522.0 12.5 112.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FEWE: # OF TROUBLS: HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF STRINGS; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS;	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES 	S AURS 0

RJECTIVES PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INCUSE PHYSIQUAGITAL FLANT MERGA ARE MEY	CHANGE PREEEN KANGENERY TO BENEFIT BIG CAME HABITAT REDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES					TREATHENTS	ACRES AUMS 260 43 368 61			TREATMENTS ACRES AUMS		TREATHENTS	ACRES AUMS 0
10						;	TYPE FB CBC			TYPE			14PE
E/ICE	G GAKE HABI DN					0.0	00000	>	0:0	00000	0	1.0	<b>9 9 9</b> 9 9 9 11
PEAVER PROBLEMS/COMPLICTS ESTIMATED CAPACITY 13 LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	FREJERY REMONDERS TO BE AND THE STOCK CONDITION		\$1: \$				* OF INDUDINS;  * OF PELLINE;  * OF WELLS;  * OF STRINGS;  * OF CATLEGIARDS;  * RESERVOIRS;  CATCHERIS;			# OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF KILLS; # OF SKRINGS; # OF CATILEGHARDS;	CATCH FATS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF PELLS;  # OF STRINGS;  # OF CATHEGUARDS;  # OF CATHEGUARDS;  # OF CATHEGUARDS;
PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS AATEU CAPACITY 15 LE CHOSTORY NEES OF THE CONTRACTORY OF THE CONTRACTO	ARACLMENT PR LOTHCHT IS IN		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TEKN 34.0 34.0	0.00	0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 34.0 113.0	0.0		DCKING LEVELS LONG TEKH 34.0	0.0 0.0 0.0		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 3.6	
T: BEAVER PROB ESTEMATED FRYSTOLOSS BRECEDIT WAS	59% OF ALI			00000		ESTINATED ST SHORT TERH 34.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TEKA 34.0 34.0	0.000		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS Short term long term 3.6 3.6 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER N PER 74 FIFTSION SA FIFTSION	<b>Q</b>		CATTLE:	SHEET; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;		CATTLE: Sheep:	DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;		CATTLE;	DEER; ELK; Anyelope; Horses;		ES CATTLE; SHEEP:	DEEK; ELK; Antelope; Korses;
ALLOTHENT NUMPER; 5006 CURNENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE;	VDED KONUSE:		: 8-1 9-30			8-1 9-30		J :	8-1 9-30			8-1 9-30	
		7 2 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	AL SEASON:			4AL SEASON;		CATEGORY:	YALSEASON:			SEASON:	
ALLOTHENT NAME: SEVIER CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 8-1 9-30 GRAZIMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS CEASONAM	CONTINUOUS SERSOR	RNATIVE	: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		RNATIVE	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;		TIVE	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;		ATIVE	DEFERRED	lu.
ALLOTHENT NAME: CLYSS OF STOSY: SERENY OF USE: 8 GNAZLMS SYSTEM:		NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS	FROEUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	R-2.28	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM;	REMARKS	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM; D	REMAINS 2 PASTURE

			STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	15.
			ALTERNATION OF THE THE TAXABLE STREETS STREET TO THE TRANSPORT OF THE PRODUCTION	RACE AUTHORIZED USE MITH PRODUCTION
to the state of the state of	The state of the s	ž:	THE STATE OF THE S	RENE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	554	THE STATE BARE CARESTITION ON BIG CAME HABITAT	AFLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION
S SEASONAL	SUSPENTED NONDES	0	FHYCHO GATCH HEFTS OF PLANTS SHE NOT PROVINCID FOR THEUKE PHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT MEEGS ARE HET	URE PHYSIOLDGICAL PLANT HEEUS ARE HET
A. EF B. E. ACT USE: 514.0			PRESENT MANAREMENT FRACTICES CONFLICT WITH ELG GAME HABITATCHANGE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO FENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT	NGE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO RENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT
			THE STATE OF THE S	HILE APEA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

				21% OF ALLOT	HENT IS IN PUU	21% CF ALLOTHEM IS IN POUR LIVESTOUR LUMBITIUM		NE FOCE	HIER IN COOK CO.	WELDER FILE IN LOGA CONDITION OF STREET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	T			6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8						
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-	5-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHIGAT TERM LONG TERM 554.0 554.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 554.0					
REMARKS			DEER: ELN: ANTELOPE: VILD HORSES:	0.000	0.000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				oro direction	o iona i					
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTITHED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 554.0 1,667.0 0,0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEHCE; # OF TROUGHS!	12.0 3	TYPE BD	TREATMENTS ACRES 2,866	AUNS S99
B - REMARKS			DEER: ELK: Antfiope:	345.0 7.2 0.0		MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS:	2.0 0	2	(9116)	5
			HORSES:	0:0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHXENTS:	• • •			
PLAHHINS ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:				-					
				ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	FACILITIES	•		TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	5-15 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	434.0	0.0	MILES OF PENCE: # OF TROUGHS: wife of prestud:	o -	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS
REMARKS DEFER SPRING USE			DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	343.0 7.2 0.0 0.0		# OF FIRELING: # OF VELLS: # OF SERINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: REDGYOTS: CATILUMENTS:	000-0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			5 5 5 6 6 7 7							
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER;	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 434.0 0.0 345.0	S ×	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  ‡ OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	6.0 3 2.5	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	ALMS 0
REMARKS			ELK; Antelope; Horses;	7.2 0.0 0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	0000			
							•			

CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE	TOTAL FI	ALUTHENT NUMBER: 5007 CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE:	PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER FRQ 751	* BEAVER FRORLEN LIVESTOCK -B	YER Froblehs/Conflicts Stock -rig game com	BEAVER FROBLEHS/CONFLICTS LIVESTOCK - DIG GAHE COMPETITION ON DIG GAHE HAPITAT	HABITAT	OBJECTIVES	VES	
174.0		ACTIVE PREFERENCE; Suspended nonuse;	302	FHYSIQLONICA 48% OF ALLOT 65% OF RIG G	NL NCEDS OF HENT IS IN HAE HARITAT	PHYSIQLOSICAL NEEDS OF FLAVIS ARE NOT PROVINCO FOR	ID FOR		HELISH OKAZINS FR URE PHYSTOLOGICAL UCE AKEA IN POOR KOVE HARITAT BY I	
					; ; ; ;					
	SEASON:	SEASON: 7-10 9-30	CATTLES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 449,0 449,0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 449,0	10				
			SHEF? DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; UTI D. JADDECE;	00000	0.0					
				<b>A</b>	0.0			• • • • •		
REST ROTATION	GEACON•			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TOCATAC	
_		0-1 10-31 E	CATTLE; SHEEP; DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	449.0 0.0 156.8 0.0 0.0	2,266,0 0.0 156,8 0.0 0.0	HILES OF FEHCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF STRINGS:	6 2 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE B BB CRPC PD	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	AUMS 464 169 17126 41
						RESERVOIRS: CATCHERITS:		!		1
	CATEGORY:	<b>*</b>								
	SEASON:	7-10 9-30 Cs		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 449.0 449.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;	0.0		TREATHENTS	
			OEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	0.0 156.8 0.0 0.0		# OF TROUGHS; MILES OF FIFELINE; # OF MELLS; # OF GATLEGUARDS; F OF CATLEGUARDS;	00000	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS
						CATCHENTS:	00			
U,	SEASON;	7-10 9-30 CA	EST SHO	ST0C		FACTI.TTES MILES OF FEWEE	4		TREATHENTS	
		<b>5</b> 8 3 4 7	Seep: Nees: Nees: Nees: Nees:	0.0 156.8 0.0 0.0		HILES OF PROUSHS; NILES OF VELLS; OF VELLS; OF STRINGS;		1YPE	ACRES	AUMS 0

2.6.1 ** 5.100 ** 2.7.5 5.1.1 ** 1.100 ** 1.5.1 5.1.1 ** 1.100 *	BERKON CENSISSES	13500 25000 25000 25000	1 <sup>2</sup> : 4c1 230	F COLORDO	ERENT FRACTIO	FRESCHT MANAGEMENT FRACTICES COMPLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT	OR	1 1 1 1	TO STIPES	TO STORES TO STATE OF WITH PRODUCTION
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  BRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	SEASON: 5-1 10-15	-1 10-15	CATTLE! SHEEP! DEER! ELK; ANTELOPE!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 461.0 461.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LDNG TERM 461.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  REMARKS  1.	SEASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 461.0 2.063.0 0.0 322.9 322.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	,	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: FOT TRUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: FOT WELLS: FOT SFRINGS: FOT CATTLEGUARDS: FRESENVOIES: CATCHAENTS:	0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE BBC BD PD	TREATHENTS ACRES 7,440 950 663	AUMS 19408 133
PLANNING ALTERMATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS COMBINE W/ MINERSVILLE 1	CATEGORY: SEASON:	1 6-1 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTTHATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 252.0 252.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	XING LEVELS LONG TERN 252.0 0.0 521.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	0.00000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AURS
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEN: REST ROTATION REMARKS	SEASUM:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 252.0 215.9 0.0 322.9 521.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	EXING LEVELS LONG TERM 215.9 0.0 5.21.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUSHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRIMGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTRS: CATCHMENTS:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	34. I	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS 0

	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTALLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSURE FYYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEES ARE MET IMFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES					TREATMENTS	125 Huffs 125 31 169 34 362 103		TREATHENTS ACRES AUMS	-		TREATMENTS ARPES AMBES	
OB JECTTOES						3d <b>/</b> 1	: # @ v		TYPE			TYPE	
\$2	ESTIMATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE LIVESTUCN - BIG GAME COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT PRINGIOCAL MEETG OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROUNDED FOR 78% OF BIG GAME HARITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION		S1 ×			S FACTLITIES HILES OF FEMER	ក្ញុំ ដូ		FACTLITIES HILES OF FENCE: 6 OF TROJGNS: 9 HIER OF DESCRIPE:			FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 MILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0  # OF SPRINGS: 0  # OF CATTLEQUARDS: 0  #
PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER PROBLEKS/CONFLICTS			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 126.0 126.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERM 126.0 294.0			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 126.0 126.0 0.0 0.0 9.5 15.0			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 126.0 124.9	9.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	126		CATTLES	SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;		CATILE:	SHEP: DER: ELK: ANTELDE: HORSES:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	CATTLE: SHEEP: PEER:	ELK: Antelope; Horses;	***************************************	CATTLE; SHEEP:	DEER! ELK; Antel Ope; Horges!
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5008 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FRFFERENCE; SUSPENDED NORUSE;		SEASON: 10-16 11-25			SEASON: 9-16 10-25		CATEGORY: N	SON: 10-16 11-25			ON: 10-16 11-25	
WEST SPRING	CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE  SER-TH OF USE; 10-16 11-25  GGAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED ROTATION SU AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED ROTATION SEA	REMARKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GPAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEA	REMARKS FLIP FLOP	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CATE	GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON!	NEDWAYS CURBINE WITH BEAR CREEK	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON;	REMARKS
							R-2.32						

CLASS CF STOCK: SHEEP SEASON OF USE: 12-1 5-31 GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 640.0	TOTAL FREE ACTIVE PRE SUSPENDED	FRENCE FERENCE NONUSE:	3,0°8 2,316 582	113 EST - 113 ES	AND THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TO	TOTALES CONT	E TAT		FACACE AUTHOSIZED USE WITH FRONCTION ESTACLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REPUCE COINGUER FHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE NET INFROVE HABITAT RY IMPROVING OUALITY OF-REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVI	FALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTADLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE NET INFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIESREDUCE AREA IN POCA CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	SEASON: 12-1 5-31	1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LDNG TERM 2,516.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PEODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION S2 S. REMARKS	SEASON:	11-1 4-30	CATTLE! SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 2,516.0 4,339.0 440.8 440.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 4,339.0 440.8 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF PIPELINE: # OF SPRINGS: # OF SPRINGS: FESEFYOIRS: CATCHHENIS:	0.4.0.0000	TYPE B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	TREATMENTS ACRES 1,497 429 9,865 4,605 363	AUKS 299 119 11972 921 72
PLAHING ALTERHATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS COMBINE W/MANSEN	CATEGORY: SEASON:	I 11-1 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 0.0 956.0 440.8 6.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 956.0 1.840.0 440.8 711.0 6.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHIS! MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS! # OF SPRINGS! # OF CATILE GUARDS; RECERVOIKS! CATCHERUS	6 H	TYPE CB	TREATHENTS ACRES  4,270	AUKS 854
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  REMARKS	SEASON:	12-1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER! ELK! AMIELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 0.0 956.0 440.8 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 956.0 923.7 440.8 711.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS! MILES OF FIPELINE: # OF CHILS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINES: FACILITIES	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	A.W.S.

	UBJECTIVES					TREATHENTS TYPE AFFECT			TREATMENTS TYPE AGRES AIMS			THENTS	ALMS ALMS OF THE O
PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER PROBLENS/CONFLICTS			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 87.0 87.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LGNG TERM FACILITIES 87.0 87.0 MILES OF FEMCE:		CHICLEMIS	STOCKING	0.0 MILES GF PIPELINE; 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0.0 # OF SPRIMGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVORES;	CHICAGARIS	STOCKING LEVELS  LONG TERM FACILITIES  0.0 HILES OF FENCE:	0.0
ALLOTHENT WANE: YARDLEY ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 6115 PLANNING CURRENT STUATION	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE TOTAL PREFERENCE; 87 SELSCY OF USE: 6-15 9-15 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTIMUOUS SEASONAL SUSPENDED NONUSE; 0 AVERAGE ACT USE: 70.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-15 9-15 CATTLE:	REMAPKS PEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINDOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-15 9-15 CATTLE:	SHEFF:   PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY; C	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: 6-15 9-15 CATTLE: SIEEP:	REWRKS DEER: ELK; ANTELOFE: HORSES:	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON; 12-1 3-1 CATTLE;	REMARKS DEER; ELK; ELK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	

				THE PARTY	Suit Geliui Sea Riisa				CH.CTINES		
CLASS OF SICCK: CATLEISHEEP SECCH OF USE: 10-1 4-30 10-16 4-30 GRATHO SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVENGE ACT USE:		TOTAL PROFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	HUSE:	1,805 1,805 0	THE REST CARECTLY IS LESS THAN A LIFEREST LIVESTOON. ETSTELEGITON—LIVESTOON ETSTELEGITON—PHYSIOLOGICAL PRESS OF FLANTS ARE PRESSHY MANAGEMENT FRACTICES CONF. 30% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVES 31% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR LIVESTOON.	CITALIS LESS TECH, ELSTRIBA CARE COMPET MEDS OF PLA MENT PRACTIC MI IS IN POD	THE GREET LYCELOTY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————	AI		FALAWE ATTPOSIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONINFOLE LIVESIDE, DISTRIBUTIONESTAPLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE CONINSURE PHYSIQUEORIAL FLANT NEEDS ARE HETCHANGE PRESENT NAMAGENENT TO PENETT BIGREDUCE AREA IN FOR CONDITION BY IMPROVIINFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF	FALANCE AUTHOFIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTARLICH CRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COHPETITIONESTARLICH CRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COHPETITION
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	1	SEASON: 10-	SEASON: 10-1 4-30 10-16 4-30 CATTLE:		STOCK	ING LEVELS LONG TERM 189.0					
REMARKS				SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	1,616.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0					
FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE											
GRAZING SYSTEM! DEFE	DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED SIDCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 189.0 832.0 1.616.0 4.831.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS!	17.0	TYPE B BB	THENTS	AUKS 371 513
REMAKS				PEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	36.0 0.0 13.0 0.0	35.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	# OF STRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	20000	83 83 83 83 83	4,500 8,457 1,004 1,203	900 1,692 201 241
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:	I				Latteragation	>			
GRAZING SYSTEM: DE	DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	CATTLE:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 189.0 275.0	XING LEVELS LONG TERN 275.0 2,074.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	11.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
PEHARKS 3 FASTURE,COMBINE WALONE	ABINE WALOWE			DEER: ELK: ANYELOPE: HORSES:	36.0 13.0 0.0	58.0 67.0 0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  RESERVOTKS:  CATCHNENIS:	очооо	RN CBRC	3,492	388
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ш							**************************************			
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 185.0 185.1 1,374.0 1,374.0 50.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 185.1 1,374.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF IROUGHS:	11.0 3	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
REMAINS CHANGE SHEEP-CATTLE	D=CATTLE			DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0 13.0 0.0	0.0	ALLES OF TIFLING.  # OF VELLS:  # DF CATLEGUARDS:  RESERVOTES:  CATCHENIS:	, - 0 0 0 0 ;			

OBJECTIVESBALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE MET		TREATHENTS TYPE AGRES AUNS	TYPE ACRES AUMS	TYPE ACRES AUNS 0
: CEDAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS ESTIMATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREFERENCE PHYSIOLOSICAL NEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT FROVINED FOR	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERH LONG TERM 23.0 23.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	STOCKING	SHORT TERM LONG TENH FACTLITIES  23.0 23.0 MILES OF FENCE: 0.0  0.0 0.0 \$ TROUCHS: 0  0.0 97.0 HILES OF PIELINE: 0.0  0.0 97.0 HILES OF PIELINE: 0.0  0.0 0.0 \$ OF WILLS: 0  0.0 3.8 \$ OF SFRINGS: 0  RESERVOIRS: 0  CATCHARNTS: 0	SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  0.0 0.0 HILES OF FENCE;  0.0 0.0 4 OF TROUGHS;  0.0 97.0 HILES OF PIPELINE;  0.0 0.0 8 OF WELLS;  0.0 3.8 # OF SPRINGS;  0.0 3.8 # OF SPRINGS;  0.0 # OF CATTLE GUARDS;
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5010 PLANNING UNIT: CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL FREFERENCE: 23 SUSFERINGE NONUSE: 0	SEASON: 3-1 2-28 CATLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ELK; MILLOPE; MILLOPE; MILLOPE; MILLOPE;	3-1 2-28 CATILE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	7; C  3-1 2-28 CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;	7-1 9-30 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
ALOTMENT NAME: ANTELOPE ALLOTE CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SCASON OF USE; 3-1 2-28 GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SUSE AVEFAGE ACT USE; 34.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASO	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:  C REMARKS	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY; GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON; REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:  REM.RKS

Series   S							the standard black as		37 47 74	P. 1921 1321 135 4	ITH PROTUCTION
CANONING	C.33 OF STOCK CATTLESSEEP SECTION OF USE: 10-16 1-31 1-1 3-30 GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:		FERENCE!	0 420 420	PHYSICLOGICAL FRESHI MANAG 055 OF PIG GR 22% OF ALLOTH	CONTROL CONTROL  METER OF FLAN  EMENT FRACTICE  ME HABITAT IS  ENT IS IN FOOR	TICK ON THE CASE PERTITOR TO SERVICE TO SERV	AT		SE CENTING FRACTI HYSTOLOGICAL PLA FRESENT MANGEMEN HABITAT BY IMPRO AREA IN POOR COMI	CES 10 PELUCE COMPETITION NI NEEUS AKE MET 1 TO PENETIT BIG GAME HABITAT VING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES ITTON BY IMPROVING NEY SPECIES
STATE   STAT	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	-		7 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
THE PROPRIES   CONTINUE NOT	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		0-16 1-31 1-1 3-30	CATTL <b>e:</b> Sheep:	ESTIMATED STOC SHORT TERM 57.0 363.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 57.0 363.0					
CANONING ALTERNATIVE   SEASON: 10-16 3-30   CAVITLE: SARVI TITES   CANONING LEVELS   CALLITIES   CALLITIES   CANONING LEVELS   CALLITIES   CANONING LEVELS   CANONING LEVELS   CANONING ALTERNATIVE   CANONING SEASON-CANONING LEVELS   CANONING ALTERNATIVE   CANONING SEASON-CANONING LEVELS   CANONING ALTERNATIVE   CANONING SEASON-CANONING LEVELS   CANONING ALTERNATIVE   CANONING ALTERNATIV	REMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0000					
STITUTION ALTERNITION   SEASON: 10-16 3-30   CATILE: SOUR   10-16 3-30   CATILE: SOU	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
CALIFORNIA   CATTERNATIVE   CATTER	1	SEASON:	10-16 3-30	CATTLE: SHEEP!	ESTIMATED STON SHORT TERM 57.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE: 1 OF 1KOUGHS;	9.0 3.0	TYPE B BD	TREATMENTS ACKES 1,909 53	AUNS 191 13
CATEGORY: M  ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TECH STAND				DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	4 0 4 0		ILES OF ITELANCE FOR SKRINGS: FOR CATILEGUARDS: KESERVURE: CATCHESTATS:	0-0-0	CPBC PD	1,246 369	250
SHORT TERM LEVELS   FACILITIES   STATEMENT	PLAINING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY	1				2				
THE COLOR   THE		OHALSEASON:	10-16 1-31 1-1	3-3CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED STI SHORT TERM 57.0 363.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 57.0 363.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TECHONS:		TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS FACILITIES   TREATMENTS SHORT TERM LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG TERM   LONG THES OF FENCE;   2.0	REMARKS ' 3 PASTURE			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	68.4 0.0 3.4 0.0	113.0 0.0 18.0 0.0	MILES OF FIFELINE:  # OF VELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHENIS:	0 - 0 0 0			
SYSTEM; REST ROTATION SEASON: 10-16 3-30 CATLE; 54.0 43.7 NILES OF FENCE; 5.0 TYPE ACRES  SHEEP; 341.0 341.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED SI	TOCKING LEVELS					
HORSES: 0.0 0.0 1.0 F OF VELLS:  ANTELOPE: 3.4 18.0 7 OF VELLS:  HORSES: 0.0 1 OF CATTLEGUARDS:  KESEKOLIPS:  CATCHENIS:	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:		CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 54.0 341.0	LONG TERM 43.7 341.0 118.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: CF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	5.0 2.0	TYPE	TREATHENIS ACRES	AUMS 0
	REH4RNS			WELK: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0 % O	18.0	# OF VELLS; # OF SFAINGS; # OF CATLEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCUAENIS;	o = 0 0 0			

CONTINUE   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLION   MAIN BILLIO		OBECLIVESESTADLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REPUSE COMPETITION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEERS ARE HETCHAVIE FRESENT MANAGENENT TO PENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT LHFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING OUALITY OF KEY SFECIES						AUHS 31 53	162		5	<b>S</b> .		ŭ	<u>.</u> •
CONTINUE   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLEY   MAIN BILLION   MAIN BILLIO	<u> </u>	JVES TADLISH GRAZING FRACTI SHE FHYSIOLOGICAL FLA HJE FRESENT MANAGENEN 'KOUE HARITAT BY INFRO					THENTS	_	•		THENTS			THENTS	
CLASS CF STON: CATLE SHEEP   TOTAL FRETERINGE: 5012   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   CURRENT STIDINTON   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   222   55.6.00	ac							# # ## # ##	a	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	TYPF	•		TYPE	1
CLASS CF STON: CATLE SHEEP   TOTAL FRETERINGE: 5012   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   CURRENT STIDINTON   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   222   55.6.00		ABITAL U FOR G GANE HABI						1, 2,0		>	1.0		0	1.0	
CLASS CF STON: CATLE SHEEP   TOTAL FRETERINGE: 5012   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   CURRENT STIDINTON   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   222   55.6.00	လု	NYETITION ON DIG GANE H FLANTS ARE NOT FEOVIDE ACTICES CONFLICT WITH 21 IS IN POOR CONDITION—		S +				MILES OF PENCE; # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIFFLINE;	# OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIES; CATCHAYNTS;		MILES OF F	HILES OF PIFELINE;  # OF WELLS;  # OF SFRINGS;  # OF CATHEGUARDS;  # SESERVOIAS;  FESERVOIAS;		MILES OF I	# OF NATIONALS # OF STRICES # O
CLASS CF STON: CATLE SHEEP   TOTAL FRETERINGE: 5012   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   CURRENT STIDINTON   PLANSTHE DHILD BITTED   222   55.6.00	LEMS/CONFLICT	-BIG GAME CC ICAL NCEDS OF AMASENENT PRA 3 GAME HABITA		TOCKING LEVE LONG TERI 89.0	163.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		TOCKING LEVEL LONG TERM	319.0	0.0 4.0		DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 97.0	0000		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 91.0	0.0
CLASS C	T: CEDAR Probl	LIVESTOCK FHYSICIOS FKESENT NG 48% OF BIG		ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM 87.0	163.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTINATED SI SHORT TERM ROLD	163.0	4.0	• • • • •	ESTIMATED STI SHORT TERM 91.0	0.0		STIMATED STO HORT TERM 91.0	0 0 0 1
ALDTHENT MARE; BALD HILLS LITTLE   ALDTHENT MAPEER; 5012		252 252 0		CATTLE:	SMELT: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		OCATTLE:	SHEEP: DEER:	ANTELOPE; Horses;	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		DEER: ELK; Antelope; Horses;			
ALOTYENT NAME: BALD HILLS LITTLE CLASS CF STONN: CATTLE, SHEEP SEACH OF USE: 12-1 3-10 5-1 9-30 GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 75.0  NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION S GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION S GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED S GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION S GRAZING SY	NT NUMBER: 5012 CURRENT SITUATION	FREFERINCE; Ed Nonuse;		12-1 3-10 5-1 9-30			11-1 4-30 6-15 9-3			:	11-1 3-10 6-15 9-3			12-1 3-10 6-15 9-30 S	
ALOTHENT HAME: BALD HILLS LITTLE CLASS CF STOTA; CATTLE, SHEEP SEASON OF USE: 12-1 3-10 5-1 9-30 GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE;  NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED ROTATION  REMARKS  GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED  FROMECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; REST ROTATION  GRAZING SYSTEM; REST ROTATION  FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; REST ROTATION  FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  FROTE	ALLOTHE			SEASON:			SEASON:			CATEGORY:	SEASON:			SEASON:	
		CATILE,SHEEP 12-1 3-10 5-1 9-30 CONTINUOUS SEASONAL ;	ATIVE	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		MATIVE	DEFERRED ROTATION			IVE	DEFERRED	UPER HORSE HOLL	TIVE		Tich Brain oai.
D 0 00	ALLOTHENT NAME;	CLASS CF STORN; SERCYN OF USE; GRAZING SYSTEN; AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERN	GRAZING SYSTEM!	REMARKS	PRODUCTION ALTERN		R-2.		PLAMING ALTERNAT	GRAZING SYSTEM;	REMARKS COMBINE L	FROTECTION ALTERNA		54 11 11

Weige 38 State of the 1970 of			fiii°	34(117) 30 506	200 M 81 M	(L1VESTOCK COMBITTON-	.c !!a211a1	CHANCE )	POSTER TERMINERAL BENEVILLE FOR SERVICE FOR CONDINCE AND THE POSTER FOR FOR CONDINCE AND THE POSTER FOR CONDINCE AND THE POSTER FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FOR FO	13 • TATALINENT IS IN ESCRETOR COMPITION
HO ACTIOM ALTERNATIVE	SEASON; 5-	1 9-30	CATTLE! SHEEP: DEER:	STOC?	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 330.0					
REmotiviS			ELN: ANTELOPE: WILD RORSES:	0.0	0.00		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
FEDERETTON ALTERNATIVE				5100		FACILITIES	;		TREATKENTS	
GEAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-1 10-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: NSER:			MILES OF FEMOC! † OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	 	TYPE B	ACKES 200 205	AUHS 40 AS
RE-42.39			ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000	0.00	# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGIARDS: KESEVOIRS: CATCHCHIS:	<b>+0000</b>	28 CBAC PP	787.5 989	194
PLASMING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I	I								
GRAZIHO SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	5-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LUNG TERM 9.0 333.0		<ul> <li>FACILITIES</li> <li>FRIES OF FEREC:</li> <li>FOF TROUGHS:</li> <li>FOF TROUGHS:</li> </ul>	2.0	179E	TEEATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REFARKS HAUL WATER			DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.000	F 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	# OF WELLINE: # OF SPELINGS: # OF CATILESUARDS: RESERVOIGS: CATLESUARDS: CATLESUARDS:		PD C9RC PD	225 411 969	45 45 194
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED STO	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	L SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	SHCRT TERM 9.0 0.0 43.0	LONG TERM 9.0 0.0 69.4	FACILITIES OF FENCE:  1 OF TROUGHS: NILES OF PIPELINE:	2.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
KIMBRS			ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0000	0.0	# 0F WELLS: # 0F SFRINSS: # 0F CATTLESDARDS: RESTAVOTES: CATCHAENTS:	0000			

	T G GAME HAPITAT ING KEY SPECIES	i													
	RALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRODUCTION					ENTS	AUMS	1				AURS			C O
ú	S CE AUTHORIZ E FHYSIOLOG E FRESENT H E AREA IN F	* * * * * *				TREATHENTS	ACRES	l		-	TREATHENTS	ACKES		TREATMENTS ACRES	
STITT OF BY							TYPE				, A	<u>.</u>		TYPE	!
	SICE						0.0	•	• • • • •	· !	0:0	00000	0	1.0	00000
<b>10</b>	UNDELLINES  CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		<b>6</b>				MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SPRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARUS; RECERVOINS; CATCHMENTS;		FACII ITIES HILES OF FENCE;	# UP AGGGGS HILES OF PIPELIME; # OF MELLS; # OF SPRINGS; RECEPPOINS; RECEPPOINS; PARTINGS;	cal craft 13.	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	# UF INDUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF SFFINDS;
AR Problems/comflicts	APACITY IS I AL REDS DE ASENENT PHA THENT IS IN		OCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 432.0	0.000		CKING LEVEL! LONG TERM	27.0	0.0	1.6		KING LEVELS LONG TERH 432.0	0.0000		KING LEVELS LONG TERN 27.0	0.0
T: CEDAR Proble	ESTIMATED C PRYSIOLOSICA PRESENT MAN SSX OF ALLO	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 432.0 432.0		• • • • • • • •	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	432.0	0.0	0.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT FERM LONG TENH 432,0 432,0	0.000		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 27.0 27.0	2 0 0 0 1 · · ·
PLANNING UNIT; CEDAR	432 432 0		CATTLE; SHFFP:	DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES;		i i	CALILE; SHEEP;	DEER: ELK:	ANTELOPE; Horses;			DEER: DEER: BLK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:		CATTLE:	DEER! ELX! ATT.TE!
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5014 Cuprent Situation	TOTAL FREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;		5-1 5-31 9-1 1-31			VL-7 1-7	05-0 1-0			3	5-1 5-31 9-1 1-31	DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;		6-30 8-30	
ALLOTHE			SEASON:			CFACON	10000 ·			CATEGORY:	LSEASON:			SEASON:	
BERGSTROM	CLASS OF STOCKT CATTLE SCISSA OF USE: 5-1 5-31 9-1 1-31 GRAZHAS EYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 165.0	NIVE	GEAZING SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASONAL		ATIVE	CONTINUOUS SFASONAL GFASON.				WE	CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASON:		IVE	DEFERRED	
ALLOTHENT NAME:	CLA'S OF STOCK! SE'SON OF USE! S GSALINS SYSIEN! AVERAGE ACT USE!	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GPAZING SYSTEM:		REMARKS		PLANNING ALTESNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM;	KEHARIS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEF	\$477.439
							R	-2.	40						

2. 1.75 - 1.21 2-2.2-9 5-1 6-15 2. 1.22 2-9 5-1 6-15 2. 1.22 2-9 5-1 6-15 2. 1.22 2-9 5-1 6-15 2. 1.22 2-9 5-1 6-15 2. 1.22 2.	ACTIVE HOTIVE SUSPER	PACTURENCE!	55 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	FETTO TO THE STATE OF A STATE OF	STEER THE STATE OF	FELCENCE CONTROL OF A STIME FREE STREET OF A STIME FREE STREET OF A STIME FOR THE STIME FOR THE STREET OF A STIME FOR THE STREET OF A STIME FOR THE		FALS S	PALE E PERCITED UE UITH PEDUCTION THERWE LIVESTON BISITATION THERWE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE M KEDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPRO	-PALSE E POTECTIED UCE UTTH PRODUCTIONERUGE SSE BY INCREASING VELETATION GROUND COVERINFORMEL LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIONINSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HETREDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITTON BY INFROVIND KEY SFECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL  REMAKKS	1	SEASON: 2-5 2-9 5-1 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEM LONG TERM 420.0 420.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 420.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  BENARKS COMBINE W DESERT MOUND	SEASON:	3-1 2-28	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 420.0 1.368.0 0.0 6.5 6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,368.0 0.0 66.5 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROYCHS: MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: CATCHARDINES: CATCHARDINES:	5.000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 000	TYPE S S	TREATMENTS ACRES 1,318 833	AUKS 265 167
PLANKING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REMAKKS COMBINE W DESERT HOUMD	CATEGORY:	J-1 2-28	CATTLE! SKEEP: DEER! ELK! ANTELDPE! HORSES!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 179.0 281.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.0 0.0 0.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 281.0 0.0 0.0 13.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  GT TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:  OF WELLS:  OF STRINGS:  OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESEAVOTKS:  CATCHARMS:	n o o o o o o	TYPE	TREATHENTS Acres	AUMS
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  FEMANYS COMBINE W/DESERT HOUND	SEASO₩:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STUSHORT TECH 131.0 0.0 66.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 131.0 131.0 0.0 0.0 66.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FEWE:  FOF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:  FOF SPELIS:  FOF SPERISS:  FOF SPERISS:  FOF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVATES:	n o o o o o o	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES 	ALMS

•

BETTER	IN THE COLOUR WELL WE WIND WINDS TO THE THREE WELL WINDS TO THE THREE WELLS WINDS THE WINDS THE WELL WELL WINDS TO THE THREE WE WINDS THREE THREE WE WINDS THREE T
AND COLUMN AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1

| | |

CHAINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SUSPENIED NOWUSE:

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	CATTLE:	1:	:					
	SHEEF: DEER:	0.0	0.0					
0.00 M J G	EK:	0.0	0.0					
	ANTELOPE: UTI D. HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASUN:	CATTLE:	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0:0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AIRS
	SHEEP: DEER:	0.0	000	# OF TROJGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0			
REMARKS	ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0 0	# OF KELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	• •			
-2.43	HORSES:		:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHENTS:	000			
PLAHNING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY: C								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS	FACTITIES				
GRAZING SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	CATTLE:	anen ichin		MILES OF FENCE:	0.0		TREATHENTS	•
	SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	000	TYPE	ACRES	AURS
REMARKS	ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF LELLS:	•			
	ANTELOPE: Horses:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: preferrorse	000			
				CATCHREATS:	• •			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STO	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	FACILITIES				
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL SEASOM:	CATTLE:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0:0		TREATHENTS	
	SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# UF INCOURS:	> <	TYPE	ACRES	SUMS
PCHANK	DEER: FIK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	30	!	1	>
NEOPHN'S	ANTEL OPE:	0.0	0:0	# OF SPRINGS:	0			
	HORSES:	0.0		<pre># OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESTRUCTOS:</pre>	0 0			
				CATCHHEATS:	•			

1		ALLOTHEN TOTAL FRI	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5016 CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL FREFERENCE:	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PI PI A60	T: CEDAR PROBLEI Imfrayer Lty	CEDAR Proplens/conflicts Imprage Livelock distribution-	VPUTIOH		ORJECTIVES	JECTIVES THEF SVE LIVESTOCK PISTRITUTION	LUTTON
STITIONE SCIENCE   19-16 6-15   CONTILE   STITIONE STOCKING LEVELS   STIT	-16 6-15 DATIADOUS SEASONA 234	۵.	EFERENCE: D NONUSE:	0 0	PHYSTOLOGIC PFESENT MAN 28X OF ALLO 54X OF NIG (	AL NEELS OF F NCENENT FRACT THENT IS IN F GAME HAVITAT	LANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED TICES CONFLICT WITH BIG OOR LIVESTOCK CONVITTON IS IN POOR CONDITION—	GAME HABITAT	183032 183032 183032 18380V	FEYSTOLOGIC PLOTAL FEYSTOLOGICAL PLA FEESENT MAMOERENEN AREA IN FOOR COUP E HABITAT BY IMPRO	TO LONG THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE SECRET TO BE GAME MARITAT TO ERECETE RIG GAME MARITAT THE BUT SECULES VING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
STATION   STAT	IVE		***************************************		; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;						
ESTINATION SEASON: 10-16 6-15   CATILET   CA	ONTINUOUS SEASONA		10-16 6-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 460.0	OCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 460.0	-				
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  ENERD ROTATION SEASON: 10-16 6-15 CATTLE: STOCKING LEVELS  ENERD ROTATION SEASON: 10-16 6-15 CATTLE: STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF THE CATTLES STOCKING LEVELS  ELK: 0.0 0.0 10 FESTOWER: 0.0 STOCKING LEVELS  CATTLE: 0.0 0.0 10 FESTOWER: 0.0 STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF THE CATTLES STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF CATTLES STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF CATTLES STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF CATTLES STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TEAM OF OF CATTLESSING STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF OF OF CATTLESSING STOCKING LEVELS  ENERGY OF OF OF OF OF STOCKING				SHEEF: DEER: ELK: ANTELDFE: WILD HORSES:		0.000					
FERED ROTATION SEASON: 10-16 6-15 CATLE: STOCKTHEN LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN LONG TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TERM TO THE TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TO THE TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TO THE TERM FACILITIES STOCKTHEN TO TH	IVE										
SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 HIES OF PIELLIE: 0.0 1.0 HIES OF PIELLIE: 0.0 HIES OF PIELLIE:	DEFERRED ROTATION		10-16 4-15	CATTLE	ESTINATED STO SHORT TERM	ICKTHG LEVELS LONG TERM SAGO A	0 00 11	i P	7405	ITHENTS	VIII
CATEGORY: I				SHEEP: DEER:	000	000	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	, o o	SBC		49
ESTIMITED STOCKING LEVELS  FERRED ROTATION SEASON: 10-16 6-15 CATTLE: SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF FERCE: 3.5 TYPE ARRES  DOO 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF FIPELINE: 0.0 0.				ANTELOPE; Horses;	0.00	0.00	# UF WELLS; # OF SPRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHAENTS;	• • • • •			
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  TYPE ACRES  O.O 0.0 4 OF TROUBSIS: 0.0  THES OF PIFELINE: 0.0  THES OF PIFELINE: 0.0  THES OF PIFELINE: 0.0  THES OF PIFELINE: 0.0  THE STIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  CATCHER/1S: 0.0  CATCHER/1	ا بر	CATEGORY:	1	***************************************							
NEER: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 0.0 # OF UELLS; 0.0 0.0 # OF UELLS; 0.0 0.0 # OF CATILESHARDS; 0 0 0.0 # OF TROUGHIS; 0	DEFERRED ROTATIC	ON SEASON:	10-16 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 460.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 809.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	8. 0 0	TYPE	THENTS	SHI
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS   SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES   TYPE ACRES				DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.0	0.0 6.4 6.0	HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF SPRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHERIS;	00000			I
SEASON: 7-19-30 CATTLE: 460.0 TERN FACILITIES TYPE ACRES SHEEP: 0.0 46.0 HILES OF FENCE: 3.5 TYPE ACRES SHEEP: 0.0 6.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 ELY: 0.0 6.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 ELY: 0.0 6.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 ELY: 0.0 4.4 \$ 50 515 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	JAI										
0.0	FERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	7-1 9-30		ESTIMATED STOC SHORT TERM 460.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 460.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS;	8.8 Q	TYPE	THENTS	<b>8</b>
				######################################	000 -	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF WELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELS;  # OF NELLS;  # OF NELSS;  # O	000##		l	•

							R. E OF .		
	The Colons of the A	*					1 3		1057 17 451 15 CT #8111104 169
163 (10 to 10 to 1		<i>v</i>	567 OF ALLOTULA	T IS IN POSK I	COMPLICE WITH FIS S. LYESTOCK CCMDITTON	AME HABITAT	REDUCE	FRESCRIT MARCIENE AREA IN POOR CON MARITAT RY TAPR	SAS OF ALLORENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITIONREDUCE AREA IN FOR CONDITION BY INFOUNDED BY SPECIES AND OF CONDITION BY INFORMATION BY INFOUNDED BY SPECIES AND OF CAME WARTANT IS IN POOR CONDITION
			044 UF KID DRIE	I CT IHITET I	TOUR CONSTITUE				
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE									
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10-16 6-15	S CATLE: SHEEP:	. STOC	(ING LEVELS LONG TERM 377.0 164.0					
REMARKS		DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	B	T 秦 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON: 10-16 5-1	-1 CATTLES	STOCI		FACILITIES OF FENCE:	8.5	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 182
		SHEEP: DEER:	164.0 0.0		# GF HRUSSS: WILES OF PIPELINE:	000	.		<b>!</b>
C REMARKS		ELK; ANTELOPE; undese:	0 0 0	0.0	# UP WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # DE CATTIFGHARDS!				
<b>4</b> 5		HONOE O	2		RESERVOINS!				
PLAZYING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I				Ş				
GPAZ14G SYSTEM; DEFERRED	SEASON: 10-16	10-16 5-5515 CATTLE!	STOCK		FACILITIES OF FERICE:	<del>د</del> د	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
		SHEEP: DEER:	164.0		* OF TRUESS; MILES OF PIPELINE:	000		:	-
REMARKS		ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0.0	46.0 # 0 0.0 # 0 RES	# OF WELLS; # OF STATUGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTAS; CATCHWENTS;				
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE									
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL	SEASON: 10-16 3-1	3-1 CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHONI TERM LONG TERM 618.0 618.0		FACTLITIES MILES OF FENCE: * ANT TENTINGS:	0.6	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
		SHEEP: DEER:	0.0	* 0.0	# UP INCOMO: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	!		>
REMARKS		ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0 9.0 0.0		# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS:	> <b>&gt; • •</b>			
				ន	CATCHRENTS:	•			

	ALLOTHENT NAME: CAVE		ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT !	NUMBER: 5084 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	CED.	AR Problens/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
	CLASS OF STOCK? CATTLE SEMEN OF USE: 5-5 6-4 CEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	.4 -4 -HUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFEMIED NOMUSE;	ERENCE; FERENCE; Nonuse;	36 24 12	FHYSIGLØGICAL 33% OF RIG GA	. NEEDS OF FI IKE HAPITAT	PHYSIOLOGICAL HEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR 33% OF RIG GARE HABITAT IS IN FOOR CONDITION		INSUKE FR	IYSIOLOGICAL PL Iabitat by infr	INSUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE MET IMFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING OUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
	ND ACTION ALTERNATIVE								; ; ; ; ; ; ;			
	GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	 Nuous Seasonal	SEASOM: 5-	5-5 6-4	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 24.0 24.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 24.0					
	REMARKS				SHEEK: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0.000					
	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				T		1					
	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	T-6-15 7-15	TES CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 24.0 104.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 104.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FEMCE; • OF TEMPAYS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AIRS
R-2.46	REMARNS ROTATE ORDER CAHYON	CANYON			DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	E 0 0 0	m 0 0 0	ALLES OF PIPELINE;  # OF WILLS;  # OF SPARSS;  # OF CATTLEGUARDS;  RESERVOIRS;  CATCHIGHTS;	000000		104	20 8
	PLESHING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:	×		**************************************						
	GRAZING SYSTEN: CON	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	.SEASON:	5-5 6-4	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 24.0 24.0 0.0 0.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 24.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TEQUENS:	0.0	1 Apr	TREATMENTS	NIN
	REMARKS				DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	й о о о		HILES OF FIFELINE:  # OF NELLS: # OF STAINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHERIS:	000000			CO
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				*							
	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON:	, 6-15 7-15	**	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 29.2 29.2 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS;	0.0	TYDE	TREATHENTS	5 FE
	REMISH'S				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	m 0 0 0	4.00	MILES OF PIFELINE;  # OF WILLS; # OF WILLS; # OF OF DATEGUARDS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS;	<b>0 0 0 0</b> 0 0 0			0
								,	•			

						13		
	ACTIVE PROFILENCES			HE WAS THE DATE OF THE WAS THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PART OF		KEPULE OR		ITH FROBESTION SE
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEA50M;	CATILE: SHEP! DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PROJUCTION ALTERNATIVE  BRAZING SYSTEM:  BEHAPKS	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOFE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 320.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TREUGIS; HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WTLLS; # OF SPECINOS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; KESENOINS; CATCHAREINS;	9000000	14PE	TREATHENTS ACKES 	AURS
FLANNING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: PEPARS	CATEGORY:SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	FACTLITIES  HILES OF FENCE:  # OF INCUCHS:  # OF VELLS:  # OF VELLS:  # OF SERVISS:  # OF CATLEGUARDS:  RESERVOISS:  CATCHURS:	0000000	ТҮРЕ	TREATHENTS ACKES 	AUKS
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARYS	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEEM LONG TEEM 0.0 0.0 0.0 320.0 508.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LS FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGUS: # OF STRUCUS: # OF STRUCUS: # OF CATLEGUADS: # CC CATLEGUADS: RESULVOINS: CATCINEMIS:	000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0

Y SPECI	1			1				,					
OBJECTIVESPALANCE AUTHURIZED USE WITH PROPUCTION INJUSE FHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NETREDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITION BY INFROVING NEY SPECIES					TREATHENTS TYPE APPER				TYPE ACRES AUMS			TREATMENTS TYPE ACRES AUMS	•
CEDAR PROPLEHS/CONFLICTS FROTHENCAPOLITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE		KING LEVELS LONG TERM 40.0 13.0	0.000		CING LEVELS LONG TERM FACILITIES 0.0 HITES OF FRICE:	# OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0 # DETES; 0 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 0.0 # OF CATILEDANDS; 0 CATCHERATE; 0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: 0.	15.0 # UF IRRUDAS; 0.0 MILES OF PIFELINE; 0.0 # OF SFRINGS; 0.0 # OF CATILEGUARDS; 0.0 # OF		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  A DE TROUGUES	0.0 HILES OF PIFELINE: 0.0 0.0 # OF SPRINGS: 0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 40.0 40.0 13.0 F: 13.0	E: NSE <b>S</b> :		ESTIP SHOR?		0.0 OFE: 0.0 S: 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCY SHORT TERM 40.0			ESTIMATED STOCY SHORT TERM 0.0 1.0	
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5019 PLAN CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL FREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPENDED NONUSE;		SEASON: 12-16 4-15 CATTLE:	DEER: ELK: AHTELD WILD I		12-16 12-17	SHEEP: DEER:	ELN: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	CATEGORY: C	12-16 4-15	DEEK; ELK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES;		SEASON: 12-16 4-15 CATTLE SHEP:	NEER! ELK; AHTELCPE:
ALLOTHENT MAME: CROSS ROADS  CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE, SHEEP SEACTY OF USE: 12-16 4-15 GRAZIAS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SAVENCE ACT USE: 51.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL S	REMARKS	PROCUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZIHS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	D REBERS	2.48	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CA	CRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZIND SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL SE	5.i., 43;

				2		;		12 E		NOTION SEASON
			ុ ខ		A. 1011014	24 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		143.5E FF	TOTAL TILL COE WAS EXCIPLOSICAL PLA HABITAT BY IMPRO	INSTACT ENVIRONMENT NERVOLLEN INSTACT HARITAT BY INFROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
CELLYS SESTEN CANTACHOS SEASONAL SE RESASE ACTUSES	SUCPENDED HONUSE:			91100 911	<b>1</b>					
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
			ភាស	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SI	SEASON: 5-8 6-19			0.0	30.0					
REMARKS		PEK; ELK; ANTELO WILD F	DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PROCUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM		FACILITIES	<b>c</b>	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AURS
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUCUS SEASONAL SEASON:	SEASON: 6-15 7-30	7-30 CALILES SHEEP: DECO:	 	0.0 0.0		ATES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS! WILES OF PIPELINE;		CBBC	370	74 
FERNENS		ELK: AKTEL	ELK: AKTELOPE:	000	0.0	# OF WELLS:	00			
		HORSES:	ES:	0.0		# OF CATTLEGUARDS: Rescevoirs: Catcheonis:	000			
PLANYING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGURY: C		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			2				
COATUS CYCTEM! FONTIMINIS SEASONAL SEASON.		S-8 6-19 CATI	CATTLES	3100		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
			# ≈	35.0		# OF TRCUGHS: WILES OF PIPELINE:	000	CBC	500	
REMARKS		ELK; Antel Horse	ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0000	000	# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS! # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESIAVOIDS: CATCHORINS:	0000			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE							6 8 9 7 1 1			
	E-V	TV3 02-2 51-9	CATRE	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 6.0 6.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 6.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS	AUNS
GRAZING SISIEM: CUNITMUUS SENSUNAL			SHCEP; DEEN:		0.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	음	200	<b>0 0</b>
PENARKS		ELK: Antel Horse	ELK: Antelope; Horses;	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	0000			
						באורטווראוסי	•			

ALLOTHENT HAME: DESERT	ALLOTHE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5020 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PR	T: CEDAR Proble	AR Problems/conflicts			ON FOTTORS		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 3-1 2-28 GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 892A	•	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFERDED NONUSE;	920 920 0	ESTIMATED C PHYSIOLOGIC FRESENT HAR 37% OF BIG	AFACITY IS LUAL VEEDS OF VERTON PRACTOR PRACTO	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FRETERENCE	ICE	THE	E AUTHOSIZED USA PYSIOLOGICAL I PESENT HANGER E HABITAT BY IH	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS CEASONAL	NAL SEASON:	3-1 2-28	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 920.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 920.0 920.0					
REMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	20000	0.000					
PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZIHG SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	ON SEASON:	3-1 2-28	CATTLE;	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 920.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 920.0	FACILITIES OF FEMORE	بر بر	TYPE	TREATMENTS	SHIP
S-2.			SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	0.0 13.0 0.0	13.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	999	G .	2,883	578
50			ANTELOPE; Horses;	e. 0 0.0	0.0	# OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGIARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHERNS;	0=0=			
PLAGNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	Ι:								
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	ION SEASON:	3-1 2-28	GATILE: Sheep;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 757,0 1,061,0 0.0	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,061,0	FACTLITIES WILES OF FENCE:	0:0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARAS 3 PASTURE			DEER; ELK; Antelofe; Horses;	13.0 0.0 8.9 0.0		HILES OF PIPELINE;  4 OF UTLLS;  5 OF SFRINGS;  4 OF CATTLEGUARDS;  RESERVOIGS;  CATCHENIS;	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	OB .	1,000	200
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE					*					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL	1L SEASON:	7-1 9-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT JERM LONG TERM 757.0 756.8	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 756.8	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;	8.5 6.5	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
££±k;N <b>S</b>			DEER: ELK: Antelope; Horses:	0.0	21.0	MILES OF PIPELINE; 4 OF WELLS; 6 OF SPRINGS; 4 (F CATTERWORS)	0 0 0	1		•

118.0	25-80 (2003)888 83-80 (1-8) (1-8) 80-80 (1-8) (1-8)	135 135 등 3 등 155 등	A B	THEST HOST TO THE PECTAL HANGE AZX OF FIG 60M	CCUS OF FLAN NEUT FRACTICI NY IS IN PCO	THEST LEGICAL TOUGHT SE COURT OF THE STREET FOR THE SECOND THE STREET FROM THE SECOND TH	4E HABITAT	LINCHEE FOR THE PROPERTY OF TH	HYSTOLOGICAL FLACTI HYSTOLOGICAL FLA SEGENT MANAGENEN REEN IN POOR CONI	ESTABLISH CAZING BERTITAN CHARLON CARSESTABLISH CAZING BERCHICES TO FERUCE COMPETITION
HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	(ING LEVELS					
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10	SEASON: 10-16 10-31 2-10 2-2 CATILE: SHEEP?	2 CATTLE: SHEEP:		383.0					
REMARKS		-	DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0.000					
PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	11-1 11-7	CATTLES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 383.0 383.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.8	TYFE BD	TREATMENTS ACRES 22	AUMS
UNITED BY SERVICE AND SERVICE OF			SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	10.2	10.2	# OF VELLS: # OF VELLS:	) o o	C8 80	600 2,671	120 533 10
בניוניים בי בניוני			ANTEL OPE: Horses:	2.1	2.1 0.0	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	00-0	2	?	;
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	I								
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	•		TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	11-1 11-7	CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0	352.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF INVICUS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.00	TYPE PD	1,000	200
REMARKS COMBINE WITH BIG HOLLON			LIEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORGES:	2.0 2.0 0.0	0.0	# OF LELLS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOLES; CATCHIENTS;	00000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				O DIED I ONENDOMO ATTANAMO						
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	7-30 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 113.0	LONG TERM 113.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TEUCHYS: MILES OF PEPELINE:	2.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
REMARKS COABINE WIRIG HOLLOW			DECN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0:0 0:0	0.0	# OF WILLS: # OF STEINDS: # OF CATHLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHENIS:	000~0			

	IBJECTIVESBALAYGE AUTHOFIZED USE WITH FROPUCTIONTH'SOME LIYESTOCK PISTATROTIONTHEORY PHYCLOLOGICAL FLANT MEEDS ARE HETCHANGE PERECHT MANAGEMY TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT	LITY OF KEY SPECIES								,					
	JSE WITH FROI ISTRIPUTOH Flant Heins Esent to ben	MFFOVING OUA						AUMS 12 36	?			AUMS 180			AUNS
	OBJECTIVES BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FROMUCTIONINFORM ENTRY DUTIONINFORM ENTRY HEROS ARE HETCHANCE FREERIN HANGESHAT TO BENEFIT BIG	INTAUVE HABITAT BY I						IREATHENTS ACKES 117 180 4+712			į	ACRES 900			TREATMENTS ACRES AL
	-							TYFE B BD KD	ļ			TYPE			TYPE
	FFERENCE ATHED FOR I BIG GAME HAB						ı	16	0 N H	, 0		3.0 3.0 0	0 40		4 4 0 0 0 11
	PROBLEMS/COMFLICTS FSTIMMEN CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE.  THRECTER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION- FHYSICLOSITCH HERS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVINED FOR- FRESENT MANASTRUM FACUICES COMFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT  20° OF BIS GAME HABITAT IS IN POSA CONDITION-			N S1				MILES OF FENCE;  # OF TROUCHS;  MILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF UTLLS;	# OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIPS;	CATULYENIS:	FACILITIES	ALLES OF FENCE; # OF TFOUGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF KELLS; # OF SPRINGS;	* OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHMENTS;	FACILITIES	MILES OF FENCE:  4 OF TROUGHS;  MILES OF PIFELINE:  6 OF VELLS;  7 OF VELLS;
	PRODLEMS/COMFLICTS ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAY A THREGER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION— THENSOLOSIEVE HEEDS OF PLANTS ARE TRESENT MANASTRENT FRACTICES COMP			SHORT ICRN LONG TERM 355.0 355.0	0.0	0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	1,086.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0			_	0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	PR FSTIMATI IMPROFEI PHYSIOLO PRESENT 20% OF B			SHORT TERM 355.0		0.0	ESTINATED S SHORT TERN	355.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEFM LONG TERM 95.0	20000	0.5	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERY LONG TERY OS A	0.000
	355			CATILE:	SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	WILD HORSES		CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTEL OPE:	MUKSES:		CATILE;	SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;		E Catle:	SHEP: DER: ELV: T-1.200
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5021 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PEFFIRENCE; SUSPENDED NONUSE;			SEASON: 11-1 6-15			,			Ι:	11-1 5-1			11-1 3-1	<i>ਲ</i> ૣ
							SFASON			CATEGORY:	SEASON;			SEASON:	
ALLOTYENT MANE; DICK FALKER WASH	CLYS CF STOCK; CATTLE SERSON OF USE; 11-1 6-15 GFAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AUERAGE ACT USE; 238.4	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	REMARKS	PFERUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GFAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	REMARNS 4 PASTURE		PLANHING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	REMARKS 3 PASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	<b>3</b>
	<del></del>	Σ	ı	· 8	A.	1 E	6F.	₽ R-2.52	ĺ	PLAM	GEAZI	REHAR	PROTEC	GRAZIM	

100 H		1201-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		II II °	FLEET OF ALLGIN	DE ACTION OF THE STATE OF THE S	FILE OF ALL THE TENNING THE	CS	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	E - CHESTA CONTROLLE PROCESSIT MARINGE	FIRST CRACT CRACT CRACK CONDITION CRACK CONDITION CRACK CONDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES IN POOR CONDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES  15% OF ALLGMENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION———————————————————————————————————
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE					5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 5-1 6-15	6-15	CATILE:	E3 %	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM					
REMARKS				SHEEP! DEER! ELK; ANTELOPE! WILD HORSES;	125.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	125.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PROFUCTION ALTERNATIVE		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	************		8 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B						
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GPAZING SYSTCM: DEFERRED	ਲੁ	SEASON: 6	6-15 7-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	125.0	144.0	MILES OF FEHCE: # OF TROUCHS:	0.0	149E 88	ACRES 286 189	AUNS 57 34
N REMARKS 2 PASTURE				DEER: ELK:	75.7 0.0		MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	o. o	)   	184	<b>5</b>
2.53				ANTELOPE: Hurses:	0.0	000	# OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHRENIS;	00-10			
PLANVING ALTERNATIVE	S	CATEGORY: I					72				
GDATING CYCTEM: DEFEDSED	33	·mosvas	V1-7 51-7	6817' 6*	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	•	, dy	TREATHENTS	57117 17
	3		AC-7 C1-8	SHEEP:	63.0	76.0	# OF TRUCHS:		<u>.</u>	ACNES	SEO.
REMARKS 2 PASTURE				ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0:00		# OF KELLS: # OF SERNOS: # OF CATILEGUARDS:				
	***************************************	***************************************					CATCHMENTS:	. 0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON:	6-15 7-30	CATTL <b>E:</b> Sheep:	SHORT TERM 0.0 63.0	LONG TERM 0.0 54.2		• •	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
PCMARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	75.7 0.0 0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF W.L.LS;  # OF SFR.HGS;  # OF CATILEGUARDS;  KESEKVJIRS;  CATCHAENTS;	• • • • • • •			

	Y SPECIES	1			1			ļ	!				
	OBJECTIVES PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE WET IMPROVE HALITAT BY INFROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIES					TREATHEHTS	ACRES AUMS		THENTS	ACRES AUMS		TREATHENTS	ACRES AUMS O O
	9780						11PE		YOY				17PE
	:Er:Er:CE IDED FOK 21						00000	0	0	00000	9 0	•	
į	FRUBLENS/COMFLICTS ESTIMATED CAFACTIY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE PHYSIQ: GOLCAL HEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVINCED FOGG 19% UF DIG GAHE HARITAL IS IN FOOR CONDITION 77% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION		ELS RM				ALLES OF FENCE;  # OF TROUSIS;  MILES OF PIELINE;  # OF WELLS;  # OF CATTLEGOARDS;  RECERVOIRS;	CATCHRENTS:		# OF TREUGHS; MILES OF PIFELINE; # OF UFLLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVORES;	CATCHEHTS:	FACTLITIES WILES OF FENCE:	# OF TROUCHS; # OF WELLS; # OF SPETINGS; # OF CATLEGUAROS; VIETA 115:
י בוושט/	FRUBLERS, CONFLICTS  WATER CAPACITY IS LE  OBJOSICAL MEERS OF F  F RIO GANE HARITAL  F ALLOTHENT IS IN P		ESTIKATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0:0	0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN	0.00			
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ESTINATE PHYSIQU 19% US 1 77% OF F		ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM	15.0		ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM 0,0	15.0 6.3 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM	6.3 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEFN LONG TEFN 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0
	15 15 0		-10 CATTLE:			CATTLE;	SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;		1CAT7LE; SHEEP;	DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;		CATTLES	SIEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOSSES;
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5087 ALLOTHENT HUMBER: SOBT	TOTAL PREFCENCE; ACTIVE PFEFERINCE; SUSFENDED MANUSE;		SEASON: 6-15 7-24 9-1 10-10			: 6-15 9-5		r: c	6-15 7-24 9-1 10-1CATTLE; SHEEP!			6-30 9 <b>-5</b>	
	. د					CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		CATEGORY;	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;			SONAL SEASON:	
ME: DRY LAKES	XX. SHEEP 1. 6-15 7-24 9-1 10-10 XX. COMTMUDUS SENSONAL SE: 14	RNATIVE	IS CONTINUOUS		KNATIVE			TIVE	CONTINUOUS		1TIVE	ONTINUOUS SEA!	
ALLOTHENT NAME:	CLASS OF STOCK; SEPT 4 OF UCE; 6 GEAZING SYSTEM; AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	REMARKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEN:	REMARKS	PLAHKING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEN:	REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZIHG SYSTEM: CONTIMUOUS SEASONAL	Remars
							R-2.54		2	æ	1 & 1	8	₩

£1				
- IMSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET		TREATHENTS AUMS	TREATHENTS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACKES AUNS 0
ORJECTIVES		ТҮРЕ	TYPE	TYPE
n FOR		000000	0000000 000000	000000
CEDAR PROBLENS/COMFLICIS FHYSIOLOGICAL NEENS OF PLANTS ARE HOT FROVIVED FOR	SI F	FACILITES MILES OF FEMCE; # OF 1809/8/5; MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF UPILES; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHLEGUARDS; CATCHLEGUARDS; CATCHLEGUARDS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;  † OF TREUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE;  † OF PIFELINE;  † OF SPRINGS;  † OF CATILEGUARDS;  RESERVJIRS;  CATCHARNIS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  * OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE:  * OF WILLS:  * OF STRINGS:  * OF CATILEGUARDS:  * OF CATILEGUARDS:
AR Probleks/complicts (01.061cal Neens of F	SHORT TEXH LONG TEVELS SHORT TEXH LONG TERH 27.0 27.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 27.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LEVELS LONG TERM 27.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
IT: CEDAR Probi FHYSIOLOGI	ESTIMATED S' SHORT TESH 27.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 27.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 27.0 27.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR FR 27 FHYSIGI 27 0	10-1 CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	10-CATTLE: SHEEP: PER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	JOCATTLE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HONSES;	<b>:</b> :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :
ALOTHENT MUHBER: 5023 CURKENT SITUATION TOTAL FRIFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSFEMUED NORUSE:	SEASON: 12-10 4-30 9-16 10-1	2-10 4-30 9-16 10-	12-10 4-30 9-16 10C SI PR FE FE FE FE FE	12-10 4-30 9-16 10CATU SHEER DEEK! ELK! AMTEL
		AL SEASON:	ALSEASON:	SEASON:
ALLOTMENT NAME: EAST LAKE CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SEASCH OF UCE: 12-10 4-30 9-16 10-1 Grazing System; Continuous Seasonal	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	GRAZIHG SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL
ALLOTMENT MANE: EAST LAKE CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SEASCH OF UCE; 12-10 4-30 GRAZIMG SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTI	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT -2- -2- -2- -2- -2- -2- -2- -2- -2- -2	GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTIN

**
٠.
Γ.
Ξ.
Ι.
L.
•
8.

E S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	130000 030 0300 1304000 030 0300 130400 030 030 030	350K (\$100 €) (\$100 €)	:: S	FREEERIT MARKETIK 15% OF BLOTHEN 60% OF ALLOTHEN	REFERENCE PLANT REAT FACTICES E HAETTAT IS IN POOR	FREELY NAMESCRITTER OF ELS CALE MASITATERS OF ELS CALE MASITATERS OF ELS FRONTRED FOR HABITATERS OF ELS OF ELS GAME HABITATERS OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION———————————————————————————————————	TE HABITAT			
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	SEASON: 10-1 5-31	-1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: uti a MISES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 151.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 151.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PROJUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  S. REMARKS 3 PASTURE  2.	N SEASON:	10-1 5-1	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKIND LEVELS SHORT TEM LONG TERM 151.0 644.0 0.0 6.0 75.9 75.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACTLITIES MILES OF FEMCE: # OF TROUSINS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHWENTS:	13.0 3.0 1.0	TYPE B B B CBBC 	TREATMENTS ACRES 1,761 1,392 101	AUMS 177 278 20
PLANKING ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:  REMARKS	CATEGOKY:	H 10-1 5-31	CATLE: SHEP: TEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 151.0 151.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	<b>:</b>	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF IROUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF SFAINGS: # OF CATLEGURDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHERURIS:	00000000	17 24	TREATHENTS ACRES 	AUMS
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS	SEASON:	10-1 3-1	CATILE: SHEEP: DEEK! ELK: ANYELUPE: HORSES:		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 169.0 169.0 165.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF SFRINGS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHEGUARDS:	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	17PE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUM O

	ALLOTHENT NAMES	E! FARH	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: Cukrent	NUMBER: 5089 CUKRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PR	T; CEDAR Proplehs	AR Proplehs/conflicts			93111123180	٠	
	CLASS OF STOCK: SERION OF USE: GRAZING SYSTEM:	CLCS OF STOCK: CATTLE SERVING OF USE: 11-1 12-31 5-16 6-3 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL FREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;	FERENCE: EFERENCE: NONUSE:	27 27 0	PHYSIOLOGICAL	L MEEDS OF	PHYSIOLOGICAL HEEDS OF PLANTS AKE NOT PROVIDED FOR	FOR	UDJELITVE	.s e physiological	JELIYES - INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE MET
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE										
	GRAZING SYSTEM	GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 1	SEASON: 11-1 12-31 5-16 6-3	CATTLE:	ESITHATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 27.0 27.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 27.0	ω				
	REMARKS .		į		DIEER: EELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0.000					
	PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	KWATIVE										
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	SEASON:	11-1 12-31 5-16 6-3CATILE:	-3CATTLE:	510Cl	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 27.0		0.0		TREATMENTS	
R-2.58	REFIRENCE				JACER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.00	0.000	* OF TROUGHS!  HILES OF PIPELINE;  * OF VELLS;  * OF SPRINGS;  * OF CATTLEGUARDS;  RESERVOIRS;  RESERVOIRS;	000000	17PE	ACRES	AUMS
	PLANVING ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE	CATECORY:	Ü					>			
	GEAZING SYSIEM!	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	SEASON:	11-1 12-31 5-16 6	<b>::</b>	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 27.0 27.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEXCE:	0.0	74 76	TREATHENTS	S. T. C.
	REHARKS	,			DEEK; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0.0	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE; 4 OF WILLS; 4 OF WILLS; 5 OF OF PERINGS; 5 OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHERISTS;	00000		HLKE3	AUMS 
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE							>			
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL :	SEASON;	6-30 9-30	<del></del>	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; * OF TENIANS;	0.0		TREATHENTS	
	PENCKS.				DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE; -JTEES!	0000		MILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SF KINGS; # # SF CATHEGUARDS;	000000	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS 0

PO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  FEORUCTION ALTERNATIVE  FEORUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:  REMARKS  REMARKS		111							The second secon
INJOUS SEASOMAL. F. HTIMUOUS SEASOMAL		c•	PACTO DATOL FREEENT MARKS 55% OF ALLOTA 61% OF BIG GA	ACECCOFFUS MERCOFFUS MENT FRAUTIC ENT 1S IN POC ME HABITAT 18	SECONDAIN AEEE OF FLAND AFE AND FRONTEE FOR————————————————————————————————————	AT. NE HABITAT			
i									
ALTERNATIVE  TEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOHAL SEASON	SEASON: 10-12 3-31 5-1 6-15	S CATTLE:	SHINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LUNG TERM 275.0 275.0 9.0	KING LEVELS LUNG TERM 275.0					
ALTERNATIVE ITEM: CCHTINUOUS SEASOMAL SEASOM		DEER: ELK: AHTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000					
	!: 9-1 3-30	CATTLES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG IERM 275.0 1.074.0	CKING LEVELS LONG IERN 1,074.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FEMCE:	0,0	TYPE BB	TREATHENTS ACRES 3,546	AUKS 709
		SHEEP'S	90.0	80.5	# or mosens. Miles Or PIPELINE: + or write.	2.0	RAIL 	673	134
		ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	000		# OF SERINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS:	, H O O			
			**************		CA1CI:BENTS:	0			
PLANSING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY:	JRY: C				Ş				
GKAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASON:	N: 10-12 3-31 5-1 6-1CATTLE: SHEEP:	6-1CATTLE: Sheep;	ESTIMATED STOCKTING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 275.0 275.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 275.0 0.0		000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
I		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0 0.0 0.0	143.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	MILES OF FIRELME:  # DF WELLS:  # DF STEINGS:  # DF CATTLESUARDS:  RESERVOTES:  CATCHERIS:	00000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			ESTIMATED ST	ESTIMATED STOCKING   EVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED SEASON:	N: 6-30 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 92.4 0.0	1000 TERM 92.4 0.0		2,0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
I		DEER: ELX: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0.00	0.0	MILES UP PIPELIME:  # OF URINGS:  # OF URINGS:  # OF CATLEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHEWIS:	<del>-</del>			

JECTIVES BALAKCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION ESTARLISH SRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION	0.000 mm				On communitation values are special or the glouds consequence														
WITH P					Co Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-Co-C	A M	8 7	136				AUMS				AIMS			
JECTIVES BALAKCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION ESTAPLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE (					化电子电子电子电子电子 医电子性 医电子性 医电子性 医电子性 医电子性 医电子性	TREATMENTS	425	677.			TECATMENTS	ACRES			entrione de ceramo de cerdicosementes os compreses	TREATMENTS			
OBJECTIVES BALAKO						TYPE	BP	CBC	:			TYPE			6-80-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60	TYPE	<u> </u>		
E	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					6	. 7 ×		00 m 0	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		2:2	o. ~ c	, o o	70 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m	2.5	- °	- 0	0 = 0
CEDAR PROBLEHS/COMFLICTS PROBLEHS/COMFLICTS ESTHATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE LIVESTOCK - BIG GAME COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT		ίο.				FACTLITIES	# OF TROUGHS:	# OF UELLS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHENTS:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FACILITIES	MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE: 4 OF UELLS: 4 OF CEPTURE:	# OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHERS:			# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:
NR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS AATED CAPACITY IS LE STOCK -BIG GAME COM		KING LEVEL	1,159.0	0000		KING LEVEL LOIG TERM	0.0	0.0	0		KING LEVEL!	1,023.0	0.0	300	NG 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 324.8	0.0 191.0	67.0	1
IT: CEDAR PROBLEMS ESTIMATED CAP LIVESTOCK -BI		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	SHORT TERM 1,159,0 0,0		**************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LGIG TERM	0.0	0.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	812.0 0.0	120.5 0.0 8.7	0.0	***************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 324.8	120.5	0.0 8.7	0 <b>'</b> 0
PLANNI 1,15	0		CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD MORSES:		2-28FATTI F :	SHEEP:	ELK:	HORSES:			CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER: ELK: ANTEI OPF:	HORSES:		CATTLE:	SHEEP: DEER:	ELK: Aktelope:	HORSES:
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5025 CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FAEFERENCE:	SUSPENDED MONUSE:		3-1 2-28			3-1 4-15 10-15 -2 2-28						10-15 6-15				10-15 6-15			
ALLOTHEN TOTAL PRE ACTIVE FS	SUSPENDE		SEASON:			SFASON:				CATEGORY:		SEASON:			***	SEASON:			
NAME: FIDULERS CANYON STUCK: CATTLE USE: 3-12-28	UGAZING SYSTEM; REST ROTATION 767.0 AVERISE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	1	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	YSTEM: REST ROTATION		1		PLAKNING ALTERNATIVE	*	REST ROTATION	8 9 9 8 8		PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION		***	
ALLOTHENT NAME: CLASS OF STOCK: SECREN DE USE:	AVERGE A	NO ACTION	GRAZING S	REMARKS	PRODUCTIO	GPAZING SYSTEM:		S. REMARKS	Λ	PLAKNING ,		GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS		PROTECTION	GRAZING ST	6	KENGAKS	

.

	REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER				De des company de partir de de mais de la principa de des de de la principa del la principa de  la principa de la principa de la principa de la principa de la principa del la principa de la principa de la principa de la principa de la principa del la p										
	SING VE					S AUMS	•		and seems are seems and seems and seems and seems and seems and seems and se	S	9			AUMS	
	Y INCREA					TREATMENTS :RES	i			TREATHENTS	1			TREATHENTS TRES	!
ES	E 55F					TREA			***************************************	TREA	ı			TRE/ ACRES	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
OBJECTIVES	REDU				100 cit ca es circa; es es cis ca	TYPE			107-109 (107-10) de 108-109 (107-109-109) (107-109-109)	TYPE				TYPE	•
		references and descriptions				0.0	000			0.0	000	0000	9 99 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	0.0	000000
\$	IS OCCURRING					_	# OF TROUCUS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF USLLS; # OF STRIMSS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHEENIS;			# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	# OF SPRIESS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHARNIS:		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF STAINGS;  # OF STAINGS;  # OF CATLECUARDS;  RESERVOIKS;  CATCHAEMIS;
CONFLICTS	EROSION	ING LEVEL	LONG TERM			CING LEVEL LONG TERM 0.0	48.0	000	***	CING LEVELS LONG TERN 0.0	48.0 69.0 0.0	0.0	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	ING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	0.0
TIME UNIT: CENAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS	EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCURRIND-	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	若 .			310C	48.0	000	7 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	510C	48.0 6.0 0.0	0.0		ESITABLED SICKTINS LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0	42.0 0.0 0.0
Ž	**************************************		CATTLE:	SHER! BEER! ELK! ANTELOPE! WILD HORSES!		CATTLE:	SHEEP: DEER:	ANTELOPE: Horses:		CATRE:	SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	ANTELOFE; Horses;		CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:
ALLOTHEST NAMER: 5091 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENDED NONUSE:		SEASON: 5-1 6-15		diven 600 also par qualitação sus distribucios gongo que se	6-15 7-30				5-1 6-15				5-1 6-15	
ALLONESI	TOTAL PREFERENCE ACTIVE FREFERENCE SUSFENDED NONUSE:		SEASON:			SEASON:			CATEGORY:	EASOM:			8 6 7	SEASON:	
				V.		EASONAL				SEASONAL			8 8 8 9 9		
	35 STOOM		ADOUS SEA			CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;				CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:				NOUS SEA	
	5-1 6-1 CONTI	RMATIVE	CONTI		RNATIVE				ATIVE				RWATIVE	CONTIN	
ALLONEST NUK: STAF FULL	CLASS OF STOCKT, SHEEP EETSTA OF USE: 5-1 6-15 GGAZTAS STOTEKT, CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 30.1	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	KS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEN:		2	PLAYNING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	(5.		PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	<b>S</b>
9	CLASS EET ST GSGZEE AVERAL	NO AC	GRAZ II	REMARKS	PRODU	GRAZIA	DCMACKE 0		PLANI	GRAZIN	REMARKS.		PROTEC	GRAZIA	REMARKS
							K-	2.61							

ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5092 PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR CURPENT SITUATION PROBLEHS/CONFLICTS OBJECTIVES	TOTAL PREFERENCE: 80 FHYSTOLOGICAL NEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM SHEEP; 0.0 DEER; 0.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0 0.0 ULD HORSES; 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKTING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM ACRES AUMS SHEEP; O.0 0.0 # OF TREUCHS; O.0 0.0 # OF TRELIME; O.0 0.0 # OF SHELINE; O.0 0.0 # OF SHILING; O.	CATEGORY: C	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES TREATHENTS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES TREATHENTS SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 # OF TRSJ.LHS; 0.0 EEK; 0.0 0.0 # OF URLLS; 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 # OF STRIAGS; 0 HORSES: # OF CATTLEGUARDS; 0 CATTLE: ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0 # OF STRIAGS; 0 RESERVOIRS: 0 CATTLES OF TREATHER AUKS # OF CATTLEGUARDS; 0 CATCH-ENTS; 0 CA	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SEASON: 7-19-30 CATILE: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF FENCE: 0.0 TYPE ACRES AU	LINE: 0
5092 SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPENJED KOMUSE;		2 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7-1 10-15	i	6-1 9-30	7-1 9-30	DEER? ELK? ANTEL
ALLOTKENT NAME: GREEN LAKES	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE ECFSCH OF USE: 6-1 9-30 GGAZIFS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 7.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL KEMARKS	PROCUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL SEASOM:	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASOM: REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	REPARAS

ND COVER HFETITION				
B.ECTIVESREDUCE SSF BY IMPREASING VEGETATION GEOUND COVERESTAULISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE CUMPETITION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE HET		AURS 5.6 20 7 7 7	AUNS	AUNS
INCREASING V ZING FRACTICE LOGICKL FLANT		IIKENTS A	TRENTS.	INE
rves Duce SSF BY Fallish GPR SURE PHYSIO		TREF ACKES 278 100 34	TREA ACRES	TRE
08.JECTIVESREDUCEESTAM		TYPE B BB CBBC	ТҮРЕ	TYPE
TAT00R-		0,00,000	000000	0000000
PROBLEMS/CORFLICTS EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCISPING————————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE; # OF TEOURIS; MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILESUARDS; RESEKVOIKS; CATCHHE-ITS;	FACILITIES MIES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: HIES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLECHARDS: CATCHENIS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TEOUSHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF STRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHERNIS:
PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS SIVE SOIL EFOSTON IS STOCK -RIG GAME CUMPY CLOGICAL NEEDS OF PI	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 72.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 155.0 17.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LDNG TERH 0.0 72.0 29.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 0.0 70.9 29.0 0.0
PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSTON IS OCCURRING— LIVESTOCK -BIG GAME CHINETITION ON B) PHYSICLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS AKE NOT	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 72.0 72.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEAN LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 72.0 155.0 17.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1ERM LONG TERM 72.0 72.0 17.0 29.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERH LONG TERH 0.0 0.0 72.0 70.9 17.0 29.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
95 EXCESS 72 HIYSTO 23	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: AMELOPE: HORSES:
CURRENT SITUATION FERENCE: NORUSE:	5-1 6-15	6-15 7-30	5-1 6-15	6-15 7-30
CURRENT TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENDED NONUSE:	SEASON:	SEASON!	CATEGORY:	SEASON:
CLETS OF STOCK! SHEEP (EACH OF USE) 5-1 6-15 GEAZIVS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	COHTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	CONTINUOUS SEASOKALSEASON:	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REPAIRS
CLASS OF STOCK! E EENLY OF USE: 5- GEATIVS SYSTEM: C AVERGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEMS CONT	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM! CON- REMARKS	FLANAING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI
		R-2.63		

00 \*

# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESCAVOIXS:

0.0

HORSES:

	FALANCE AUTHOPIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTABLISH CHAZIAG PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITIONINSURE PHYSIGLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE METCHANGE PRESENT MANAGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HABITATINFROME HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF NEY SPECIESREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES																		
	TTH FRODU CES TO RE VI RECOS T TO BENE VING QUAL ITION BY			genetedigwe pe en ep.		AUMS	# S	58, 58,	88-00-00				AUNS	32		65-80 ga-qa-65-65-69-69-65-65	AUMS	<b>-</b> 22	
S.3						TREATMENTS		1443	ļ			ITHENTS		176 400			TREATHENTS ACRES	400	
OBJECTIVES						TYPE	9	e S	•	400000000000000000000000000000000000000			34	ວສຸດ		5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	TYPE	363	
	CITAL					<	2 2	0.0	.00 4	0		:	0	ri O	0000		0.0	- rio	00H9
	ESTHATED CASACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERGE—————————————————————————————————					_	# OF TLCCHS;	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS:	CATCHERIS:			#ILES OF FENCE: # OF TEOUSHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE: * OF WILLS:	* OF STATOS. * OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHMENTS:		FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE:	# UF INCOSMS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHHENTS:
AR PROBLEKS/CONFLICTS	FACITY IS LEY TO GAME COMPY L HELDS OF PI SHENT FRACTI AND HABITAT IN MENT IS IN FC	CKING LEVELS	494.0	0000		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	0.0001	52.3	000	***************************************		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	446.0	86.0 0.0 0.0	0.0		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 95.2 95.2	86.0	0.0
: CEDAR PROBLEK	ESTINATED CA LIVESTOCK -B FHYSICLOSICAL PPESENT HAJAS 26% OF BIG SI 41% UF ALLOTI	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	SHORI TERM 484.0 0.0	0000	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	52.3	000	************************		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	238.0	52.3	0.0		SHORT TERM 95.2	52.3	0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	672 484 188		CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEEK; ELK; AMTELOPE; WILD HORSES;		ě	CALILE:	DEER:	ANTELOPE: HORSES:	40 db can no an an 40 db co 40 db can 40 ho an 40			CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER! ELK!	AORSES:		CATTLE:	REER:	ANTELOPE: HORSES:
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5093 CURNENT SITUATION	CENCE: FERENCE: ROMUSE:	**************************************	5-15 12-31			8	CI-8 I-9			en de dy dd gydynar es en en enngele do dd eiseren	-		6-1 8-30				6-1 7-30		
ALLOTHENT A	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED HONUSE:		SEASON: 5		es de desentación de servicio		SEASON			) 60 m2 qu' 60 40 m m m 60 60 60 40 40 40 40	CATEGORY:		SEASON:			Pagadaga de en	SEASON:		
HAMILTON FORT	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 5-15 12-31 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERASE ACT USE! 350.0	NIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ANTIVE		REST ROTATION				TIVE		DEFERRED			HATIVE	DEFERRED		
ALLOTYCHT NAME:	CLASS OF STOCK! SEASON OF USE: 5 GRAZING SYSTEM: 4 AVERASE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REHARKS	PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM:	R-	2.64		PLAWING ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEN:	REWKKS		PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERRED	V 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

		de republicano en de quanta propos en en			de estapassas es es es-si-en-escos e									dische dische de apropropropropropropropropropr		
		- (D 431 431 431 431 431 431 431 431 431 431					200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	k7				AUKS		OI -COLANDO AND	ALMS	•
					************	TREATMENTS	ACKES 88	14/		0+00+00 (0+00) (0+00) (0+00) (0+00)	RFW TR	ACRES		80 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	TREATHENTS ACRES	•
OBJECTIVES					*****			. !		r-42 (0-40) 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40				0-60-03 GH 63-03 63 63 65 65 60 80 FF		
80					***	i	i e i	ב ב		40 er 10 es es es es es es es es es		TYPE		09 09 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	34	8 8 8
		a esta de esta			nodat van de		0 -	2.0				0.0	<del>0</del> 00000	(C)	0.0	00000
		e estreto en estreto estado estado estado en estado	<b>10</b>		************************		MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	<ul> <li>4 OF SFRINGS:</li> <li>4 OF CATILEGUARDS:</li> <li>RESERVOIES:</li> <li>CATULENCS:</li> </ul>			MYLES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGIS:	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF STRIMSS: # OF STRIMSS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHETITS:		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF HELLS;  # OF SFELNOS;  # OF CATTLEGUARDS;  KESERVOINS;  CATCHAENIS;
AR Propleys/conflicts		***************************************	DCKING LEVEL LONG TERN	0.0000		DCKING LEVEL!	109.0	, 0 0 0 0	0.0	***************************************	DCKING LEVEL!	0.0	0000 0000	5 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 6.0	0.00
8		(0) day day day day oo	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0000	***************************************	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	5.0 0.0	0.0	6 (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	0.0	0.000	200 Carps (p. cs. es cs. 6) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TESH LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 62.0 60.8	8000 000
PLANTING UNIT:	39 99 0		••	SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	G-60-G1-64 6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-		SHEEP	REK:	ANTELOPE: Horses:			CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;		**	DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5027 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENTED NONUSE:		SEASON: 11-26 12-5				C-ZI 9Z-II			382		11-26 12-5			11-26 12-5	
ALLOTHEN		***************************************			1-40 -00 to en en en en en od -00 -00 -	4 6	L SCHOOM;			CATEGORY:		ALSEASON:		So-distor ennos en ou eja pa on en-	SEASON:	
NEAD SPRING	CLASS OF STOCK! SHEEP SECTOM OF USE; 11-26 12-5 GEAZIMG SYSTEM! CONTINUOUS SEASONAL MVEKNGE ACT USE; 43.0		GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ATIVE	OHIGH REPUBLISHED	CUMITMOUDS SENSUMAL SENSUM:			1VE		CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:		MIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	
ALOTHENT MANE:	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SECTA OF USE: 11-26 12-5 GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS AVERGE ACT USE:	MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMORKS	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	TOATTE	מייטובופ מייזאיים	- REMARKS	2.65	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE		GRAING SYSTEM:	REMAPKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS

	ESTAPLIEN GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITIONESTAPLIEN GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION	Chief Grant for an Annual Section (Access to Grant)				sometide de manuel de come some some se some						在中心的现在分词 医牙毛虫 医牙毛虫						医白色 电影响电影 电电话电影					
	SING VEGETATIONS TO REPLANT NEEDS CONDITION BY CONDITION BY PROVING QUAL	a de 10 da 10 ablada ade especie, opras da				to to the time on the statement of the time		AUMS 127	1 8			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		AURS	72			B0000000000000000000000000000000000000		SMINE	2 2		
VES	-KELVÜE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GFOUND COVERESTAPLISH GRAZING FFACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION - THSUEE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NETKELVÜE AFEA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPEKEDVÜE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPE IMPROVE HABITAT BY INPROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIES					avadi on en se de de se na en en en de de se	TREATMENTS	ACRES 611	9 9 9 9 9				TREATMENTS	ACRES	360			50 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TREATMENTS	ACRES	360		
OBJECTIVES	115	****				50 de es		TYPE						TYPE	ວູຊວ					IAPE	CBC	•	
	F08					20 CE 400 CE		0.0	> o ·	00		<b>8</b> -20-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0		0.0	0.0	• • •	200	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	< **		0.0	٥ -	
	EXCESSIVE SOIL ELOSION IS OCCURATION————————————————————————————————————						FACILITIES	MILES OF FEMCE:	MILES OF FIFELINE:	* UF WELLS: * OF SFRINGS:	F UP CALITIEBUARIES: RESERVOIRS: CATCHERITS:		FACILITIES	ATLES OF FENCE: • OF TROUGHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SPRINGS:	* UF CHITCESUNKOS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHHENTS:	9	FACILITIES NITES OF FRACE!	# OF Troughs:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	* OF STRINGS: * OF CATH FOLKERS:	RESERVOINS: CAICUMENTS:
AR Problems/conflicts	EXCESSIVE SOIL ESOSION IS OCCURATION— LIVESTOCK -DIG GAME CONFETTION ON BI PHISTOLOCICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ASE NOT 10% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK 31% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK 6% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CON	***************************************	CSTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	65.0	0000	***************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	28.4	900	0.00	***************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	65.0	0.0	0.0	2	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	52.8	47.0	0.0	
CEDAR PROBLEI	EXCESSIVE STANSIOLOGISCO PHISTOLOGISCO - 102 OF ALLO 312 OF ALLO 312 OF ALLO 62 OF BIG G		ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	65.0	0000	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	0.0	28.8	000	0.0	*************	ESTINATED STO SHORT TERM	65.0 0.0	28; <b>0</b>	0.0	2	**************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0	52,8	28.4	000	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	125 65 60	de compresso de sus compressos de compressos			NEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;			CATTLE:	PER:	ANTELOPE:	HUNEED	****	;	-19CALILE: SHEEP:	DEER: ELK:	ANTELOPE:	• 64000			SHEEP	DEER: ELK:	ANTELOPE: Horses:	
ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5094 CURRENT SITUATION	ERENCE: Ference: Nonuse:			SEASON: 5-25 6-9 6-12 6-19				6-15 7-5					d d	3-23 6-9 6-12 6-19CALLE:					8-12 7-8				
ALLOTHENT	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: Suspenden Honuse:	de cite de de de se co-se de de cite d		SEASON: 5				SEASON:				CATEGORY:	9	LSEASUN:					SEASON				
ICKS CREEK	SPEEP 5-25 6-12 6-19 CONTINUOUS SEASONAL 37.0	1VE	e care e distri	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		111 E		CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:				VE VE	THE STORM AND THE	CUMIINUUUS SEASUMALSEASUM:				TIVE	GRAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL				
ALLOTHENT HAKE: HICKS CREEK	CLASC OF STOCK: SPEEP SCALA OF USE: 5-25 6-9 6-12 6-19 GAZIAS SASIEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL ALERAGE ACT USE: 37,	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	4 2 3 4 2 5 4 2 5 5 4 2 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5	GRAZING SYSTEM: C	Present	PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE		GFAZING SYSTEM:	5 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			PLAHNING ALTERNATIVE		BRALING STOILER:	REMARKS			PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CI		REMISKS		

ALLOTWENT NOWEL NITNER SPRING	CURRENT CURRENT CURRENT TOTAL PREFERENCES	CURRENT SITUATION ERENCE:			CONFLICTS	PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS FILMING CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE—		OBJECTIVESBALANCE AL	PBJECTIVESRALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	TH PRODUCTION
	ACTIVE FREFERENCES SUSPENDED NONUSES	KENCE:	0	79% UF ALLOTAE	102 P. 13 F0C	772 UF ALLUMENT (S 17 FUCR LIVESTOCK CORDITION	P & A A B B A B A B A B A B B A B B A B	KE LÜÜLE ANY	EA IN PUUR CURE	KEUUCE AKEA IN PUUK COMUITIUN BY INPROVING NEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE					(0) de en	es de se de de marco es describado describado de marco de describado de se	OF 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			电子电弧 化苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯甲基苯
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 11-16 11-25	16 11-25	CATTLE: Sheep:	STOCK	ING LEVELS LONG TERM 113.0					
1			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PROFUCTION ALTERNATIVE	do miseo eteror eteror de desperor de	m managaranga (Sangganga (Sangganga managaran sangganga (Sangganga managaran sangganga (Sangganga sangganga sa			5 02 03 03 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	© 중 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등	03 97: 03 03 45: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68: 68	- No. Cast and D. Cast and Cas		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUCUS SEASONAL SEASON:		11-16 11-25	CATTLE: SMEEP:	SHORT TERM LONG TENELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 113.0 499.0		FACILITIES PRICE:	6.6	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACFES 2,193	AUMS 440
1			DEER; ELK; Antelope; Nokses;	16.1 0.0 0.0		HILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF STRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHERS:	0.0 40 80			
PLANING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: C		0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	*********************************	7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		**************************************		Dir now ago ago da de da dise ago ago ago ago ago ago ago ago	
GRAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASON:		11-16 11-25	CATTLE: SHEEP:	STIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 113.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TEQUENS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS
I			DEER: ELK: AHTELOFE: HORSES:	16.1 0.0 0.0 0.0		MILES OF FIPELINE; # OF UCLLS; # OF SFEINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOINS; CATCHARNS;	00000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ପ୍ରେ ପର ପର ବାହର ପ୍ରଥମ ସହର ପର ପର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହର ସହ	· ගැන ගැන කියා කියා කියා කියා කියා කියා කියා කියා	*00 03 03 03 03 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	8:00 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45		<b>*************************************</b>	16 an	8-8-0;-00-03-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-05-		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	11-16 11-25	CATTLE: SHEEP:	S10CK		FACILITIES WILES OF FENCE:	000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
•			DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE: HORSES:	16:1 0.0 0.0		MILES OF PIPELINE;  1 OF USILIS;  2 OF STRINGS;  4 OF CATTLEQUARDS;  RESERVOIRS;  CATCHANTS;	000000 0	·		

	ITTION (EY SFECIES	a december			9 as 000						<b>8</b> 0 (3) (3)					0 to 000					
OBJECTIVES	BALAMGE AUTHOFIZED USE WITH FROUCTIONINFRUE LIVESTORK DISTELEUTIONESTARLISH GFAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITIONINSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NICEDS ARE HETREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SFECIES					TREATMENTS	117E ALKES AUNS CBC 120 24	***************************************				TREATHENTS	TYPE ACRES AUNS				TREATHENTS	\$	0		
00		* 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			***************************************	•	- 3	i								non do eta es se de es se de so se se de so					
	TRITAT TPITAT TPITAT TPITAT TPITAT TPITAT	r sir-signatedes en en sin signate			* ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *		ø 0	0.0	, o c	000				0.0	0000			0.0	000	<b>&gt;</b>	o и (
	ESTINATED CARACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE INTROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION—						WILES OF FENCE: * OF TROUGHS:	MILES OF PIFELINE:	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATHEGUARNS:	RESERVOINS: CATCHMENTS:			MILES OF FENCE: # OF FESTIGNS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	<pre># OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHRESTS</pre>	LMILTONE MISS.		MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# UF VELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	# OF CATTLFGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:
AR FRORLEMS/CONFLICTS	ESTINATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN A LIVESTOCK, DISTRIBUTION-C LIVESTOCK COACTOTITICN O PHYSIOLOGICAL MEEDS OF PLANTS ARE 58% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVES	60 to de se de 50 to de 50 to	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 53.0 53.0 0.0	0000	***************************************	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	53.0	45.0	000	<b>&gt;</b>	9 4 9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	53.0	71.0	0.0	STITO en da se se se se go do do de se	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	28.2	71.0	0.0	6- in- g, sp
CEDAR	ESTINATED CA IMPROCK -1 LIVESTOCK -4 PHYSTOLIGETO 582 OF ALLOI	) to do on the second of the s	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM 53.0	0000	75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	53.0	45.0	900	>	**************************************	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	53.0	0.0	0.0	1400 00 to	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERM	29.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	32.33			DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:			CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER:	ANTELOFE: HORSES:		e en desenta esta de an en en en esta calendar de en en en entre de entre calendar de en en en entre calendar de		CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER: ELN:	ANTELOPE; Horses;	es elebes de de sevile sa discondente appenda de de			DEER:	ANTELOPE:	HORSES:
NUMBER: 5095 CURRENT SITUATION	FERENCE; RONUSE;		5-16 7-31			;	6-16 9-30						6-16 7-31			es disea en anoma apolipan en es-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as-as		6-16 7-31			
ALLOTMENT MUMBER: CURRENT	TOTAL FSEFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	de to the to the to the to	SEASON: 6-16 7-31		***		SEASON:				CATEGORY:		LSEASON:					SEASOM:			
	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 6-16 7-31 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 51.0	TIVE	GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ATIVE		CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:				TWE second contract of the con		CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:			ATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL			
ALLOTHENT NAME: HOLE IN THE ROCK	CLASS OF STOCK; C SEASON OF USE; 6- GRAZING SYSTEM; C RVERAGE ACT USE;	MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEK: C	REMARKS	PREDUCTION ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM:	R-7	2.68	}	PLAYNING ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS		PEOTECTION ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM:	33 4 10 0	ACTURAS	

JECTIVESEALANCE AUTHARIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT MEENS ARE METCHANGE PRESENT MANNOEMENT TO BENEFIT BIG GANE HABITATKEÜUCE AREN IN POOR CUNDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES				
ITH FRODE NT MEEDS T TO BENE		AURS 409 174 18	AURS	AUMS 0
JECTIVESEALANDE AUTHAKIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS APE MCHARAGE FRESENT MANADERNT TO BENEFIT BKEDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPRO		TREATHENTS ACRES 2,041 873 71	TREATHENIS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACRES
OBJECTIVES		17PE BB PD S	TYPE	TYPE
CE		0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	ы о 0 0 0 0 0 0 по	, o o o o o o o
PRONENS/CONTLICTS  PRONENS/CONTLICTS  OBJECTIVES  FRINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MYLES OF FEMCE;  4 OF TEMUS; MILES OF PIPELINE;  9 OF WELLS;  1 OF CATILEOUAPES;  REEE(YOIFS;  SATCHMENTS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE; # OF TEORISIS: MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VETLS; # OF SPRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVINS; CATCHERIS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TFOUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF VELLS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVATINS: CATCHAENTS:
PROBLEYS/CONTLICTS ATED CAPACITY IS LE CLYGICAL REEFS OF N: HANGEN FRACT F ALLOTHENT IS IN P	KING LEVELS LONG TEPH 252.0  0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 671.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	KING LEVELS LOHG TERH 80.0 0.0 0.0 31.0 31.0	KING LEVELS LDNG TERN 70.0 0.0 0.0 31.0
	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TEPH 252.0 252.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEFM LONG TEFM 252.0 671.0 0.0 6.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1EEM LONG TERM 70.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 31.0 6.0 31.0	ESTIMATED STDCKING LEVELS SHORT TENN LONG TERN 70.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 31.0 0.0
PLANTING UNIT: 252 252 252 0	CATTLE: SHEEP! DEER! ELIX! AKITELOPE!	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATILE: SHEEP! DREN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HÜRSES:	CATILE: SHEEP: DIER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
ALLOTMENT MORER; 5029 CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE; SUSFERIED NONUSE;	SEASON: 11-1 5-31	11-1 5-31	11-1 5-31	7-1 9-30
ALLOTAENT MORBER: CURPENT TOTAL PREFERENCE: SUSPEKKED NONUSE:	SEASON:	SEASON:	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON:
ALLOTHERT WARE; MOLE IN THE BALL CLASS OF STOCK; CATLE SEVERA OF USE; 11-1 5-31 GRAING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AMERAGE ACT USE; 114.0	INUOUS SEASONAL	ERRE D	/E DEFERRED	HUOUS SEASONAL
ALDINENT NAME: MOLE IN T CLASS OF STOCK; CATLE SEVERY OF USE: 11-1 5-31 GFAZIMG SYSTEM; CONTINUO AMERGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT	PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE  BRAZING SYSTEM: DEFI	FLEWING ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM:  REMACKS 3 PASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI

	4 PRODUCTION				en especia esta especial esta para para para para para para para especial especial especial especial especial	٤	<u>e</u> !				Š					ŝ. O			
93	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	<b>100 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4</b>			***************************************	THENTS	HUNES MUNS			10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TREATHEMTS ACRES AUMS				THENTS	ACRES AUMS			
OBJECTIVES	BALA!	********************************				,	<u> </u>				TYPE					TYPE			
	NCE				100-00°) 2 db 00° 04-00° 00° 04-00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00° 00°		0.0	0.0	0000		0.0	000	<b>0000</b>	9 4 9 3 19 9 20 100 4 4 4 4 4	:	0.0	00	000	•
	ESTIMATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE						MILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF UELLS:	# OF STRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHERIS;			<pre># OF IRQUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE;</pre>	# OF VELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESEPVOIRS; CATCHEST;			ALLS OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIFELINE:	* OF SPRINGS: * OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	G10::415:
AR Problems/conflicts	CAFACITY IS LEI	e del del du del	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORY TESM LONG TERM 7.0 7.0	0.000		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	0.0	0.0	All table date for the specified was a specified and the specified	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TECH LONG TERM 7.0 7.0	2.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	0.0	0.0	
T: CEDAR PROBLE	ESTIMATED (	***************************************	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 7.0	00000	***************************************	ESTIMATED SI SHORT TERM	7.0	0.0	0.0	GP vide vide vide vide vide vide vide vide	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TECH 7.0	0.0	0.0		ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM	0.0	00	0.0	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		restraçõe das res este des astadas este des des des des des des des des des	CATTLE:	SKEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		i	CATTLE: SHEEP:	DEER: ELK:	ANTELOPE; HORSES;	100 000 000 100 + 0 - 0 - 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	CATTLE	SHEEP: DEER:	ELK; Antelope; Horses;		8 8 9 9	SHEEP:	PEER:	ANTELOPE: HORSES:	
ALLOTHENT MURRCR: 5096 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERCNCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENCED NONUSE:		SEASON: 4-16 10-15		***************************************	!	6-16 10-15				6-16 10-15			es e	8	CI-01 01-0			
ALLOTAEN		- com est do so so so so so so go	SEASON:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8	AL SEASON:			CATEGORY:	IAL SEASON:			- Que all the say file and say the say the	4 78	SEASON			
HOOSIER LAKE	CLASS OF STOCK! CATTLE SCASSA OF USE: 6-16 10-15 GRAZIAU SYSTEM! CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 3.0	3114	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL		NATIVE		COMITMODUS SEASONAL SEASON:			11.1	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:			441UE	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	CUMITACUUS SEASUNAL			
ALLOTHENT MAME:	CLASS OF STOCKS SEASON OF USES A GRAZING SYSTEM AVERAGE ACT USES	MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS	PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE		URAZING SYSIEM:	R-2	2.70	PLAINING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:		REHIGKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		מאבינות מומושי	REMARKS		

CRIMA FROME MAY COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HARITAT——————————————————————————————————	S.1	S	FACILITIES   TREATHENTS   TREATHENTS   TREATHENTS   TREATHENTS   AUMS   TREATHENTS   AUMS   TREATHENTS   AUMS   TREATHENTS   AUMS   TREATHENTS   AUMS   AU	## FACILITIES TYPE ACRES AUNS # OF IROUGHS: 1.0 # OF CITIES O
	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1EFM LONG TERM 234.0 234.0 381.0 381.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 234.0 629.0 381.0 608.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.6 7.6 7.6 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 234.0 234.0 381.0 381.0 0.0 0.0 7.6 39.0 7.6 39.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 559.0 559.0 310.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ALS 615 015 0	10 CATTLE: SHEEP: PEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: UILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HGRSES:	I 3-1CATTLE: SHEEP: TEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
CUSSENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENIED NONUSE:	5-1 10-31 12-1 3-10	10-31 4-30	5-1 10-31 12-1 3-1CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOF HORSES;	6-15 10-30
c c	SEASOM;	SEASON!	CATEGORY; NALSEASON;	SEASON:
CUITE OF STOCK! CATHELSHEEP SEATH OF USE: 5-1 10-31 12-1 3-10 GAZIA: SYSTEM! CONTINAUS SEASHMAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 581.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	MATIVE DEFERRED	TVE CATEGOR CONTINUOUS SEASCHALSEASON;	NATIVE KEST ROTATION HEEP-CATTLE
CLYG OF STORY OF USE; 56 GEZZE S SYSTEM OF USE; 56 GEZZE S SYSTEM OF USE;	NO ACTION AL TERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT	GEAZING SYSIEM: DEF	PLAHHING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION KEMARAS CHANGE SHEEP-CATTLE

ECTIVES SECRE SUTHERIZED USE UITH PRODUCTION SECRE SST F7 INCIPATION GEOLOGICO THE SECRE SST F7 INCIPATION GEOLOGICO THE SECRET TO SERVED TONE THE SECRET WAS GEOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET CHANGE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO RENETIT BIG GAME HAPITAT ARENCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES INFROVE MARITAT BY INFROVING GOALLITY OF KEY SPECIES				
TTH PROBUG SUTION AT NEEDS ( ITTO BENEI		AUMS 408 105 449 23	AUNS 407	AUMS
JECTIVES		TREATHENTS ACKES 2,040 524 2,245 115	TREATHENTS ACRES  2.037	TREATHENTS ACRES
00.2ECT1VES	:	TYPE B B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	TYPE CBBC	<b>M</b> I
CE S	9 3 1 25)	0,40,000,00	n 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	N - 1 2 0 0 0 0
PROGLENS/CONFLICTS  EXCESSIVE SET RESPONDENCE  EXCESSIVE SET RESPONDENCE  FINATORIER LINGERS OF THATE ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR  FINATORIER SET OF MERS OF THATE ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR  FRESHIP MANAGENET PRACTICES FORFLICT WITH RES GAME INBITATION  353 OF ALLOHART IS IN POOR LINESTOCK COMMITTON  353 OF EIG GAME WANTAN IS IN POOR COMMITTON		FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE: 4 OF ITEURIS: NILES OF PIPELINE: 5 OF WELLS: 6 OF SFRINGS: 7 OF CATLEOURDS: RECEPPOISS: CATCHERISE	FACILITIES  MILES OF FENCE:  4 OF TROUGHS:  MILES OF PIPELINE:  5 OF UTILES:  7 OF CATILEGUARDS:  RESELVOIPS:  CATCHDENTS:	HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TEACHES:  # OF WELLS:  # OF WELLS:  # OF WELLS:  # OF STRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  KEERVOIKS:
CONFLETS CITY IS LESTED FOR THE FRACTION FOR THE FRACTION FOR THE FRACTION FRACTION FRACTION FRACTION FRACTION FOR THE FRACTION F	LONG LEVELS LONG TERM 1,440.0 6,0 0,0 0.0	(THS LEVELS 1.902.0 0.0 91.0 91.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 1,425.0 147.0 0.0 0.0	NAME LEVEL LONG TERM 915.8 9.0 147.0 9.0 9.0
FROMEMS/CONFLICTS ENTRANTED CH ACTIV 15 LESS THRU R EXCESSION SCAL ESCITOR IS DECORPTIVATED SCAL RESTORM IN THE SEEF LIVELY CONTRACTOR OF THE SCAL RESTORM IN THE SCAL	ESTINATED STOCK SHORT TERM 11440.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 1,909.0 0.0 0.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 91.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTENNIED STOCKTHG LEVELS SHORT TERM 1.425.0 0.00 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 924.0 915.8 91.0 147.0 91.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNITY  PLANNING UNITY  PLANCE   CATLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP! DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE: HONSES:	CATTLE: SHEPS: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLES SHFEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5023 CUREENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREEERICE: SUSPERVED NONUSE:	5-16 11-10	6-is ii-is	5-16 11-10	6-15 9-30
ALLOTHENT HUMBERS CURRENT TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREEERICE: SUSPERVED NONUSE:	SEASON!	SEASON:	CATEGORY:	HI WENT
1,289.0		<b>WO I I</b>	CATEGORY REST ROTATION SEASON:	
JACKRABBIT CATTLE 5-16 11-10 BEFERRED	VI VE DEFERRED	MATUE REST ROTATION RE	17E REST R0]	ATIVE DEFERRED
ALOTHENT NAME: JA CLASS OF STOCK! CV ELASS OF STOCK! S-1 CSATING SYSTEM; IN A:ERATE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEN: DEFEI	GRAZING SYSTEM: RES	PLANTING ALTERNATIVE BRAZING SYSTEM: KEMARKS 3 PADUTRE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFER REYARNS

ALLOTAEI CLASS OF	ALOTHENT NAME: CLASS OF STOCK:	JENSON	MALDINENT WINDER: CURRENT TOTAL PREFERENCE:	SITUATION	PLANTING UNIT: CEBAR FP FP ESTINA Z25	PROBLEM ESTIMATED CA	PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS 54TER CASSICITY IS LES	PROBLEMS/COMPLICTS PROBLEMS/COMPLICTS ESTIMATED CPACETTY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PPETERINGEN	**************************************	OBJECTIVES	JECTIVES BALAHCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FROEUCTION	NITH FEOTOCTION
SEASON OF USE: GRAZING SYSTEM: AVERAGE ACT USE	OF USE: SYSTEM: ACT USE:	SCASON OF USE: 3-1 4-30 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 222.0	ACTIVE PREFERENCES SUSPENDED NONUSES	KENCE: NUSE:	225	LIVESTURY -R FINSS-ALCGICA FRESENT HEIRA 29% OF BIG G	15 CAS COST 1. PELBS OF PI GENENT FENCTI AME NEBITAT I HENT IS IN PO	LINSTOLA - HIS GANE CONFEITION ON RIS CARE VABITAT	OK	ESTARL) INCHE THEROPE THEROPE THEROPE	CCH GRAZING PFACT PINSIOLUSICAL FL PFESENT MANAGENE HABITAT BY INPR AREA IN POOR COM	ESTANLIST GRAZING PRACTICES TO PERICE COMPETITIONINJUGE PARAIGUESTON, FLANT MERIS WER HETCHANGE PRESENT MANGGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GANE HARITATINFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING OUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTIC	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE			Refer dy stat dy ser der de stat dy dy dy dy der dy ser		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	e alle es sur éss so abron the servencio proposite vines les de ses na las ada	***************************************			
C0A71146	CVCTCK	PRINTING SCAPRIA	P. Constant			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM					
0H17H29	SISIEM:	EGALIAU SISIEM; LUNIIMUUUS SEASUMAL	SEASUN: 3-1 4-50		CATILE: SHEEP: DEER:	225.0	225.0					
REMARKS					ELK: ANTELPFE: WILD HORSES:	000	0000					
PROFUCTI	PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	MATIVE THE STATE OF THE STATE O					ne de late do vio en		3 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40			
GEAZING SYSTEM:	SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		3-1 4-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	e e	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AURS
					SHEEP: DEER:	3.8	3.8	# OF TROUSHS:	000	CBBC LBBC	1,609	322 110
-2.75	REMARKS 2 PASIURE	끭			ELK: Antelope: Horses:	000	000	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATHEGUARDS: REEE-VOIRS: CATCH:EHTS:	00 <b>0</b> 00	•	•	
PLAPHING	PLAMMING ALTERNATIVE	TIVE	CATEGORY: I			100-00 de 01 de 02 de 15 de 03 de 15	9 de ce de c	中國 香港 使苦苦苦苦 奇希尔 有 香草 音 春 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 · 音 ·		P 4000 000 11 1 2 4 6 0 10 0 11		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON: 3	3-1 4-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SMORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	ALIKS
REMARKS	9 9 9				SHEEP: DCER: ELK:	178.0 3.8 0.0	230.0 7.0 0.0	<pre># OF TFQUSHS; MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS;</pre>	000	CBBC	235	47
					ANTELOPE: Horses:	0.0	00	# OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESELVAIRS; CATCHYENIS;	0000			
PROTECTI	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE					400000000000000000000000000000000000000			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
GRAZING	SYSTEM:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 6	6-15 7-30		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 177.8	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 177.8	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF IROUGHS:	000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUHS
Remarks	8 8 8				ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;	0000	000	ALLES OF FIFELINE;  # OF SPRIMES;  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  RECERVOIRS;  CATCHAENIS;				

PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS  FROM ENGINE LIVESTORY DISTRIBUTION  LIMESTOR, "PIG SAME CUMPORTITION ON PIG GAME HABITAT"———————————————————————————————————	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,145.0 1,115.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5ES: 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,145.0 4,740.0 MILES OF FENCE: 24.0 TYPE ACRES AUNS 0.0 0.0 ¢ OF TROUGHS: 7 BB 2,343 473 0.0 0.0 ¢ OF TROUGHS: 7.0 BD 323 65 185.4 135.4 MILES OF PIPELINE: 7.0 CRBC 12,223 2,444 0.0 0.0 ¢ OF VELLS: 0 CRBC 575 115 120.0 120.0 ¢ OF CATILEGUARDS: 5 CRB 575 115 120.0 120.0 ¢ OF CATILEGUARDS: 0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERA LONG TERM 1,284,0 1,372,0 HILES OF FICKE: 10.0 TYPE ACRES 0,0 0,0 4 OF TROUGHS; 5 185,4 320,0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 3.0 0,0 0,0 4 OF WILLS: 0 0,0 0,0 4 OF GATILEGUARDS: 2 120,0 120,0 4 OF GATILEGUARDS: 2 CATCHERURS: 0 0.0 0.0 120,0 8 OF GATILEGUARDS: 0 0.0 0.0 120,0 8 OF GATILEGUARDS: 0 0.0 0.0 120,0 8 OF GATILEGUARDS: 0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM  1,284,0 1,285,0 HILES OF FENCE: 10.0 TYPE ACRES  0,0 0,0 \$ 0F FIGURES: 5
7811AT		.~	, 10. E	
IION		FACTLITIES OF TENUES: OF TENUES: ILLES OF PEPELINE; OF VELLS; OF SERINGS; OF SERINGS; OF CATLEGUARDS; ATCHENTS:	FACILITIE  FACILITIE  1 OF TROUGHS;  ALLES OF PIPELINE;  1 OF WELLS;  1 OF GATILEGUARDS;  RESERVOINS;  CATCHENIS;  CATCHENIS;  CATCHENIS;  CATCHENIS;	FACILITIE MILES OF FENCE:  FOF IROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: FOF WILLS: FOF CATLEGUNDS: FOF CATLEGUNDS: FEEF-VOINS:
MS/CONFLICTS WESTIFY DESTRICT RESS COUNCITY REGGG (F. FLAN KOEMT PRACTICE SAVE HABITAT IS THENT IS IN POOR	OCKING LEVELS LUNG TERM 1,115.0 0.0 0.0			
FROME FROME INTROFER LIVESTOCK - PHYSICY OF DESCRIPTION OF SECON TO SECON T	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 1,145.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 1,145.0 0.0 185.4 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED S'SHORT TERM 1.284.0 0.0 185.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 120.0	ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM 1,284.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR  P  INFOGE  19145  LIVEST  1945  FRESCH  1112  222 OF	CATTLE: SHEP! DEEN: ELK! ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATILE: SNEEP; DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATTLE: SMEEP: DEFR: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HUNSES:
MUMBER: 5035 CURSENT SITUATION ERENCE: NOWUSE:	1-1 5-31	11-1 5-31	1 10-1 4-30	1-1 1-11
ALDIMENT NUMBER: CURRENT S TOTAL FKETERHEES ACTIVE FREE ESFACES SUSPENDED NONUSE:	SEASON: 11-1 5-31	SEASON:	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON:
ALLOTHENT NAME: JOEL SPRING CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE ECACING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AMERICAE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	DEFERRED	NTVE DEFERRED	RNATIVE Deferred
ALLOTHENT NAME: JOEL SPR. CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE ERACTA OF UEE: 11-1 5-31 GHAZIAS SYSTEM: CONTINUO AMERASE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT	FESTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEF KEMAKNS	PLAHING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARNS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFER REM:RS

			AUNS	AUNS	ALMS
9			TREATMENTS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACRES 	TREATHENTS ACRES
OBJECTIVES			149.		17PE
€ •			000000	0000000	• • • • • • •
			FACILITIES  # OF FEMCE: # OF TROUGHS: # OF UPPELINE: # OF STRINGS: # OF STRINGS: # OF CATTLE GUARTS: CATCUMENTS: CATCUMENTS: CATCUMENTS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF IRCUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: KEEEK:016S: CATOMERIS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF STRINGS: # OF GATHEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHARNTS:
AR Problens/conflicts		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	ESTHMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 19.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CEDAR		SHORT TERN LONG TERN 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TERM 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STG SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	• •	CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HINSES:	ALLO MONGEST SHEEP! SHEEP! BER! ELK! ANTELOPE; HORSES!	O-CATTLE: SHEEP: PEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: NERN: OREN: ORENS: ORE
NUMBER: 5097 CURRENT SITUATION	FERENCE: LFERENCE: NOMUSE:	7-15 8-14 9-13 10-1	1	C 7-15 8-14 9-13 10-CATTLE: SHEP! EER: ELK: ANTELOP HORSES:	9-30 10-1
ALLOTHENT MUNBER: CURKENT	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED HOMUSE:	SEASON: 7-15 8-14	SEASON;	CATEGORY:	SEASON:
CANAFRA NTN	CLACS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEKSSY OF USE: 7-15 8-14 9-13 10-1 GEYZIYG SYSIEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	ATIVE. CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	CATEGOR.	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE BRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL. REMARNS
ALLOTHENT NAME: KANARRA HTN	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE EFASON OF USE: 7-15 8-14 9-13 10-1 GE-214G SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONA AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT	PECEJOTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEA: CON	PLAYING ALTERNATIVE	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI

R-2.77

ALLOTHENT NAHE:	KANAKFAVILLE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5036 CUERENT SITUR	NUMBER: 5036 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	CEDAR PROPLENS	NR PROBLEMS/COMPLICTS			OBJECTIVES	
CLASS OF STOCKS SELSON OF USES GRAZING SYSTEMS	SHEEP 5-1 5-31 CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENIED NONUSE:	ENCE:	7 <b>7 7</b> 8	PHYSTOLOGICAL 24% OF ALLOTH	L NEEDS OF PL.	PHYSIQLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR24% OF ALLOTKENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION		INSURI	INSUKE PHYSTOLOGICAL FLANT HEEDS ARE NETRETUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE	\$- 60- 62- 92- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93- 93		5 55 \$* 50 40 40 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	to dispersion dispersion dispersion de de di	up go da qpussus sq ao et pastreto s	evente de de-laquidas instancionales de las disposicions de las desperados de las desperados de las delas de las delas de las delas	e-th-sp-db-rate in-sp-db-rate db-rate db-rate	Panda diversanda da Bj.da es es es Ages e	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM				
GRAZING SYSTEN:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-1 5-31	15-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	24.0	24.0				
RENARKS				DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;		0.000				
PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	war a company of the									
	PANTINGENE EFACTUAL CEACTURE		V-1 Y-10	•31116	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM		FACILITIES NU ES DE ESMOE!	c		TPEATMENTS
CLACING SISIER	EURI INCOCA SERVOUR			SHEEP	24.0		# OF TRUCHS:		TYPE	₹
A REMARKS				ELK:	000	000	# OF WELLS:		CRRC	71 14
-2.78				ANTELOPE: HURSES:	0.00	0.0	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	000	\$ \$4.5	
3							CATCHHENTS:	0		
PLAHVING ALTERNATIVE	MIVE	CATEGORY:	J				,		e.	
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	,		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	ALSEASON:	5-1 5-11 5-11	CATTLE: SHEEP:	24.0	24.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACMS
REMARKS COND W. HIGHWAY	, HIGHWAY			ELK:	900	5. 0 4 5. 0 4	# OF WELLS:	. o «		a sees
				MOKSES:	0.0	0.0	# UF STAIRUS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTAS; CATCHIENTS:			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE	es de des de		10-000 CD 100 AD		***************************************			0 CC	
TLABORE CT A C V W	PER PROPERTY	on Coart	ř		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	CKTNG LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	<		
UKAZING STSIEM	GKALING STSIEM: CUMIINUUUS SEASUNME.	SEASON.	16-6 1-6	CHITCE SHEEP: DEER:	21.0	19.5	ALLES OF FENCE.  \$ OF TROUGHS!  MILES OF PIPELINE:		TYPE	IR EAIMENIS ACRES ALMS 0
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: Horses:	0.00	0.0	# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINDS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:	0 <b>0 0</b>		
	ä						RESERVOIKS: Catchnents:	•• <sup>8</sup>		

ALLOTHENT NAME: KANARRAVILLE UNALLOT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 0000 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR PROPLEMS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES	NY INCREASING U	JECTIVESPREFIELD GROUND COVER
CLES OF STOCK!	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE:	6	EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCURRING	OCCURNING		אניניני		
NU ACTION ALTERNATIVE			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	**	SHORT TERM LONG TERM					
REMARKS		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.0					
FROUCTION ALTERNATIVE			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	7 PAG 3				
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHUKI IEKR LUNU IEKRI 0.0	MILES OF FENCE:  4 OF TGJUGHS:  MILES OF PIFELINE:	3.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS 4 PASTICOMB RESERVOIR  S - 2		DEEN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:		# OF WELLS; # OF SFEINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHMENTS;	10010			
PLANYING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	5 B C & D C B C B C B C B C B C B C B C B C B C						
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP:	STOCKING		•	J.	TREATMENTS	SWID
REMARNS 4 PAST.COMB RESERVOIR		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	264.0 100.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	NILLS OF PIFELINE;  OF SPRINGS;  OF CATLEGUARDS;  RECERVOIRS;  CATCHROUS;		283	175	8
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE								
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LS  # FACILITIES  # OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS!  # IN TROUGHS!	000		TREATMENTS	SHIP
REMARKS		DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	0.0 0.0	# OF SEARCHOS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESEAULES: CATCHMENTS:	00000	1   28	175	35

53 X 85	
CTICES TO FEDUCTI CTICES TO FEDUCTI CTICES TO FEDUCTI FLANT MEEDS ARE FENT TO BENEFIT PROVING QUALITY SAUNS SAP 217 217 217 SAUNS SA	
PAGECTIVES	
\$	·
PITAT	0 - NN •
FROM LEYSTYCY - E1G SAME ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————	# OF FELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 412.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	20.0
	â
PLAMATING UNIT: CEDAR  417  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/1557  417  11/157	ELK! ANTELOFE: HORSES!
SEASON: 10-16 4-30	
_	
CLATS OF STOCK: CATTLE CLATS OF STOCK: CATTLE REFACE ACT USE: 10-16 2-28 4-16-30 ACTIVE F GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED SEASONAL GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON: GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON: GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON:	
CLA'S OF STOCK; CATTLE ECRECA OF USE; 10-16 2-28 4-14 CGAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEA AVERAGE ACT USE; NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE REMARKS RE	REMAKS

ALLOTHENT MANE: KNELL		ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT	NUMBER: 5038 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANING UNIT:		COMPLICTS		* **> :	OBJECTIVES	BJECTIVES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	XO H	
CLASS OF STOCK! CATTLE SELSON OF UCE: 1-1 2-28 GEAZINS STSTCM! CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USC: 11.	: 18 SEASONAL 11.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FIFFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	NOE: ENCE: USE:	<b></b>	INTROPER LIVESTOUR UISTRATEUT AUT							
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL REFAENS	NUDUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 1-1 2-28	2-28	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER! ELK: ANTEL OPE: WILD HORSES:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 8.0 8.0 9.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 8.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	e 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1					,
FEALUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GEAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  PERSONNESS  18	IVE  REST ROTATION  RESERVOIR	SEASON: 1	11-1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP! DIER! ELK! AMTELOPE; HORSES!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 13.0 13.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	•	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: F OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE: F OF WELLS: F OF SFAINGS: F OF CATUTEGUARDS: CATUMENTS:	6 4 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	TYPE B BB	TREATHENTS ACRES 173 329	AUNS 17 66	i
PLARING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS REMACKS COMBINE W/ RESERVOIR	CATEGORY CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: RESERVOIR	l =	t-1 2-28	CATTE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOPSES;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 8.0 0.0 0.0 13.0 22.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 8.0 0.0 22.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES # G. TROUGIS! # OF PERCINE! # OF PERCINE! # OF PERCINE! # OF CATTLEGUARDS! RESERVOTES! CATCHERINES!	0,40,400,40	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	Alens	1
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	VE TIMOUS SEASONA	L SEASON:	1-1 2-28	CATTLES SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 38.0 0.0 13.0 0.0 0.0	SHINTED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 38.0 37.7 0.0 0.0 13.0 22.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF 1RGUSHS: NILES OF PIFELINE: # OF UCLLS: # OF SERINGS: R OF SERINGS: RESERVOICS: CATCHWENTS:	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS	

ALLOTHENT MANE: LAST CHANCE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5098 CUSSENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR N	T: CEDAR PROBLEHS/CONFLICTS	MFLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASY OF USE: 6-16 9-30 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AVERACE ACT USE: 3.0	TOTAL FREFEKCYCE: ACTIVE PREFERICE: SUSPENDED WONUSE:	##   ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		w					
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REWARKS	SEASON: 6-16 9-30	CATTE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STDCK SHORT TERM 21.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ING LEVELS LONG TERM 21.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:  C. F.Charks  C. S.	N. SEASON: 7-1 9-30	CATILE: SHEP! ICER! ELK! ANTELOPE: HOKSES!	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 21.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMES  # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WEILS; # OF GATILEGUARDS; RESERVOINS; CATCHEGUARDS; CATCHEGUARDS;	0,00,000,0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACKES	AUMS
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CATEGOR GPAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON; REMAFKS	CATEGORY: C IALSEASON: 6-16 9-30	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 21.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 38.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF GATINGS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS: CATCHMENTS:	• • •	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACKES 	AUMS
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  PERMENS  STREET STREET STREET  STREET STREET  STREET STREET  STREET STREET  STREE	SEASON: 6-16 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DICER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HONSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	LONG LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 38.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF FIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF SERINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVORS; CATCHERURES; CATCHERURS;	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0

OBJECTIVES		TREATHENTS TYPE ACRES AUMS	TYPE ACRES AUNS	TYPE ACRES AMS 0
MABITAT		0000000	00000000 00000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
FEDRAL PRODUCTIONS FROM CHACK IN IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE:  # OF TREWINS: HILES OF PIPELIME:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SPRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARUS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHARMS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FEWCE: # OF TROHGHS; # OF VELLS; # OF STATHOS: # OF CATLEDURDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHWENTS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WALLS; # OF EFRINGS: # OF CATILEDUARDS; RCSETWOINS; CATCH.ENTS;
PROBLENS/CONFLICTS SATED CAFACITY IS LESS TO GOLGAL PEEDS OF PLA INT ASHAGEMENT PRACTIC DF 81G GAME HABITAT IS	CING LEVELS LUNG TERM 1,426.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,336.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 6.7 0.0	XING LEVELS LUNG TERH 1,475.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKTHG LEVELS LONG TERN 1,168.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CEDAR PRODLENS, STIMATED CAFA HYSTOLOGICAL KESENT MANGE STZ OF BIG GAN	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1426.0 1.426.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 1,426.0 1,528.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LODGO TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TECH LONG TECH 1,168.0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR   PRINCES   PRI	CATTLE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	CATILE: SHEP: OFER: ELX: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HDRSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;
NUMBER: 5039 CURRENT SITUATION EFFENCE: RUNUSE:	1-16 9-15	11-16 9-15	11-16 9-15	7-1 10-30
ALLOTHENT MUMBER:  CUCRENT TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NUNUSE:	SEASON: 11-16 9-15	SEASOH:	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON:
0¥ 297.0	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  REMARKS	ERRED ROTATION	ITVE CATEODRY DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	DEFERRED ROTATION
ALLOTHENT NAME: LEIGH LIVESTOCK CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SELSEM OF UTE: 11-16 9-15 Grazing System; referred Rotati Average act Use:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEN: DEFE REMARKS	FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEF S-2-8	PLAMITHG ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: KEMAPKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZIMG SYSTEM: DEFER

ALLOTHENT MAME: LINDSAY MINE	LINDSAY MINE	ALLOTHENT NU	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5040 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR PROPLEHS/CONFLICTS	CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SERRY OF USEL 12-1 2-28 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUE	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SERRIA OF USEL 12-1 2-28 GRAZIAB SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENNED NOMUSE:	FENCE: SPENCE: SPENSE:	88 <b>0</b>	ESTIMALED CAFM PHYSTOLOGICAL 102X OF MALDTMI 44X OF BIG SAM	CITY IS LESS HEEDS OF FLA HERT IS IN FO HE HABITAT IS	ESTIANIED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE		INFROVE	PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRODUCTION - INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEUS AKE M NETUCE ANEA IN POOR COMDITION BY IMPRO - IMPROVE HARITAT BY IMPROVING OUALITY O	PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS AKE METREDUCE AREA IN FOOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES INFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING OUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATUE			*************			Professional de la responsación de la companyación de la companyación de la companyación de la companyación de				
					ESTIMATED STOCK SHORT TERM	CING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 12-1 2-28		CATTLE: SHEEP: DEFR:	88.0	88.0					
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HONSES:		0.00			00 ppilo 00000 0000 0000 000 000 000 000 000 0		
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE	FREE REALIZAÇÃO (DO 400 -000 -000 (DO 400 -000 AD 400 AD 4									
			\$ \$ \$		S10CK		FACILITIES	<		TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON:	17-1 7-28	SHEP!	88.0		# OF TROUGHS:	2.5	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
	Š.			DEER:	12.5		MILES OF PIFELINE:	0	BD CBRC	138 440	88
2-S REMARKS 2 PASIUM.	745			ANTELOPE:	0.0		* OF SPAINGS:	. •	ű	272	×.
.84				HORSES:	0.0	0.	* OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESCL:OIRS: CATCHMENIS:		9 g 9 g	\$ 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE	CATEGORY:		(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	MAN (No. 60)	40 (3) (5) (5) (5) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6					
			6		ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM		FACILITIES	ć		TOCATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	MAL SEASON:	87-7 1-28	CALLE: SHELP: THER:	68.0	88.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:		146	ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS				ELK: ANTCLOPE: HORSES:	000		# OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVEIRS: CATCHERTS:	••••			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	EPARIVE		Responses and supplies of the	t the sair the contract of the	CTTANATOR CTANATARE I EIEL C	3 1313 TM &					
GRAZING SYSTEM	GRAZING SYSTEM! CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	12-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 0.0 39.0	LONG TERM 0.0 39.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF ITOUGHS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
REMARKS CHAM	REMARKS CHANG CLASS IF POSSIBLE			DELK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	7000	0.0	nics or interime,  4 OF VELLS;  5 OF SKINGS;  6 OF CATTLEGUARDS;  RESCEVOIRS;  CATCHEBIS;	, o o o o o		1	Ð

OBJECTIVESESTARLICH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMFETITIONINSIDE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET		TYPE ACKES AUMS BB 1,584 317	TYPE ACRES AUMS	TYPE ACRES AUMS 0
<		0000000	000000	4 0 N 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CEDAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS FIVESTOCK - BIG GAVE COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT- PHYSTOCOSTOCK, MEERS OF PLAM'IS AVE NOT PROVITED FOR- 37% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CABDITION		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: 6 OF TFOUSIS: HILES OF PIPELINE: 9 OF WELLS: 8 OF SFKINGS: 7 OF CATLEGUARDS: CATCHYGATS: CATCHYGATS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  \$ OF TECUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE:  \$ OF WELLS;  \$ OF CATILEGUARDS;  RESERVOICS;  CATCHAENTS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TRONCHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF SFRIKSS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHEOUARDS: CATCHEOUARDS:
R FORLENS/CONFLICTS STUCK - BIG GAVE COMPE TO COSTOR NEEDS OF PL F ALLOTHENT IS IN PG ON BIG GAME HABITAT I	SHORT TERM LONG TENELS 62.0 62.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1EPA LONS TERM 6.0 0.0 41.0 41.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 85.0 0.0 41.0 65.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 34.0 0.0 41.0 65.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	ESTIMATED STI SHORT TERM 62.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT JERN 0.0 0.0 41.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERN 85.0 0.0 41.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERN 34.0 0.0 41.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: 62 62 0	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLF: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
HUMBER: 5099 CLIKENT STUATION EERCHCE: FORUSE:	4-16 6-15	6-15 B-15	1 6-15 8-15	6-15 8-15
ALLOTHENT TOTAL FREF ACTIVE FKE SUSFERDED	SEASON: 4-16 6-15	AL SEASON:	CATEGORY: Mai Season:	SEASON:
ALLOTHENT JAHE: LISTER ROBINSON CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE ERATING USE: 4-16 6-15 GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 31.0	MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	ATIVE CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	TUE CATEGORY CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	MATIVE DEFERRED
ALLOTHENT MAHE: LISTER ROBINSON CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEATING OF USE; 4-16 6-15 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEAS AVERAGE ACT USE;	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: COMT	GRAZING SYSTEM: CON	PLANHING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZINO SYSTEM; DEFERRED REHARKS

ALLOTHENT MAHE: LYZZIES HILL	ALOTHENT MINBER: CUERENT	PURBER: 5041 CUERENT SITUATION	PLANING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS	ONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SENSON OF USE: 12-1 3-26 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUUS SEASONAL AVERASE ACT USE: 397.0	TOTAL PREFEERICE: ACTIVE PREFEERICE: SUSPENDED NEXUSE: 397.0	FEFFINGE: NGAUSE:	224 224	LIVESTOCK -BIG PHYSIOLOGICAL P FRESGNI HAMACIN 44% OF RIG GAHE	GAME CCMPETI REDS OF PLOI ENT FRACTICE : HABITAT IS	LIVESTOCK -BIG GAME CCMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT	R	ESTARLISH	GRAZING FRACII IYSTOLOSICAL FLY ESENT HANGENEN IARITAT BY IMPRI	ESTAELISH GRAZING FRACITOES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INCUSE FHYSTOLOSICAL FLANT WEIDS ARE METCHARDS FRESENT WANGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT INFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING OUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHART TERM LONG TERM	ING LEVELS					
GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL		SEASON: 12-1 3-26	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:		524.0					
PEMIRKS			ELK: ANTELOPE: VILD HORSES:	0.0	0.00		# 15 typ to 10 10 10 10 10 to 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				FSTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	TNG LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	N SEASON:	12-1 3-26	CATILE:	SHORT TERM 0.0 524.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEMSE:  * OF INCUMES:	0.0	TYFE BB	TREATMENTS ACRES 215	AUMS 43
System System R-2			DEER: ELK:			MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	000	RD CBBC RATI	1,555 6,502 627	311 1,360 125
2.86			ANTELOPE: Horses:	. o		# OF STRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIKS; CATCHDENTS;	0000			
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	6 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1								
GPAZING SYSTEM; CUNTINUOUS	CUNTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	12-1 3-26	CATLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 524.0 524.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERN 0.0 524.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  * OF TROUGHS:	000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMORS			DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	41.0 0.0 5.1	66.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	AILES UP FIFELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHRENIS:	00000	5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	5 Da 65 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S			CHILL WINDY WILL THE C	0 1111 1 3 11 1 3					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	ASONAL SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM  0.0  669.0	LONG TERM 0.0 662.6 66.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE:	000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
REHGINS			ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0.0	26.0	# OF UFILS; # OF CFILLGGUARDS; # OF CFILLEGUARDS; RESERVOTIS; CATCHHENTS;	00000			

OBJECTIVES		TREATMENTS TYPE ACRES AUMS 8 11.648 210 C.RBC 2.612 5.22 PD 3.918 783	TYPE ACKES AUNS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TREATHENTS  O
EETHATED CAPACIONELICIS  PROBLENS/CONFLICTS  EETHATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERICE———————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES  MILES OF FEMCE: 14.5  # OF TREULHS: 0.0  # OF VIELS: 0.0  # OF SKRINGS: 0  # OF SKRINGS: 0  # OF SKRINGS: 0  # OF CATLEGUARDS: 0  RESEXVOINS: 0  CATCHARKIS: 0	FACILITIES  HILES OF FERCE:  FOF TRCUCUS;  MILES OF PIFELINE:  FOF WCLLS;  FOF CRILEGUARDS;  CATCHRENTS;  OCTUMENTS;  OCTUMENTS;  OCTUMENTS;	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: 14.5 # OF TRUVENS: 0.0 # OF WELLS: 0.0 # OF SFRINGS: 0 # OF GATLEUNANDS: 0 KESEWUJFS: 0 CATCHEUNANDS: 0
CEDAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS PROPLENS/CONFLICTS LIVESTOSA - 216 GAPE COPPETITION OF PIG GAPE HISTINAT- PRESENT PARKSCHEM FERSTITES ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR- PRESENT PARKSCHEMT FRACTICES CONFLICT WITH PIG GAME 362 OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POWE CONDITION	SHORT TERM LONG TERM SHORT TERM LONG TERM 839.0 839.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	STOCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 2,064.0 71.0 0.0 13.0	STDCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 # 839.0 # 115.0 M 67.0 #	STOCKING LEVELS LDMG TERM 0.0 542.4 115.0 0.0 67.0
	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 839.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 0.00 833.0 71.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SIIORT TERM 0.0 833.0 71.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 0.0 549.0 71.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: 839 839 0	CATLE: SHEFP; DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES?	CATILE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
NUMBER: 5042 CHERENT SITUATION ENCYCE: FERENCE: PLATUSE:	-19 3-31	1-19 3-31	1-19 3-31	7-30 9-30
ALLOTHENT TOTAL PREF ACTIVE PRE SUSFENDED	SEASON: 1-19 3-31	SEASON;	CATEOORY:	SEASON:
ALLOTMENT MAME: LONG HOLLOW R CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SEASS OF USE: 1-19 3-31 GGATIMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL AVERME ALT USE: 723.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS	FEDDUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST RUTATION  - REPORTED A PASTURE  - REPORTED	PLAMING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON; REMARKS CHANGE TO CATTLE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REMARS CHANGE SHEEP-CATTLE

ALLOTKEHT NAME! LOWE JONES	w	ALLOTHENT NUMPER: CUSPENT	NUMPER: 5043 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR Problens	4R Propleys/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF SIDCK: SHEEP SETTY OF USE: 10-16 4-30 GENZING SYSICH: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL ATERNOE ACT USE: 226.	S SEASONAL 226.0	TOTAL PREFEINCE: ACTIVE PREFEIENCE: SUSPENDED HOMUSE:	FENCE:	279	LIVESTOCK -BI PHYSTOLOGICAL 29% OF ALLOTI	IG GANE COMFE L NEEDS OF FL NENT IS IN PC	LIVESTOCK -BIG GAME COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT PHYSIJU OGICAL NEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR 29% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	OR	ESTARL INSURE	ISH GRAZING FRACI PHYSIOLOGICAL PL AREA IN POOR CON	ESTAKLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSUME PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT MEEDS ARE METREDUCE AREA IN POOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS		ene apparente en en apparente en e			
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 10-16 4-30	-16 4-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHUKI IEKM 279.0	279.0					
KEHARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: UILD HORSES:	0.000	0000				2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE											
CEATIME EVETEM* BECT ENTAITIN		SE ASTIN	10-14 4-70	FATTI F:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	<b>0</b>	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
				SHEEP: DEER:	279.0	793.0	# OF TECUSIES: MILES OF PIFELINES	~ 0.	æ 65.	336	66
-2.88				ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0	0.0.0 0.10	* OF WELLS: * OF SFRINGS: * OF CATILEGUARDS:	O Ó	0	499	325 100 
3							RESERVOIRS; Catchients;	0.0			
PLAHHING ALTERNATIVE	a da do dived da mager de se las las da	CATEGORY:	×								
GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTIN	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	LSEASON:	10-16 4-30	CATTLE:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 279.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	<b>0.0</b>	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	ALMS
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SPRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOTES:				
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				100-00 55 (5) 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10			CATCHENTS:	0			
GPAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED		SEASON:	9-15 10-15	CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 0.0 0.0 277.0 276.3	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 276.3	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	e4 83 e4	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMAIKS CHANGE SHEEP-CATTLE	띹			DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: Horses:	A 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATILESUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHMENTS:	000000 0			

ALLOTHENT NAME: LOWER HEADOW CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SCHOOLY OF USE: S-1 5-31 7-8 9-10 CSHOOLY SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL WICKAGE ACT USE:	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CUSKENT TOTAL PREFERICE: ACTIVE FALTERNÜES: SUSPENNED HÖNUSE:	5044 SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PHYSICA 9 9	CEDAR PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS PHYSIGLOGICAL NEEDS OF 8	CONFLICTS WEEDS OF PLAY	CEDAR PROBLEMS/COMFLICIS PHYSIALOSICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS AKE NOT FROVIDED FOR		ORJECTIVES	HYSIOLOGICAL PLA	BJECTIVES INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT MEDS ARE MET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL REMARKS	SEASON: 5-	5-1 5-31 7-8 9-10	CATTLE: S CATTLE: SHEP: DUER: ELK: ANTELOFE: ANTELOFE:	SHORT TERM LOIG TENEN 9.0 9.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LOIG TENH 9.0					
GRAZING SYSICN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASONIS	Property of the Control of the Contr	6-15 9-15	E CATTLE: SIEEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 9.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES  FILES OF FEMCE:  # OF TP-02/91S:  # OF WELLS:  # OF WELLS:  # OF STRINGS:  # OF STRINGS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  CATCH-02/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/03/	0.00.0000	TYPE	TREATMENTS AURES	AUMS
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:  KENAFKS	CATEGGRY; ALSEASON:	C 5-1 5-31 7-8 9-10 CATILES SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOP HORSESS	ä	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS. SHORT TERM LONG TERM 9.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 14.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES WILES OF FERCE:  # OF TERUGHS: MILES UF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: ESCENVOIRS: CATCHORNIS:	0000000	1YPE	TREATHENTS ACRES 	AUNS
FRCIECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTIMUOUS SEASONAL REHARNS	SEASON:	6-15 9-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELN: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 14.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: FOF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: FOF WELLS: FOF SPRINGS: FOF CATILEGUARDS: CATCHERNIS:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	TYPE 	TREATMENTS ACRES	ALMS 0

ALLOTHENT MAME: LOWER SUMMIT CREEK ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5100 CURRENT SITUATION	D PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR ATION PI	CEDAR PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS	S	80	OBJECTIVES
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE TOTAL PREFERENCE: SEASON OF USE: 8-27 10-26 ACTIVE PREFERENCE: GPAZING SYSIEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SUSPENDED NONUSE: 44.0	##0	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS 100% OF ALLOTMENT IS 1	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE 1002 OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION		RALANCE ANTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION Reduce area in Poor Condition by inproving key species
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	\$ 0	********************			
GENTING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 8-27 10-26	CATILES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 44.0 44.0	S1.		
	SHEEP! DEER: ELK! ANTELOPE:	•			
PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE	WILL MUNDED.	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			
		300			TOCATAGNIC
GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 8-27 10-26	CATTLE: SHEEP:	Š		0.0 TYPE 0.0	₩ '
S. KEHINKS	DECK:	0.0 0.0	w	0.0	
2.90	ANTELOPE; Horses;	0.0	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGIARDS: RESERVOIKS: CATCHWENTS:	<b>•</b> •••	
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY: C		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
GRAZING SYSIEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: 8-27 10-26		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 44.0	ELS  WHES OF FINCE:  A DE LEGITATION	0.0 TYPE	TREATMENTS S AUMS
REMARKS	DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	_			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			CATCHRENTS:	0	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 8-27 10-26	CATTLE:	STOCKING		0.0	TREATMENTS ACRES AUP
REMITAS	SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0 86.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	# OF FPRINE: # OF FPELNE: # OF SPRINGS:	0.0	•
	HORSES:	•	-	0 <b>0</b> 0	

JECTIVESREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES				
ITION BY INPROV		AUKS	AUKS	S HOLKE S
EA IN POOR COND		TREATMENTS ACRES	TREATMENTS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACRES
OBJECTIVESREDUCE A		17PE	TYPE	TIPE
*** * :		0.00000	0000000	999999
CEDAR PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS 14% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION—		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUCHS: # OF WELLS: # OF SKINSS: # CF CATHEGUARDS: CATCHWINTS: CATCHWINTS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE:  # OF IACUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF UELLS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESLEVOIRS: CATCHEOURIS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS! HILES OF PIPELIME:  # OF VELLS:  # OF CATLEGUARDS:  # SE CATLEGUARDS:  RESERVORES:  CATCHEGUARDS:
CONFLICTS IT IS IN POOR	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 32.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 4.0 4.0	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 308.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CEDAR PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS 14% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN P	SHORT TERM LONG TEWELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1ERM LONG TERM 351.0 308.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 372.0 372.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STI SHORT TERM 308.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PN 14% OF 0 351	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEP! DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE: HORSES!	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELG'E; HORSES;
NUMBER: 5135 CUGRENT STUDATION FRENCE: FRENCE: NONUSE:	2-28	3-1 2-28	3-1 2-28	3-1 2-28
ALLOTHENT NUMBER:  CURRENT TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	SEASON: 3-1 2-28	SEASON: 3	CATEGORY: N SEASON:	SEASON:
.E -28 ROTATION 344.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS USED WITH PRIVATE	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS	FLANHING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION PERSONS
ALLOTHENT NAME: LUND CLASS OF STOCK; CATTI SEAZON OF USE: 3-1 2- GEAZING SYSTEM; REST AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERN GEAZING SYSIEM: REMARKS USED WI	PROPUCTION ALTER SYSTEM: 68AZIMG SYSTEM: 16.2-8	PLANITING ALTERNA GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	PROTECTIO GRAZING PEPAGNS

ALLOTNENT NAME: MAIN CREEK	ALLOT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5101 CUFFENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	8	AR Problems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 7-1 10-31 GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE;	•	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	88							*
MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	do-cas da cas esta esta esta esta esta esta esta es			- gay ede-son spor mar son say - gay dayaya bib - aga gay aga gay ag	Stadou en CO: 40 en	can an even de rice, en concion de constitution estados estado	er egyanzákkez és és és és da de es es egyan es es egyan	en e	e de la company	e orrangementation (sp. sp. database) of database) of database) of database) of database) of database) of database)
GRAZING SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 7-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 32.0 32.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 32.0					
REMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	erde de d	SPORTANA CONTRACTOR CO	de de ser de se de de se de	20 FOR 620 GENERAL ASS (20 TO 10 TO	100 to 20 to 2		5	***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	**************************************
CPATAG CYCTEN: CONTINENT	CONTIMUNE SEASONAL SFASON	M: 7-1 10-71	TATTE	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 72.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	c	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	SE S
		•	SHEEP	0.0	000	# OF TROUCHS:		di d		encore storage
C REMARKS			ELK:	0.0		* OF UELLS:	0			
92			HORSES:	2 1 3 5 6		# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	>			
PLAKNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEG	CATEGORY: C								
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUO	CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASON:	N: 7-1 10-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 32.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 32.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE;	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
PEWADY			SHEP:	0.0	15.0	# OF IROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF HEAS	000		1	
NETHINS			ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF SERINGS:	<b>&gt;</b> 0 •			
			TUNOE 3	\$ 3 a a a	8-8-5-5-9	* OF CHILLEOURDS. RESERVOTRS: CATCHIENTS:	<b>&gt;</b> • •			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	mes do do docum da da de do docum da da da da do docum a como da da do docum da	e en estados de de consecuencia de consecuenci	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.000	*** ** ** * * * ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	**************************************	***************************************	5 E		00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASOWAL SEASOM:	W: 7-1 10-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 32.0 32.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 32.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.0	# # #	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMARKS			DEER: BLK:	000		# UF INCUSAS: WILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS:	<b>,</b>	0.000	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	•
			HORSES:	? O.	?	* OF STAIRDS: * OF CATTLESUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHAENTS:	000			

	ET 16 GAME HABITAT 116 GAME HABITAT WING KEY SPECIES IF KEY SPECIES				
SECTIVES  BANANCE AITURDITER JICE MITH BEGINNETTAN			S AUMS 145	S AURS	1S AUNS 0
ES AUTUMETER IN	THE HOTBILLED OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PORT OF THE P		TREATMENTS ACKES 724	TREATHENTS ACRES	TREATHENTS ACKES 
OPECTIVES	CHARGE IN THE CH		RD RD	TYPE	#E
**	OR		6 6 6 6 6	0000000	• • • • • • •
OR DEPARTMENT OF THE PARTMENT	ESTIMILI CANCITT IS LESS HAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TRIVENS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF STRINGS: # OF STRINGS:		
PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS	PFACTITY IS LES AL NICEPS OF PL SCENENT FPACTI INCRI IS IN FO GAME HABITATI	ESTIMATED STOCKTHS LEVELS SHORT TEKN LONS TEKN 105.0 105.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG FRM 105.0 0.0 0.0 7.0 7.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 105.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 5.0 5.0 7.0 11.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	ESTINGUEL DE PHYSICLOGIC FRESENT MAN 35% OF ALLO 82% OF BIG	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SI SHORT TERM 105.0 0.0 7.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED S. 105.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED S SHORT TEKN 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLANNING UNIT:	105	CATTLE! SHEEP: DEER! ELK! AHTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	CATILES SHEP? DEER! ELK; ANTELDE:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMICLOPE: HORSES:	CATTE; SREEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;
NUMBER: 5045 CUKKENT SITUATION	ICE: ISE:	2-4 2-4	6-15 9-30	5-1 8-15	7-1 9-30
ALOTHENT NUMBER: CUKKENT	TOTAL PREFERENCE: SUSFENDED NONUSE:	SEASON; 5-1 8-15	SEASON: 6-	2	SEASON:
MEADON SPRING	CATTLE 5-1 B-15 CONTINUEUS SEASONAL 3	INUOUS SEASOWAL		TVE CATEGORY CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	HATIVE CONTINUOUS SEASGWAL
ALLOTHENT NAME: M	CLASS OF STORY; CO SERVIN OF USE; 5-1 GPAZIOS SYSTEM; CO AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT KEMAPNS	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  REMARKS COMBINE W/SALT LAKE	PLANVING ALTERNATIVE GRAZINS SYSTEM: RFWARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI

ALOTHENT NAME:	HINE	ALLOTNENT NUMBER: CURKENT	NUMBER: 5046 CURKENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:		AR Problems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK; SEASTN OF USE: 1 GFAZING SYSTEM; AVERAGE ACT USE;	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SEASTY OF USE: 10-16 10-31 12-1 2- GF-ZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	NCE: NDE:	13 14 0	ESTIMATED CAPONEV USE CAUST 35% OF ALLOTM 53% OF BIG GA	ACITY IS LESS NO STRESS TO THE IS IN POCHENT IS IN POCHEN IS IN POCHEN IN POCHEN IN THE INTERT INTER	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE— ORV USE CAUSING STRESS TO WINTERING DCER—————— 55% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN PGGR LIVESTOCK CONDITION——— 53% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION———————————————————————————————————		RALANCE REDUCE ( IMFROVE	FALÍNCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH - RELUCE OR RESTRICT OKV USE RETUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITI - IMFROVE HABITAT BY IMFRUVII	RALÍNCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION - REDUCE OR RESTRICT OKV USE REDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITION BY INFRUVING KEY SPECIES - IMFROVE HABITAT BY IMFRUVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE	***************************************		edysdyn on once en et et en epren om glyddol	es de auseu acordo en enveron de los en	5 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		8-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	\$100 MACHE 600 PRI 600	20-001-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	I: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10-	10-16 10-31 12-1 2-	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 19.0 19.0 0.0	LONG LEVELS LONG TERM 19.0 0.0					
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	000	0.00			60 daneprile (de 60 00 00 pp de 80 m de 40 40 40 40		
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE		do on de conservações de vaste de ses de conservações de ses de conservações de ses de conservações de conserv	ADVING CONTRACTOR (SE SEC SEC SEC SEC SEC SEC SEC SEC SEC S	9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10						
6 8 6 6 7 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			8	8 8	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACTLITIES	<b>~</b>	ZYPE	TREATMENTS	AUMS
GRAZING SYSTEM:	1: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		10-16 10-31 12-1 2-CATILE: SHEEP: PETED:	2-CATTLE: SHEEP: NOTE:	19.0	17.0	MILES OF REDUCE; § OF TEOUCHS; MILES OF PIPEI INF;	• • •	CBRC	28	12
R-2.				ELK: AMTEI OPE:	0.0	900	# OF WELLS:	; - o			
.94				HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHRENTS:	0000			
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	RMATIVE	CATEGORY: C		********************	9 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6	es do es es do es do esta do e					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	N: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	ALSEASON:	10-16 10-31 12-1	2CATTLE:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AUNS
REHARKS			DEER: BEK: ELK: ANTELOP	DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	0000	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFKIRGS:			8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1
				HORSES	o. O	0.0	# UP CALILESUARDS: RESERVOIPS: CATCHHENTS:	000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	TERNATIVE	<b>0</b> 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		0.00 m as a m	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400						
GRAZIHG SYSTEM:	M: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE:	ESTINATED STO SMORT TERM 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0	-	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	\$
				SHEEP: DEER:	0 0 0	4 V, C	<pre># OF IROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:</pre>	000	0.000	1	•
REMARKS	•			ANTELOPE: MORSES:	200		# OF CATILEGUARDS:				
							RESELVOIRS: CAICANEMIS:	00			

OBJECTIVES			TREATMENTS TYPE ACRES AUNS B 2,146 429 Bn 270 54 CBPC 2,671 574 Ph 5,533 1,107 SD 1,047 209	TYPE ACRES AIMS	TYPE ACRES ALMS 0
<b>4</b> ,			10.0 3.0 0 0 2 3	0 0 0 0 T T O	00
	ESTHATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE LIVESTOCK -BIG GAME COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF MELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: CATCHICAL	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; OF TROUCHS: HILES OF PIPELINE; OF UELLS; OF OF PIPELINE; OF OF CATLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHERNS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE:  # OF TROUGHS! MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WAILUS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: FESERVOINS: CATCHMENIS:
NR PROBLEHS/CONFLICTS	ACTIY IS LESS S GAME CONTET REDS OF PLA REMET PRACTIC WE HABITAT IS	KING LEVELS LOHG TERM 229.0 1,305.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTHATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 220.0 524.0 1,3(5,0 2,749.0 39.0 38.0 0.0 0.0 18.0 18.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 200.0 301.0 659.0 1.230.0 53.0 61.0 6.0 0.0 18.0 93.0 0.0	SHIMMTED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEFM LONG TERM 200.0 197.8 699.0 699.0 38.0 61.0 0.0 0.0 18.0 93.0
CEDAR Problems	ESTIMATED CAP LIVESTOCK - BI PHYSTOLGGICAL PRESENT MAMA ASX OF BIG G	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT 1ERH LOMG TERM 220.0 220.0 1,305.0 1,305.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STG SHORT TERM 220.0 1,3(5.0 39.0 0.0 18.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TEKH 200.0 659.0 53.0 6.0 6.0	ESTIMATED S SHDRT TERM 200.0 690.0 38.0 0.0 18.0
Planning unit: Cedar Pr	1,685 1,525 156	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	-15CATTLE: SIKEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	3-3CATLE: SHEP! DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE! HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HDRSES:
NUMBER: 5047 CURKENT SITUATION	ENCE: NUSE:	16 9-30	6-15 9-30 12-1 3-15CATTLE: SIEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOP HORSES:	4-15 9-30 11-1 3-3CAVTLE: SHEEP: FEER: ELK: AMTELOP HORSES:	6-15 9-30
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5047 CURKENT SITUAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSPENIED NONUSE;	SEASON: 11-16 9-30	SEASON:	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON:
ALLOTHENT HAME: MORTENSON HOLYDAK	CLASS OF STOCK: CATILE, SHEEP SECTON OF USE: 11-16 9-30 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERNISE ACT USE: 1:059.0	NO ACITON ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUCUS SEASOHAL REMARKS	RHATIVE REST ROTATION	HATIVE : DEFERRED	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION REMARKS CHANGE SHEEP-CATTLE
ALLOTHENT NINE:	CLASS OF STOCK: Seach of Use! Grazing System! Avernge act Use!	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; CONT	FREUNCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: RES GRAZING SYSTEM: RES	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMAPKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST PETMEKS CHANGE SHEEP

ALLOTHENT MAME: MADA	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: CURRENT 9	NUMBER: 5048 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR FROBLEMS	NR FROBLEMS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS EF STORI CATLE SECT 4 OF US: 3-1 2-28 GIZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVENGE ACT USE:	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SOMAL SUSPENDED NONUSE: 472.0	FERENCE: NONUSE:	751 751 0	ESTPMATED CAP LIVESTOCK -BI PHYST ALCSICAL 35% OF ALLOTH 38% OF RIG GA	ANTIY IS LEG IG GANG CONFO INCEDS OF PL GENT IS IN PO THE HABITAT I	ESTHATED CAPATITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PPEFFERGE LIVESIOUS, -BIG GANE CONFETITION ON BIG GARE HABITAL- PHYSTALOSICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR 332 OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	TIAT	EG FATURE E TATURE E TAT	PALAYCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PROPUCTIONESTALLISH GEAZING PRACTIC'S TO PEDUCE CONINSUSE PHYSIOLOGISAL FLANT NEEDS ARE HETKEDUCE AREA IN POOR COMOTITION BY IMPROVIN IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMFROVING DUALITY OF I	PALARCE AUTHORIZED USE VITH PROPUCTIONESFALLES GRAZING FRACTICS TO PEDUCE COMPETITIONINSUGE FHYSTOLUGICAL FLAHT NEEDS ARE METREDUCE AREA IN POOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMFROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE								00 and the spirit and spirit and the	<b>क के /b>	중 중 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTIMIDUS SEASONAL	DNAL SEASON: 3-1 2-28	3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIP SHORT	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 751.0					
REMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		0000					
FEDEUCTION ALTERNATIVE		de transference de la companya de la				T REPORT OF AN A STATE OF A STATE	5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			
	***************************************	9	6 8 8	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	•	IYPE	TREATMENTS ACKES	AHS.
YSIER	CUNTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	6-13 3-31	SHEEP:	0.0	0.01211	# OF TROUGHS:	2 6	E CE C	25	232
Resulted Property of the Prope			ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	2 2	SBC	2,684	328
. 96			ANTCLOFE: Horses:	o. 0	4.0 0.0	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CAITLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CAICHAENTS;	<b>0000</b>	•	2 a a a	***
PLAMING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:						0 to abdies to to to as as or or or or or or	- 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUGUS S	CONTINUGUS SEASONALSEASON:	3-1 2-28	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 751.0 751.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 751.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.9	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
REHAPKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	30.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	48.0 25.0 0.0	HILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF ESTRINGS:  # OF CATILEDUARDS:  RESERVOTES:	. 0 0 0 0 14 1	CBC	282	116
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		무슨 학교들은 생물에 받으면 한 목소를 받는 것 같습니다.	7) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0	- (0-15) - (	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ראורע, ובעוסי	)			e de la colomica e della cicla della colomica de la colomica del colomica de la colomica de la colomica del colomica de la colomica del colom
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP!	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 653.0 651.8 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 651.8		0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
REHJPKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	48.0	# OF UFLINE:  # OF UFLIS:  # OF SFRIMSS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  PERFORMES:	°°°°°			
						CATCHHENTS:	r 0			

JECTIVES  — FOL ANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PROCUCTION  — ESTARLISH GRAZING PRASITICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION  — INFURC FRASIOLOSICAL PLANT METS ATE MET  — CHARGE FRESENT MANGERINT TO BENETIT BIG GAME HABITAT  — REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES  — IMPROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES		FRES AUMS 244 49 49 301 60 499 525 521 451	TREATHENTS AUMS 299 60 830 366	TREATMENTS AUMS 0
### ##################################		TREAT TYPE ACRES B 2.44 BB 3.01 BB 2,499 CBBC 2,808 RD 2,211	TREA TYPE ACRES 80 299 RD 1,830	TREA TYPE ACRES
IAT		0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0 K 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 m 0 0 0 m 0 0
FROBLERS/CONFLICTS FROBLERS/CONFLICTS LIVESTOCK—FIGE THEN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;  \$ OF TRUUCHS;  # OF WELLS;  \$ OF SFRINGS;  \$ OF SFRINGS;  # OF GRILEBUARDS;  RESERVOINS;  CATCHURINTS;	FACILITIES HILES OF FERCE:  # OF TRCHGIS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF PIELINE: # OF CIFFINGS: # OF CITTLEGUARDS: KESCHOUMS: KESCHOUMS: KESCHOUMS:	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROYONS: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHWENTS:
RATERS/CONFLICTS ATED CAPACITY IS LESS TOCK - BIE CASE COPPIC COUSTICAL HEETS OF PLA BIT MANAGENET FRACTION FINE MANAGENET IS IN POOL FINE CAME HABITAT IS	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 728.0 728.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 728.0 2,125.0 0.0 32.6 0.0 0.0 3.2 3.2 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 540.0 1.153.0 0.0 0.0 32.6 56.0 0.0 0.0 3.2 17.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERM 540.0 0.0 32.6 56.0 0.0 0.0 3.2 17.0
FROBLE ESTHATED C. LIVESTOCK PHYSTOLOGIC FRESENT MIN 17% OF ALLO 41% OF BIG		ESTINATED S SHORT TERN 728.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 540.0 0.0 0.0 32.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 540.0 0.0 32.6 0.0 0.0
PLANTING UNITS. 728 728 0	CATTLE: SHEP: DER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HDRSES:	CATTLE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;
CUESENT SITUATION CUESENT SITUATION EFENCE: KEENCE: NOHUSE:	-1 2-28	<u>1</u> 12	1- 2-1 5-1	7-1 9-30
ALLOTHENT TOTAL FREF SUSFEWED	SEASON; 3-1 2-28	SEASON!	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON
ALLOTHENT NAME: NECK OF THE DESERT CLASS OF STOCK: CATILE EERSON OF USE: 3-1 2-28 EERSON SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 469.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARYS	REST ROTATION	REST ROTATION	RHATIVE REST ROTATION
ALLOTHENT NAME: NECK OF CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SELTON OF USE: 3-1 2-28 es. 146 system; Continua Avernce act use:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONT	GRAZING SYSTEM: RES	PLAMING ALTERNATIVE  EPAZING SYSTEN:  REMAKS 4 PASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST REMARAS

	AME HABITAT Y SPECIES											
OPJECTIVES	BALARCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INCLRE FHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS AFE RETCHANCE PRESENT MANAGERINT TO BENETIT RIG GANE HABITAT INPROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES			TREATHENTS TYPE ACRES AUMS PN 84 17	•			TYPE ACRES AUNS			TYPE ACRES AUNS	
	OR		en e	8.	٥٥٥	<b>00</b> 00		# 0 0 c	> <b>&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;</b>		æ e ∈	, o o o o o
	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAM ACTIVE PREFERENCE				* OF WELLS:	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATHEGUARDS: RESIEVOTES: CATHRENIS:	등 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중 중		# UF WELLS. # OF CETTLEGUARDS: RESERVUTES: CATCHERIS:		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  OF TREUGHS: MITES OF REFINE!	# OF VELLS; # OF CTRINGS; # OF CATLEGUARES; RESERVOIRS; CATCHNEMES;
NR PRORLEMS/CONFLICTS	CAPACITY IS LES CAL NEEDS OF PL JACCHENI FRACTI G GANE HARITAT	SHORT TERM LONG TEWELS 203.0 203.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 203.0 118.0	999	0.0		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 101.0 148.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	9 9	STIMATED STRIKENS   CUES	LONG TERM 101.0 0.0	33
: CEDAR PROPL	ESTIMATED PHYSTOLDGI PRESENT NA 100% OF BI	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 203.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	es en	ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM 203.0	000	000	a en de	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 101.0	0.00	ESTIMATED	SHORT TERM 101.0	333
planing unit: CEDAR P	208 208 0	CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		CATLE:	DEER: ELK:	AMTELOPE: Horses:		CATTLE: SHEP: DEER:	ANTELOPE: HORSES:		CATTLE: SHEEP:	ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5050 CURRENT SITUATION	FERENCE: REPRINCE: NONUSE:	SEASON: 6-16 4-15		6-16 3-30				6-16 4-15			6-16 10-15	
ALLOTHENT	TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPEMBED NOMUSE:	SEASON:	en abio at en a despesa	SEASON:			CATEGORY:	SEASON:		0+40 CD 40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-40-4	SEASON:	
	194.0		* Bosses de desertado de Bosses de				44 63 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65			en en egent en en en en en en en		
NELSON	CATLE 6-16 4-15 DEFERRED	NTVE DEFERRED	ATIVE	DEFERRED			W	DEFERRED		MIVE	DEFERRED	
ALLOTHENT NAME: N	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASON OF USE: 6-16 4-15 GPAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED AVERAGE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFE	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	R-2	.98	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	GPAZING SYSTEM:	MERHANS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	KEHARKS

JECTIVES BALLYGE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRONUCTIONESTALLISH GYAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION				χ, <b>Φ</b> Θ.
WITH FI LINES TO LANT NE ENT TO ROVING		AUMS 30 250	350	AUN 20
JECTIVES BALLMCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRONUCTIONESTALISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE (		TREATMENTS ACRES 148 1,250	TREATMENTS ACRES  1,750	TREATHENTS ACRES 1,000
		TYPE B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	TYPE CBC	TYPE
AT		3 2 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 4 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 H 0 0 H 7 C
FROBLENS/CONFLICTS PROBLENS/CONFLICTS PRINATED CARACTY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TECYONS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WILLS: # OF WILLS: # OF GATLEGUARDS: RESENVOIES: CATCHEGUARDS: CATCHEGUARDS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TECUGIS; HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFEARSS;	FACILITIES  HILES OF FERCE:  DO TACUGHS:  HILES OF PIFELINE:  OF OFFICES:  TO FRILS:  TO
PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS AATED CAFACTY IS LESS STOCK - STG CAME CONFET CAT HANGE AF HABITAL IS DE PIG GAME HABITAL IS	IXING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,554.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERN 1.458.0 0.0 351.2 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LOMO TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 471.2 471.2 0.0 0.0 351.2 605.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CEDAR PROBLENS ESTIMATED CAF LIVESTECK -51 PRISTOUGITAL PRESENT HAVAG 07% OF PIG 67	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TICH LONG TERM 1,554.0 1,554.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.40 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	ESTINATED ST 1,173.0 0.0 351.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SI SHORT TERM 471.2 0.0 351.2 0.0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR 1,834 LIUCSI 1,554 LIUCSI 280 FFEEEN 07% OF	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HOKSES:	CATTLE; SHEEP; MEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELGFE: HORSES:
CURKENT STUDATION CURKENT STUDATION EFFERNCE: FEFERNCE: RÖPUSE:	3-1 2-28	3-1 2-28	1 3-1 2-28	3-1 2-28
ALOTHENT MINBER: CURRENT OF TOTAL PREFERENCE: SUSFENCED NOAUSE:	SEASON; 3-	SEASON:	CATEGORY: SEASON:	SEASON:
HEW HARMONY CATTLE 3-1 2-28 DEFERRED ROTATION S97.0	NTIVE DEFERRED ROTATION	IVE REST ROTATION	REST ROTATION	HATIVE
ALLOTHENT NAME: NEW HARMONY CLASS OF STOCK; CATLE CS STOCK; 3.1.2-28 GREFAGE ACT USE; DEFEREED ROTATION GREFAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFE	FROCE-TION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: RES - SEMARNS	PLAINING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REST FEMARYS

ALLOTACHT WAME: NORTE WELL		ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5051 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	CEDAR Problehs/Conflicts	CONTICTS			OBJECTIVES	A PO POTON PLAN	JECTIVES
CLASS OF STOCKS SENTIN OF USES GRAZING SYSTEM AVERASE ACT USE	CLASS OF STOCK! CATTLE SECONY OF USE: 5-1 6-1 11-24 1-1 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PRIFERENCE: SUSFENDED NOMUSE:	266 266 0	PHYSIOLOGICAL 25% OF RIG GAN	NEEDS OF PLAN E HABITAT IS	PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FUR		IMPROVE HA	SICCOSICHL TER	- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	MATIVE		(Allen es				- 100 CE   1	To compare the state of the sta		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-1 6-1 11-24 1-1	CATTLE: SHEEP:		STOCKING LEVELS  LONG TERM 265.0					
REMARKS			DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0.0	0.00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	e de la companie de l			
PI COUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE									
GRAZING SYSTEM:	SEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1 7-1 11-24 1-1		SHORT TERM LONG TERM 266.0 519.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: MITES OF PIPETINE:	0 0 0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	ALMS
R-2.100			DEEN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0 0 0 0 0 0		# OF WELLS; # OF SPRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHAENTS;	<b>⇔</b> ⇔⇔⇔	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
PLAMING ALTERNATIVE	RATIVE	CATEGORY: M	· 《 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ran care de la marie de la care d						
GRAZING SYSTEM:	H: CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASON:	HALSEASON: 5-1 6-1 11-24 1-1 CATTLES SHEEP:	1-1 CATTLE: SIEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 286.0 266.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 266.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FEWGE: # OF TEOUGIS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMARKS COM	REMARKS COMBIBL PT.RUSHISTEER		ELEN. ELEN. ANTELOPE: HORSES!	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		# OF WELLS: # OF SFENGS: # OF CATLECUARDS: RESERVUIES: CATCHERIS:	0000			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	TERNATIVE	医骨骨骨 医克里氏 医乳蛋白 医乳蛋白 医乳蛋白素 医乳蛋白素 医乳蛋白素 医乳蛋白素 医乳毒素								
GRAZING SYST	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 11-30 2-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESIIMATED STO SHORT TERM 518.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 518.0 518.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0	341	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS	ŗ			9.0 9.0 9.0	9.00	# OF VELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATLEGIARDS: RESERVOIKS: CATCHWENTS:	<del>-</del>	. !		

ALLOTHENT MANE: NORTH GAP	۵.	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5079 CURRENT SITURY	NUMBER: 5079 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:		AR Problems/conflicts			OB.ECTIVES		
CLASA OF STOCK: SHEEP ERACY OF USE: 10-16 3-26 GAZING SYSTEM: CONTINGUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 125,	6 IUS SEASONAL 125.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	SAUSE:	507 507 0	LIVESTOCK -BIG PHYSTOLOGICAL PRESENT MAHACI 35% OF BIG GA	G GAME CUMPET REEDS OF PLA EMENT PRACTIC ME HABITAT IS	LIVESTOCK -RIG GAME COMPETITION ON RIG GAME MARITAT PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR PRESENT MARKCHENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH RIG GAME I 35% OF RIG GAME HARITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION	AT	ESTARLISI INSUE PI IMFROVE PI	I GRAZING PRACTI Hysiological Pla Resent Managemen Habitat by impro	LIVESTOCK -RIG GAME COMPETITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING STSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	IUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10-16 3-26	-16 3-26	CATTLE: SHEP: DECR: ELK: ANTELOPE: VILD HORSES:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM SHORT TERM LONG TERM 507.0 507.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LONG LEVELS LONG TERM 507.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUO GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUO CONTINU	IVE CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON; W/CAVE		10-16 3-26	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 507.0 1,838.0 40.0 40.0 0.0 0.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	į	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: F OF TYCYSIS: MILES OF PIFELINE: F OF VELLS: F OF CATILEGUARDS: KESEKVOINS: CATCHEUNENIS:	0000000	TYPE BB CBBC PD	TREATHENTS ACRES 280 3, 270 2,774	AUMS 56 654 555 
FLAMMING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFE	DEFERRED	CATEGORY; SEASON;	I 10-16 3-26	CATTLE; SHEP; DEEK; ELK; AHTELOPE; HORSES;	ESTIMATED STGCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LDNG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 60.0 65.0 25.0 0.0	FACILITIES  FACILITIES  # OF IPPUSHS!  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF GATILEGUARDS:  RESERVORS!  CATCHERISE	0000000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REMARKS	, a	SEASON:	6-30 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: IVEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STG SHORT TERM 0.0 573.0 40.0 0.0 5.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SNORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 573.0 570.2 40.0 65.0 0.0 0.0 5.0 26.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE:  # OF TRRUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF STILMSS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RECENVOIRS: CATCLIMENIS:	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	ALMS 0

	ALLOTHENT NAME: NORTH HIGHMAY	NORTH HIGHWAY	ALLOTHENI	ALLOTKENT MUMBER: 5102 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	: CEDAR PROBLEMS	AR Problems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES			
	CLASS OF STOCK) CATTLE SECCY OF UCE: 4-16 6-3 GENZING SYSTEM: CONTIN GHENDE ACT USE:	CLASS OF STOCK) CATTLE SECTING OF USE: 4-16 6-30 10-1 10-31 GENZING SYSTEM: CONTIMUOUS SEASONAL RYENNIE ACT USE: 30.0		TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPENDED NORUSE;	440	ESTINATED CAP Physiological	. NEBS OF PI	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCEPHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANIS AKE NOT PROVIDED FOR	08	BALANCE	AUTHORIZED USE Physiological Pi	INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET	
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE	No. 60 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40			***************************************			49 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 49 - 49 -	aust, glande de sje span, wêrde se span ar sesse	140 to 1900 to 1900 to 1900 to 1900 to		
	GAAZING SYSTEM:	GAAZING SYSTEM: CUNTINDOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	SEASON: 4-16 6-30 10-1 10-3	31 CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 64.0 64.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 64.0						
	REMARAS				DEER: ELN: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000						
	PESSUCTION ALTERNATIVE	KHATIVE					***************************************		- The state of the		a do CI es as		
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	L SEASON:	8-15 10-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 64.0 38.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 38.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS	
R-2.1	   RESUBBLE   R-2.1				SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTCLOPE:	0000	0000	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WILLS: # OF SETIGS:	- 15 O O	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			
.02					HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIPS: CATCHHERTS:					
	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	47.1VE	CATEGORY:			A 1800-00 at the case of the c	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		eas as an			de cor ser so constantação dos espanos de cor de constanta do ser co de	
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	CCHTIMUDUS SEASONALSEASON:	IL SEASON:	4-16 6-30 10-1 1	10-CATTLE: SHCEP;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 64.0 64.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 64.0	FACTLITIES MILES OF FEWCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AUMS	
	REMAINS				DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.000		MILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFIPOS; # OF CATLEGUADS; RESERVOTES; CATCHENTS;	000000		**		
•	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	WATIVE	150 and 150 an				15 to 00 (00 to to to 00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00 (00		NG-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-60-	09:01 (0) 50:00 (0) 60:00 (0) 10:00 (0) 60:00	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1		
_	GRAZING SYSTEN:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL	SEASON:	8-15 10-31	**	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 38.0 38.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 38.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS	
-					144		0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIKS;	00000		8 8 8	•	
								CATCHOCK S:	>				

ALLOTHENT NAME: DRDER CANYON	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5103 CURRENT SITUR	NUMBER: 5103 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PI	CEDAR Problems/	PROPLEMS/CONFLICTS			ORJECTIVES	ECTIVES - EN ENT ANTHORIZED HISE WITH PRODUCTION	TH PRODUCTION
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SCALLY OF URE: 5-5 6-4 CRAZING SYSTEM: COATINUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENDED HONUSE:	ENCE: REHUE; NUSE:	18 0	ESTIMATED CAPY FRYSTCLCOTCAL 67% OF ALLOTM	ACTY IS LESS HECOS OF PLCAL ENT IS IN FOOR	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAM ACTIVE PREFERALE		REDUCE AR	FESTOLOGICAL PLANKER IN POOR COMPI	- INSINE FHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE HET KEOULE AREA IN FOOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO PETION ALTER*ATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	5-5 6-4	CATTLE: SHEEP: PECK: ELK: ANTELOPE:	SHORT TERM LOWD TERM 18.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	XING LEVELS LDNG TERM 18.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
FEDEUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION  SEMARKS 2 PASTURE	SEASON	6-1 7-5	CATTLE: SIEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 13.0 54.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	A. 190 A. 1	FACILITIES # OF TROUGNS: # OF TROUGNS: # OF URLLS: # OF CATHEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHWENTS:	000000	TYPE BB CPBC PD	TREATHENTS ACRES 50 83 65	AUNS 10 17 13
FLAWING &LTEPATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON!  REPARKS	CATEGORY: ISONAL SEASON!	5-5 6-4	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERN 18.0 0.0 2.8 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LOVG TERM 18.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  # OF TRUUCHS; # OF VIPELINE; # OF VIPELINE; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHEGUARDS;	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AURS
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REHARKS	IAAL SEASON:	5.5 6.4 4.	CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 5.6 0.0 2.8 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 5.6 0.0 0.0 2.8 4.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;  DF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE; OF PELLS; OF SELLS; OF CELLS; OF CELLS; OF CELLS; CATHEOUGKDS; RESETVOTKS; CATCHIMENTS;	0000000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS 0

ALLOTHENT NAME: P HILL		ALLOTHENT N	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5104 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR Froilens/	AR Fromlems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEASTH OF USC: 5-6 7-31 GRAZIHS SYSTEM: CONTINGUIS SEASONAL AVERASE ACT USE: 50.4		TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSFENDED HONUSE;	SENCE; CREKCE; DAUSE;	08 8 0 0 0	IMFROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PHYSIOLOGICAL MEDOS OF PLANTS ARE 38% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN FOOR LIVES	STOCK DISTRI NEEDS OF PL ENT IS IN PO	INFROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	Ж	INSINE PA	RATESPE LIVESTOCK DISTRIEUTION INSTREE PHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT NEELREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION I	INFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NETREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	e de liberton de est est est est est		es estados de entre de designatos de entre tota, apratos de entre estados de entre estados de entre estados de		***************************************	5 5 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		e en elle elle elle elle elle elle elle	****************	e en statue en es statue de appendient en son	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 5-6 7-31	5 7-31	CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 30.0 0.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 89.0					
REKikKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELDFE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE					en en docum una car car en	60 ON ON ON ON THE SEC OF		********	TE D' CO OD DATES (D' CO OD DE CO OD DO		日月七日 医海绵 医 4 年日 原始 医三甲状腺素 美国 医耳电池
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	SEASONAL S		6-15 9-30	CATTLE:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 80.0	TNG LEVELS LONG TERM 80.0	FACILITIES	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	A. W.
S. N. S. W.				SHEEP: DEER:	37.0	37.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	- 53		9 9 9 1	
2.104				ELN; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	000	000	# UF GELES: # OF SFRIMGS: # OF CATLEGUARDS: RECERVISES: FATTURE IS:	0000			
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY: M			<b>49</b> 50 (0) 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	60 en 100 en 100 en 100 en 100 en 100 en 100 en		*************			
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASDH:	SEASONALS	eason:	5-6 7-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 80.0 80.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
KEKARKS				DECR: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	37.0		MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCLEGUARDS;	000000		-	
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		ide des cel ses conseile des celles de conseile de celles de celle		# 100 do 200 do					de ete ese adecida do adecida do adecida de ese ese as de		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON:	6-15 9-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM BR.0 88.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FEWCE:	0.0		TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMAKS				DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	37.0 0.0 0.0		MILES OF PIFELINE:  † OF WELLS:  † OF CFOLNSS:  † OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHARDS:	000000		\$ ***	<b>&gt;</b>

TION Haritat Y Species	ı	1		
OBJECTIVESPALAME AUTHYRIZED USE WITH PROPUCTIONESTALLISH GAZING FRATICES TO REDUCE COMETITIONINCHE PINSTOLOGICAL PLANT WEEDS AND WETCHANCE FRESHM MANGEWRIT TO PREFIT BIS GAME HABITATKERUCE AREA IN PUGR CONDITION BY IMPROVINS KEY SPECIES				
JECTIVES PRI ARTE AUTHFRIZED USE WITH PROFUCTION ISTALLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE -  INCHE PHYSTOLOGICAL PLATA NEEDS ARE W  CHARGE FREEHT MANGEFUNT TO PENETT B		AURS 554 1,210	AUHS 361 576	AUMS O
NIZED USE N OCK DISTET ZING FRACTI LOGICAL PLY I MANAGENED N POOR CONI		ITHERITS	TREATMENTS F.E.S 808 801	TREATMENTS FRES
VES ARICE ANTHRI REDIE LYVES ARLESH GKA ARLESH GKA ARLESH GKA ARLESH ARL		TREA ACRES 2,775 6,053	TREA ACRES 1,808 2,881	TREA ACKES
09-1011VES	1	TYPE RO CRBC	TYPE RD CBRC	TYPE
1		3,0 3,0 4 0	2, 2, 7, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	7.0 2.0 3.3 4 4
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————		TIES 1	FACILITIES FENCE: GHS; PIPELINC: S; HOS; LEQUARUS; S:	FACILITIES ENCE: HS: 1PEL IVE: 51: 165: 165: 165: 165:
AN ACTIVE F ON ON DA RIG C ARE ROT PP CONFLICT WI	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	FACILITII HILES OF FEWCE; # OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF SEFINGS; # OF SFFINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOITS; GALGUERNIS;	FACILITY  NILES OF FENCE:  FOF TEDUGHS:  NILES OF PIPELINC:  FOF WELLS:  FOF SFETHOS:  FOF CATTLEGUARDS:  FRESEYOURS:  CATCHRENTS:	FACILITI HILES OF FENCE; FOF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE; FOF KTLLS; FOF GTAINES; FOF GTAINES; KSERVOKS; CATCHONENTS;
CEDAR PROBLENS/CONFLICTS FINATED CARACITY IS LESS THAN PAYSTON DIGNALIZATION OF PROPERTITION OF PRESENT KANASCHERY PRACTICES CONF. 622 OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOUR LIVES	46 LEVELS 295 TESM 374.0 170.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	i	•	
NE PERRENS/CONFLICTS ATER CAPACITY IS LI PER LIVES/PER DISTI TICK FRIS GAE CON TICK FRIS GAE CON TICK ATERIAL PERS OF I	210000	2018	STOCK	310CK
	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 174.0 170.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 374.0 170.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 449.0 449.0 0.0	ESTIMATED (SHORT TERM 382.0 449.0 112.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
PLAMING UNIT: 544 540 0	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	CATTLE: SIEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE; SIZEP; DEER; ELK; AHTELOPE; HORSES;	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELN: ANTELOPE: HORSES:
CUCKENT STUATION CUCKENT STUATION ENERGE: NOAUSE:		ž:	-15	0£
ALLOTHENT KYMBER: 5052 CUFERNT STUM TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUCPENDED NUMUSE:	SEASON: 4-1 8-31	4-1 10-15	5-1 10-15	7-1 9-30
	SEASON;	SEASON;	CATEGORY:	SEASON:
CATTLE EEP 310.0	S SEASONAL	TAILON	CATEGOR CATEGOR DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	CONTINKOUS SEASONAL
PARAGONA CATTLE CATTLE, SHEEP 4-1 B-31 CONTINUOUS SEAS	COHTINUOU	EST ROTALION	ATIVE DEFERA	CONTINUO
ALLOTHENT NAME: PARAGONA CATTLE CLASS OF STOCK! CATTLE/SHEEP STYCH OF U.C.: 4-1 B-31 Grazing System: Continuous Seasonal Average act use: 310.	MO ACTION AL IERNATIVE  GFAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  KEMARAS	FOULCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: RES REMARKS 4 PASTURE	PLAMING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: FEHASKS 3 PASTURE	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI
ALLOT CLASS 55 Y C 56 721 ALLOT	MO ACTION OF STATEMENTS REMARKS	FORUCTION ALTERNATION ALTERNA	PLAN GRAZI FEPAS	PEOTECTI GRAZING REMASKS

ALLOTHENT NAME:	FAROVAN GAP	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CHERENT	NUMBER: 5053 CHERENT SITURTION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR P	CEDAR Proplems	AR PROPLEMS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK! SETSON OF USE! OF NUMBERS OF USE! AVERAGE ACT USE!	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP ERROR OF USE: 10-16 4-30 6-1 6-15 GFOLMS SYSTEM: CONTINUEUS SEASONM. AVERGE ACT USE:	TOTAL PREFECENCE: ACTIVE FEEFERUCE: SUSPENSED KRAUSE:	ICHUE:	1,784 1,784 0	ESTIMATED CAP LIVESTOCK -51 PHYSICKISICAL PRESENT MANDS 19% OF BIG GA	ACITY IS LESS O CASE CONSE NESTS OF PLA EFFRIT FRACITI NE HABITAT IS	ESTIVATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ASTIVE PREFERENCE	AT		AUTGOLIZED USE HI CENZING PRAS HYSTOLOSIOLE FESENT MANAGEN HABITAT BY INP	SALAYTE AUTRACTZED USE WITH FROMUCTIONESTAG ISH CENZZING PRECISES TO BEDUSE COMPETITION
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE			***************************************	***************************************				2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	Subject do a cours do a				ESTIMATED STUCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	NING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GEAZING SYSTEM:	GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10	SEASON: 10-16 4-30 6-1 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:		1,704.0					
REMARKS				VEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0.00	0000					
FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RATIVE								9 499 5 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	••	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM		FACILITIES HILES OF FEHCE:	0.4	7YPE	TREATMENTS ACRES 574	AUMS 104
				Sileer: Deer: Cir.	37.0		* UP INCUSAS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	000	a l	10,883	2,177
! 2.106				ELN: ANTELOPE: HOFSES:	0.0	- E 6	* OF SFLINSS: # OF SFLINSS: # OF CATTLEDUARDS: RISERVOINS: CATCHEATS:	o o ~ ' ∩ o			
FLANNING ALTERNATIVE	111VE	CATESORY:		St. 100 St. 10	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			(0 (0 c) (0 c) (0 (0 c)			
GRAZIHG SYSIEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	E CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LUNG TERM 0.0 0.0 776.0 800.0		FACILITIES WILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: Antelope; Horses:	37.0 0.0 11.5 0.0		HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF WELLS;  # OF CATHEGUARUS;  RESERVOTES CATCHARNIS;	0.00 00			
PECTECTION ALTERNATIVE	RATIVE		e de distantamente de description de la constantamente de la constantame			an de de de sa en en es de des des des			9 25 25 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-1 4-30	• •	2100		FACILITIES WILES OF FENCE:	<b>6</b> .0	₩ }  -	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMAPAS				DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	37.0 0.0 0.0	0.00	MILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS: # OF CATLESONS: RESERVOINE: CATCHERONARDS: CATCHERONARDS: CATCHERONARDS:	000 70			

ALLOTHENT NAME: PAROMAN STAKE	ALLOTNENT HUMBER: CURRENT	HUMBER: 5054 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	: CEDAR PROBLEHS	AR Problehs/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS DE STUCKT, CAFTLE  SECTIA DE USET, 5-1 6-15 11-1 2-28  GONTIAS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL  AVERAGE ACT USE:  45.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NANUSE:	CACHOE:	149 0	PRESENT MANAS	. NEEKS OF PLI.	PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	ORAME HABITAT	CHANGE F	HYSIOLOGICAL PI Pesent Managem	CHANGE FRESENT MANAGENENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME NABITAT
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			600 de e de endouvente e aus e	*******************************	A CAN AD AN				- An and an an an and an	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 5-1 6-15 11-1 2-28	CATLE; Sheep;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TECH 149.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TECH 149.0					
RC#:PKG			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	9 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000					
PROJECTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	* SEASON:	6-1 7-15 11-1 2-28		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 149.0 609.0		FACILITIES OF FEHCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
R-			SHEEP: DECR:	29.0		# OF TFOUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	CBRC	1,417	175 283
2. 1			ELK: ANTELOPE:	000	000	* OF WILLS:	000			
07			HUKSES.	•	2	* UF CHITLEDORKUS: RECEPUDIAS: CATCHYENIS:	<b>&gt;</b> • •			
FLEPWING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:					중 등 등 등 숙구한 각 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등	en en da de de de parte de desde de se es en	. 6 . 5 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6		
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM		FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
GAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	JAAL SEASON:	5-1 6-15 11-1 2-28CATTLE: SHEEP:	28CATTLE: SHEEP:	149.0		MILES OF FENCE: * OF TROUGHS:	000	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS
REHASKS			DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0 0.0	# OF UELLS: # OF UELLS: # OF SFRINGS:	000			
			HOKSES:	0.0	0:0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHERITS:	000			
PECTECTION ALTERNATIVE	*************	********************************	***************************************		**************************				00-00 and one	
GEATING CYCTER* FORTIWING CEACHAM	GEACON.	7-4 6-7		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHOKT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	<		TREATMENTS	
מי מבניים כוכובון במתוזימסמכן כרשכמועל			SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# OF TRUBONS:	• •	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS O
FERFANS			VEEN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0	0.00	TILLS OF TITLINE.  4 OF WELLS:  4 OF SPRINGS:  5 OF CATTLEGUARDS:  CATCHWOITS:	, o o o o			

CLASS OF STOCK: SEASCH OF USE; NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM:		100	**************							28 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE		OUTUL PREFICENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE:	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE;	8 9 9 8 8 8	46% OF BIG GA	ME HAPITAT	46% OF BIG GAME HAPITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION		IMPROVE	HABITAL BY 1917	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING OVALITY OF KEY SPECIES
GRAZING SYSTEM:	9 43 45 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	he spice and the course battle side spices				1407-00-001 440-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-		1940-00 <b>(9-50-00</b> -10-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	QD electron day gos described described en electron described desc	de serve da rio de de deservo rio como de	
GRAZING SYSTEM:				144	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
		SEASON:	1	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHUKI IEKN	LUNG IERM					
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PROJUCTION ALTERNATIVE	44 acobe es crecios es-casos es-casos es-ca	20 CD	e de des rapidados de des constructions de management de m		90 de es	50 DH 40 SH	电电子 化丁二烯二甲二烯二甲甲甲二烯二甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲甲	100,00 ga casan ga casan ga cas an	B-Devisions-diversals en	Service (CO - 450-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0	
				d U3	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZING SYSTEM:		SEASON:		**	9 8 8 8 8	000	MILES OF FENCE:	000	TYPE	TREATHENTS	55 35 36
RENAEKS				DSER: ELK: ANTFI OPF:	0.0	212.9	# OF WELLS:		<u> </u>		
R-2.10				HORSES:	0.0	0	* OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHMENTS:				
PLAMMING ALTERNATIVE	60 - 00-00 - 00-00 - 00 - 00 - 00-00 - 00	CATEGORY:	e er en electroniste en electroniste de electroniste en electroniste en electroniste electronist	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		***	· 《 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***************************************	- 00-00-00 da este este este este este este este est		
GSO71MG CYCTEM!		GEACONS		EATT C	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES FACILITIES	ć			
				SHEEP: DEER:	212.9	5,738.0	# OF TEOURYS: WILES OF PIPELINE:		TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	SW W
PEMPRKS				ELK: Antelope: Horses:	000	0.00	# OF UELLS: # OF SFELHSS: # OF CATILEGUARIS: RESEPUSIES: CATCHMENTS:	0000			<b>1</b>
PEDTECTION ALTERNATIVE			4		***************************************	6 to 6 to 10			P 60 60-fp chast-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-sp-	MARINES DE CO CO-MARINES QUANTO ARE ARE ARE ARE ARE	
GRAZING SYSTEM:		SEASON:	000000	CATLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.0			
				SHEEP: DEER:	212.9	0.0	* OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS	· 200
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000	0.0	# OF VELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIKS: CATCHENTS:	00000			0

CLASS OF SIOCK: CATLE  CLASS OF SIOCK: CATLE  TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: 308.0  CLASS OF SIOCKS OF SIOCKS OF SIOCKS OF SIOCKS OF PLOYER FOR CHAIR SIOCKS OF	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM SEASON: 3-12-28 CATTLE: 294.0 SHEP; 0.0 DEER; 0.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0 0.0 WILD HORSES; 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FROLLTITES SHORT TERM LONG TERM O.0 0.0 TYPE ACRES AUMS SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 FOTTELINE; 0.0 DEER: 20.0 20.0 HILES OF PIPELINE; 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 FOT WELLS; 1 ANTELOPE: 6.3 FOTTELOPRIS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 CATCHEWARDS; 0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 F OF TPOUGHS; 0.0  DEER: 20.0 32.0 HILES OF PIFELINE; 0.0  ELK; 0.0 0.0 # OF CATTLES; 0  ANTELOPE: 6.3 33.0 # OF CATTLESONRDS; 0  RESERVINES: 0.0 0.0 # OF CATTLESONRDS; 0  RESERVINES: 0.0  CALCUPENTS; 0  CALCUPENTS; 0	
3-1 2-28 CATTLE! SHEEP! DEER! ELK! AMTELOPE! WILD HORSES:	LS	10-15 4-15 CATTLE; SHEEP; DERN; ELN; AMTELOPE; HORSES;	1: I 10-15 5-15 CATTLE: SIKEP: DEER: ELK: KATELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEX# LONG FERH 193.0 193.0 SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 0.0 EEN; 0.0 0.0 EIN; 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE: 6.3 33.0 HORSES: 0.0
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GPAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON: Remarks	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON  CREASERS 2 PASTURE  601	PLAMING ALTERATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON: REMACKS 'DIVIDE ALLOTMENT	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASOM: PEMARKS 2 PASTUKE

ALLOTHENT NAME: PERRY WELL	ALLOTHENT HUPBER: 5056 CURENT SITUR	HUMBER: 5056 CURENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR Problens	AR Problems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES			
CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLE SEATIN OF UTE! 3-1 2-28 GFAZING SYSTEM; REST ROTATIOM AVERAGE ACT USE! SS2.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED HUANUSE:		778 778 0	FHYSIOLCGICAL PRESCUT HANG 42% OF RIG GA	NEEDS OF PLA	FHYSIOLCGICAL NECDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVINCE FOR	INE HABITAT	INSURE P	HYSTOLOSICAL PLA SESSUT KARASENEN HARITAT BY INPRO	- INBURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HETCHANNE FREGENT KANAGENENT TO BENEITT BIG GANE HABITAT INFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	<b></b>
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	0 (1) (1) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	ua ere-ratable davada da ray-de-roi-ride-see-sija-gi							de esta de la companie de la compani		
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 3-1 2-28	28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 778.0 778.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 779.0						
PEMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000						
FREELICTION ALTERNATIVE	on and the same of the same and and same and and same and	er ein ein ein de die Oppe de Bestelle ein ein ein der									
		\$ 6	4 3 3 5 6	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	<	TYPF	TREATHENTS	PINC	_
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASUN: 3-1	3-1 2-2B	CATILE; SHEEP; DEER;	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PITELINE:	0.0		836 506	119	
NEMARKS			ELK: ANTEI OPE:	0.0	0.0	* OF WELLS:	<b>~</b> 0	PD CRFC	1,038 410	208 82	
110			HORSES:	0.0	0.0	* OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIFS: CATCHMENTS:		CBC PD S	82 1,854 302	16 370 60	
PLANYING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: M	e ma este este este este este este este est			***************************************	***************************************	************************				
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	XING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 3-1	3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SIEEP:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE: \$ OF TROUGHS: MILES OF DESCRIPTOR	0.00	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS	
REMARKS			HEEN: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.00	52.0	mites of fireine;  # OF WELLS;  # OF SFARMOS;  RESERVOTES;  CATCHERONES;					
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		***************************************	00 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00:		m (P) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q) (Q		te ein ein die Gode Gestellt die des sons sons des Gode Gestellt des	8 800 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			
GRAZING SYSTEN; REST ROTATION	SEASON: 7-1	7-1 10-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 789.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 789.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENDE:  * OF TEN'ENS:	0 0 °	T + PF	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0	
REMARKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0 0.0 0.0	52.0	MILES GF PIRELINE; † OF WELLS; † OF SFRINGS; † OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIAS; CATCHMENTS;	0 0 0 0 <del>0</del>				

ALLOTHENT NAME: DUTCHAPA CREEK	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5058 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PI	: CEDAR Problem	AR Problehs/conflicts			OBJECTIVES	S	
CLASS OF STOCK! CATILE EERSYN OF USE! 5-1 4-15 GEAZINS SYSTEM! CONTINCUUS SEASCHAL AVERAGE ACT USE! 39,0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NOMUSE:	ERENCE: ERENCE: 40,4USE:	155 0	ESTIMATED CA PHYSIOLOGICA	FACITY IS LES L NEEDS OF PL	ESTIMMTED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERRUCE RHYSICLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	08	INSUK	RALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET	WITH FRODUCTION Lant Needs are Mei
HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE								0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVCLS LONG TERM		,			
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-1 6-15	-1 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	155.0	155.0					
REMARKS			DEEK: ELK:	999	0 0 0					
			HILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
FROUNCTION ALTERNATIVE					-					
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS	FACTITIFE			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		6-16 7-30	CATTLE:	0.0	0.0	HILES OF FEMCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS
			SHEEP: Deer:	155.0 20.0	208.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF FIPELINE:	000	Ser Ser	103	22 83
HARKS			ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS;	•	ł	1	1
112			ANTELOYE; HORSES;	00	0.0	* OF STATFOS: * OF CAITLEGUARDS: RECERVOIRS: CAIDLES MISS	<del></del>			
FLANNING ALIERHATIVE	CATEGORY:	I		39 5 T S T S T S T S T S T S T S T S T S T						
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
CPAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	3-1 2-28	CATTLE:	24.0 74.0	109.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TVDE	TPEATMENTS	SHIPS I
			SHEEP	0.0	0,0	# OF TRUICKS:	0	-	LEAE S	2002
REMARKS TONBINE NEW HARMONY			DEER:	20.0	929	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0			
			ANTELOPE;	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS:	- 0			
			HORS <b>ES:</b>	0.0	0:0	# OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHENTS:	000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		***************************************					**************************************			
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	5-1 6-15	CATTL <b>E:</b>	SHORT TERM 0.0	LONG TERM	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.0		TREATHENTS	
			SHEEP	104.0	104.0	# OF TROJEHS:		146	ACRES	AUMS
5.3			: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	20.0 0.0	35.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	000			•
			3	:- u	<b>?</b> :		۰.			
				}						

STATES OF THE BANKS OF THE BANK	SUSPE 171.0	KTTSE PEGESEVE: Suspembe Kause:	សីលី 🖺							- INFROME INVESTIGATION OF INFRANCING CONCLITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  PENNEKS	SEASC	SEASON: 3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TECH 10NG TERM 256.0 256.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	DOCKING LEVELS 10MG TERM 256.0  0.0 0.0 0.0					
PPOTUCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  STATEM SYSTEM: DEFERRED  STATEM SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	ON: 3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STGCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 256.0 499.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERN 499.0 0.0 0.0 2.6 2.6	FACILITIES HIES OF FENCE: # OF TRUCOUS: HILES OF FIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF GREINSS: # OF CATHEOUARDS: PESENVOIRS: CATCHEEURS:	0000000	ТҮРЕ	TREATMENTS ACKES 	AUMS
PLAMINS ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REMARKS	CATEGOR. SEASON:	CATEGORY: M SEASON: 3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP; DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 256.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERN 256.0 0.0 0.0 13.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # DF TREUCHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF CATILE GUARDS: RESEEVOIRS: CATUREWIS:	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES 	AUMS
FOTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  FEMARKS	SEASON:	ON: 3-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HOKSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 499.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.6 13.0 0.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 499.0 0.0 0.0 113.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUSHS: # OF USILS: # OF USILS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVUIKS: CATCHENIS:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	ALMS O

ACTIVE PASTERIORS: SIGNERILED MENUSE: EXTRA STSTEM CONTINCOS SEASONA MESAS ACTUSES

CAN S LES SON STRE PRODUCT

B E

- PRATE ATPRILED IN STITUTED AND STATES

AURS 66 85 **GHS 3** % SHS O TREATHENTS TREATMENTS TREATHENTS ACRES 331 33. TYPE 25 25 : - ° : FACILITIES FACILITIES FACILITIES MILES OF PIFELINE: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: # OF CATTLECUARDS: MILES OF FENCE: MILES OF FENCE: HILES OF FENCE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF TROUGHS; # OF SPRINGS: # OF TROUGHS: # OF TROUGHS: OF SPRINGS: # OF WELLS: RESERVOIRS: CALCH/ENTS: RESERVOIRS: 10 USTES: RESERVOIRS: CATCHPENTS: CATCHEENTS: ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS LONG TERM LONG TERM 475.0 370,0 0.0 0000 0000 445.0 177.0 0:0 9:0 208.0 0:0 177.0 0.0 475.0 495.0 0.0 102.4 0.0 SHORT TERM 203.0 SHORT TERM 102.4 208.0 102.4 9:0 0.0 9 : WILD HORSES: ANTEL OPE: ANTEL OPE: ANTEL OPE: AMTELOPE: HORSES: HORSES: SHEEP CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-15 10-15 11-1 3-3CATTLE: HORSES: PEER: SHEEP 6-15 10-15 11-1 3-CATTLE SHEEP DEER: SHEEP DEER: ELK: DEER: ELK: GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-1 9-30 11-1 3-31 7-1 9-30 CATEGORY: I CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE PLAHNING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEN: GRAZING SYSTEM: | R-2.115 REMARKS PERMEKS REMARKS

ALLOTHENT MAME: KUSH LAKE	н LAKE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CURRENT	NUMBER: 5080 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PF	: CEDAR Propleh	AR PROPLEHS/CONFLICTS			ORJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE-SHEEP SENCY OF USE: 10-16 6-30 3-21 5-5 GMAZINS SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASONAL M.ESHGE ACT USE: 81.	CATTLE.SHEEP 10-16 6-30 3-21 5-5 COMITINUUUS SEASOMAL 81.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PARTERNCE: SUSPENDED NOXUSE:	ERENCE; FTCRENCE; HORUSE;	1,046 1,046 0	ESTIMATED CA PHYSIOLOGICA 70% OF BIG G	PACITY IS LE L NEEDS OF PI AME HABITAT :	ESTHATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	CE	BALAHC INSURE IMFROV	SE AUTHORIZEN US E Physiological E Haritat by im	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRODUCTION INEURE PHISIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS AKE MET - IMFROVE HABITAT BY IMFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				3 1 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 2 2 5 6 6 7 8						
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	IINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 1	SEASON: 10-16 6-30 3-21 5-5	CATTLE: Sheep:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 382.0 382.0 664.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 382.0					
REMIRKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HOKSES:	0.000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	Įų.				*				***************************************		
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-16 6-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	392.0	217.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE CBBC	ACRES 292	AUNS 58
S - S				DEER:		0 0	HILES OF PIPELINE:	• • •	2	1,832	366
. 116				ANTELOPE: Horses:	0.0	000	# OF SFRINGS; # OF CATHLEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS;	- • • • •			
PLANIING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:	I					>		*	
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS	EAFILITIES				
GRAZING SYSTEM: RI	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	10-16 6-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	60.0		MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
REKARKS				DEER:	0.0		HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	2832	292	28
			,	ANTELOPE:	000	200	# OF SFRINGS:	-0	2	1,832	366
					2		F UP CHILLEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHHENTS;				
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE											
(BAZIMG EVETEW: DEET DOTATION	MOTTATION	• noove	Ş		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM		FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
		эснэом	DS-07 DS-9	CALILE: SHEEP:	113.0		#ILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS;	o. -	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
Second .				BETS: ELX:	0 0 0	-	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF LELLS:	0.0	<b>!</b>		•
				3524	: :	9.	:SS:125 & +	· .ɔ ·			
i de					3	-	5 3/ Com	•			

THE SECTION OF THE CANADA	CONTROL PROPERTY.	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	<b>2</b> 2 °	STATES STATES	ENCY DE LESS ENCY PROCESSES ENT IS IN PECTS	FRESH AND THE STATE OF THE STAT	ee booth	CT:: 4E	CENTRE PRESENT PROTECTION FOR THE PROPERTY PROPERTY PROTECTION BY THE POST CONTINUE AND THE POST CONTINUE OF THE P	YT TO REMER MITTON BY I	TATACE PECCHATICS SELECTION FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PRESENT OF THE PERFORMANCE AND THE POWER COMMITTION BY THE POST SECURES THE PRINT BY THE POWER OUR TITLE OF KEY SPECIES
CFL'S STOLEN: CONTINUOS SUSSEME RVER'S ACT (SE:		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	252 UP 816 UP	AE NABILAL	IN FUCK COMBILLON					
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	*******										
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS						
				SHORT TERM	LONG TERM						
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-1 9-15	-1 9-15	CATTLE:	184.0	184.0						
			SHEEP:	0.0	ļ						
			DEER:	0.0	0:0						
REMARKS			ELK:	0.0	0.0						
			ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0						
PROSUCTION ALTERNATIVE						7					
				ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS	30111 11347			TREATMENTS		
			į	SHUKI JENA	LURG IENT	THUILLIES	4	TYPE	ACKES	AUKS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 9-15	CATTLE:	184.0	0,44.0	MILES UP PERLE:	,	2	1,439	288	
			SHEEP	2 5	) o	WILE OF DIPELINE	2.0		****	i	
R-			UEEK:	9.60	200	# DE PO119:	3 -				
2 Principle 2			CLAS CATELOPF!	9 0	0	# 0F 5PE1195;	•				
. 1			HOESES	0.0	9	# OF CALTLEGUARDS:	•				
. 17						RESERVOJ::S:	0				
•						CATCHHENTS:	0				
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	I									
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS						
				SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	HALSEASON:	11-1 3-31	CATTLE:	26.0	223.0	KILES OF FENCE;	•• ••	TYPE	ACKES	AUNS	
			SHEEP	0.0	0 8	# UP INTURES:	- O	ā	840	12	
			reek:	0.6	0.0	# OF VELLS:	;	2	3	:	
The State of the S			ANTEL OPE:	0	?	# OF SPRINGS:	•				
			HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	•				
						RESCRUOTES:	o <				
						CRICHNER15;	>				•
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
				S LUIT CONTROL STATES							

AURS

TREATMENTS
ACRES

TYPE

0.00

FACILITIES
HILES OF FENCE:
# OF TROUGHS:
HILES OF PIPELINE:
# OF VELLS:
# OF CERINGS:
# OF CATTLEGUARDS:
RESERVOIKS:
CATCHERIS:

CATTLE: Shæp: Deer: Elk: Antelope: Honses:

11-1 2-28

SEASON:

GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION

REMARKS

ALLOTHENT NAME: SAND RIDGE	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTNENT NUHRER: 5063 Cubrent situation	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	I: CEDAR Problehs	IR Problehs/conflicts			OB.ECT1VES		
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SCALLA (F. USE; 12-1 5-31 CEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE AUT USE; 16.0	TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	FFENCE; FFENCE; Nokuse;	33	LIVESTOCK -BI PHYSIOLOGICAL	IG GAKE CONPILL NEEDS OF P	LIVESTOCK -RIG GAME COMPETITION ON RIG GAME MABITATPHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	AT	INSURE F	SH GRAZING PRAI PHYSIOLOGICAL	ESTABLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMFETITION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 12-1 5-31	2-1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKH LONG TEKH 21.0 21.0 0.0	CKTNG LEVELS LONG TEKH 21.0					
REMARKS			DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000					
FF OSUCTION ALTERNATIVE			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
GGAZINS SYSIEM: CONTINUIUS SEASONAI SEASON:		12-1 1-11		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 21. A	XING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	<	TYPE	TREATHENTS	AIN
בונים בינים		16-5 1-31	SHEEP:	0.17	0.0	ALLES UP FENCE: # OF TRGUSHS:				COL
S-2.118			DEER: ELK: Antelope: Hurses:	0.00	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE; * OF WELLS; * OF SPRIMSS; * OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHUNIS;				
PLAUMING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	ĵ	5	# f p s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s						
GPAZIHG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	LSEASON:	12-1 5-31	CATTL <b>e:</b> Sheep:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKH LONG TERM 21.0 21.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 21.0 0.0	FACTLITIES HILES OF FENGE: # OF TROUSIS:	o. 0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACKES	AUNS
REMARKS 3 PASTURE			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0000	0.00	MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SPEINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIKS; CATCHECHIS;	00000 0			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE										111111111111111111111111111111111111111
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	9-30 9-30	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
Reses —			DEER: ELK:		9900	# OF UCLLS:	000	1		•
Affiliation (Affiliation)				3 3	0:5	0 17 (1925) 0 17 (1925) 0 18 (1975)	O • = 1			

وردو والله فالالا	THE PERSON OF TH	1	E		STATE OF STA		***************************************	- ESE	PINCE LINE STATE STATE STATE OF THE STATE OF	Inter
ET 4 T BEST 11-1 S-29	ACTIVE PREFERENCE	i titemet	3 5	PERSONAL PROPERTY	11080 to 14	AND SEE NOT PROVINCE FOR	CR	# 2#64	VSTOROGICAL PL	PROSECULO, MONS OF PLANTS AND MONING FOR
CRITING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASORM. ANDENOE ACT USE: 175.0	SUSPENDED NONUSE:	NOMUSE:	•	162 OF ALLOTH	ENT IS IN FO	162 OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONJITION	HIC DATE 181	KE DUCE AR	EA IN FOOR COM	CLANUSE FREEZENT INSTAGRACH TO BENEZIJ ETO UPINE PREZIZION EN TREDUCE AREA NI FORM COMBITION BY INPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	***************************************	*	***************************************			
				ESTIKATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 11-1 5-20	11-1 5-20	CATILE:	SHORT TERM 173.0	LONG TERM 173.0					
			SHEEP: Deer:	000	0.0					
reparks			ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PROTUCTION ALIERNATIVE							: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS	2711 11100			TPEATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	11-1 3-31	CATTLE:	173.0	515.0	MILES OF FENCE:	1.0		ACRES	AUNS
!			SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS:	۳ د	CBRC	1,197	159 160
REMARKS 3 PASTURE			ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	•	2	=	<b>&amp;</b>
2.1			ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.0	0.0	* OF SPRINGS:	• •	1	•	1
19						RESERVOINS; CATCHERIS;	· 0			
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:			T	•					
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZIUS SYSTEM: CONTIMINIS SEASONS	AI SEASON:	11-1 5-20	CATTI F:	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES	5.6	TYPE	TREATMENTS	Aliac
	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי		SHEP!	0.0	0.0	# OF TEOUGHS:	30		HUNES	HUN3
Editard F .Sws. a Sd			IEER:	85.1		MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.1			
CENTRAL O L'ASTONE			ANTELOPE:	0:0		# OF SPRINGS:	• •			
			HORSES:	150.0	150.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESELMOTES: CATCHERATS:	<b>0</b> 70 0			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE										
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	11-1 3-1	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 189.0 0.0	133.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	0.5 0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
FERRINS			DEER: ELK: Antelope:	0.0 0.0	147.0 0.0 0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS:	••••			
			HORSES:	0.0	1	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTRS: CATCHAENTS;	<b>070</b>			

ALLOTHENT NAME: SEVY EAST	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5065 CURRENT SITUA	NUMBER: 5065 Current situation	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS	y,	OBJECTIVES	
CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SELSON OF USE: 5-1 5-31 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE:	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: HMA. SUSPENDED NONUSE: 40.0	ENCE: RENCE: NUSE:	81 81 °	PHYSIOLOGICAL MEEDS OF	PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	INSURE	INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE							
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	ELS RM		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	IL SEASON: 5-1 5-31	1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	18.0			
REMARKS			ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:				
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE							
				ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	ELS FACILITIES		THENTS
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	6-1 6-30	CATTLE:		MILES OF FEMCE:	TYPE RD	ACRES AUMS 286 57
R-			DEER:	5.3			
       2.120			ANTELOPE; Horses;		# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHAENTS:	0000	
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	C					
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	ELS FACILITIES		TREATHENTS
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	SONAL SEASON:	5-1 5-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:		MILES OF FENCE: 4 OF TROUGHS:	0.0 TYPE	ACRES AUMS
REHARKS COM PINTO CREEK,3 PAST			DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF SYFLING;  # OF SYFLINGS;  # OF CATILEGUARDS;  FESENVOINS;  GAICHERIS;	• • • • • • •	
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE							
		;	217170	STOCKING I LOP	FACILITIES MI FG OF FEWER	6.0	TREATMENTS
GRAZING STSIEM; CUNTINUUUS SEASUMAL	IAL SEASUR:	16-6 1-6 17-0	SHEEP:	12.0 12.0 5.3	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	HUND HUND
Hwis			ED: ATELOT:		:90:00:31.27 .40 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 +	0 0 <b>• •</b>	

CELTINO SECTION OF SERVING SER		MCTYE FEETENCE Sugfended Nonuse:	<b>8 8 0</b>	FRESENT MANA	CASS OF PR CASS OF PR CACH FRACTI	FACTA STAR ALES OF PLAIS OF PROTES FOR TRAINED FOR THE STAR ALES OF PLAIS OF WALLEY OF THE STAR ALES OF PLAIS OF THE STAR ALEST OF THE STA	COR	17,255	THE	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				2 5 5 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 9-1 3-15 4-16 6-30	CATTL <b>e:</b> Shicep:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 118.0 118.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 118.0					
PEHASKS			DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0.000	0000					
PROSUCTION ALTERNATIVE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2							
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACTLITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	9-1 6-30	CATTLE:	118.0	168.0	MILES OF FENCE:	2.0	TYPE CBBC	ACRES 728	AUMS 146
			DEER:	•	4	MILES OF FIPELINE:	• • •	5	23	=
S REMARKS			ELK; ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000	9 9 9	# OF SFRINGS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTIFGUARDS:	- 0 0	•		<b>!</b>
11				•	•	RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	• • •			
PLA:RING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	;; C		,	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS	FACTITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	MAL SEASON:	9-1 3-15 4-16 6-30CATILE: SHEEP:	30CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0	118.0	MILES OF FEACE: # OF TROUGHS:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
REMARNS 3 PASTURE			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	••••	0.00	HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOING:  CATCHELS:	000000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE										
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-1 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEF:	ESTABLED STOUNTED LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 11.0 10.8 0.0 0.0	LONG TERM 10.8 0.0		0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
REMERS			DEEK: ELK; ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0000	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE: 4 OF WELLS: 5 OF SFAINGS: 5 OF CATILEGUARDS: 6 CATCHEGUARDS: 6 CATCHEGUARDS:	000000			

ALLOTHENT NAME: STLVER PEAK	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5067 CUBRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR DN	: CEDAR PROBLEM	AR Problems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CLISS OF STOCK: CATLE CETTRICE USE: 4-1 5-31 9-1 11-30 GFRING STSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 216.0	TOTAL PREFESCIOE: ACITYE YEEFECKOE: SUSYENVED NONUSE:	225 225 0	IMPEOPER LIVERTORK DISTRIBUTIOM- PHYSTOLOGICAL MEEDS OF PLAMIS ARE PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES COME 34% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVES	CETOCK DISTRIANCES OF RESENT PRACT.	THEOFER LIVERINK DISTRIBUTION————————————————————————————————————	FOR		-THEROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION INCURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NED -CHANGE FRESENT KANAGENENT TO BI -REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION I	THFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE HET CHANGE PRESENT KANAGEMENT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HABITAT REDUCE AREA IN POOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE									
GRAZINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 4-1 5-31 9-1 11-30	30 CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 225.0 225.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 225.0					
REMARKS		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE									
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 2-1 6-1	CATILE:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 225.0 620.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 620.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	1.5	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
S FEMARKS 3 PASTURE		SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	0 0 0 0 11 0	0 00 0 00 0 00	# OF TKOUCHS; HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS;	2, w N: 0	. E C	1,505 701 552	150 140 110
2. 122		ANTELOPE; Hokses;	0.0	0.0	# OF SFRIKGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIES: CATCHMENTS:	0000			
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: 1			! ! ! !					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON: 2-1 6-1	CATTLE; SHFEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEYELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 220.0 270.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEYELS LONG TERM 270.0	FACTLITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUBLISE	٠ د و	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
REMAFAS 2 PASTURE		DEER: ELK; Antelope; Hunses;	6000 0000	0.0	HILES OF FIFELINE:  # OF UELLS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHERNIS:	000000			1
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		**************************************		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
GRAZIMG SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON: 6-30 9-30	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 220.0 219.3	KING LEVELS LONG TERH 219.3	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:		TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
18 S		MESS: EU:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	# OF MALLES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SELENT:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ļ	1	c
**************************************			1	1	SEMET I	H 11 1			

PHENEM TANGET READ OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP **6**60 CTIVE PROFESSIONAL SUSPERMED NONUSE: ACTIVE PROFESSIONE: GRAZIES STATEMED NONUSE: ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL SUSPERMED NONUSE: A6.0

NO SCITON ALTERNATIVE									
			ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SI	SEASON: 4-27 5-10	CATTLE: SHEEP:	45.0	45.0					
d. No. of the last		DEER:	0.0	0.0					
Printing		ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8					
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES		ļ	TREATMENTS	
GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	EASON: 6-15 6-30	CATTLE:	0.0		MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE B	ACKES 38	Suns 8
R		SALEP: DEER:	21.7		MILES OF FIFELINE:	0.0	<b>.</b>	15	<b>m</b>
S REMARKS		ELK: ANTELOPF!	0.0		# OF WELLS:	o	1	:	
. 123		HOKSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESELVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	•••			
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: C			. t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t					
			ESTIMATED STO	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	FACTI 17769			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	SEASON: 4-27 5-10	CATTLE:	DUDY TENA	0.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS
		DEER:	21.7	36.0	MILES OF PIFELINE:	0.0			
REMARKS		ELK: ANTELOPE:	000	000	# OF UELLS: # OF SFRINGS:	00			
		HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHEENIS:	000			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE									
			ESTIMATED ST	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	FACTITIES			TREATHENTS	
GEATING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 5-30 6-15	CATTLES	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
		SHEEPS	14.8	14.8	# OF TROUGHS:	0 :	1	;	0
		DEER:	21.7	35.0	HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF USILS;	• • •			
NUTHING		ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS:	0			
		HORSES:	0.0	•	<pre># CF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:</pre>	00			
					CATCH!ENTS:	۰			

ALLOTHENT NAME: SPRING CREEK	SPRING CREEK	ALLOTHENT !	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: S107 CUBRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	: CEDAR Proble	AR Problems/conflicts			ORJECTIVES		
CLYSS OF STOCK! SERICH OF USE: GRAZINS SYSTEM: AYERNEE ACT USE:	CLYSS OF STOCK! SHEEP SEDICH SE USE: 4-1 7-15 9-16 10-15 GGAZIYS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERNOE ACT USE: 14.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERINCE; SUSFENDED NOAUSE;	FEST NCE: Nonuse:	S S S	EYCESSUC ST LIVESTOCK - I FHYSTOLOGICY FRESENT HAN 26% OF BIG 72% OF ALLOI	DIL EROSTON IN BIS CAME CONTR AL NEELS OF PI NGEMENT FRACTI SAME HABITAT IN PI	EVESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCUERING	17A7		SSF BY INCREASING BRACTH FRACTH FRACTH FRACTH FRESENT WARRENT WARRENT BY INPRACTH FRESENT BY INPRACTH FRESENT BY INPRACTH FRESENT BOOK CONTRACTH FRESENT BY INPRACTH FRESENT BY INPRACTH FRESENT BOOK CONTRACTH FRESENT BOOK FRESENT BOOK FRESENT BOOK FRESENT BOOK FRESENT BOOK FRESENT BOOK FRESENT FRESENT BOOK FRESENT FRESENT FRESENT FRESENT FRESENT FRESENT FRESENT FRESEN	FERGE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GEOUR COVER
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE			***************************************							
STATE OF STATE					ESTIMATED STU SHORT JERM	ESTINATED STUCKING LEVELS SHORT JERM LONG TERM					
מעארדואם סומונשי	CUMITMUNDS SCHOUNE	DENSUM: 6.	SEASUM: 0-1 /-13 Y-16 10-13		20.0	20.0					
REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
FRUTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RHATIVE	7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			 						
	THE CHOICE AND		;	į	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM			i.	TREATHERTS	•
UFALING STSIERS	CUNITADOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		7-1 8-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	50.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TRCUSHS:	•••	# # # #	ACKES 322	AUNS 65
R-2.				DEER: ELK:	6.0 0.0	30.9	HILES OF PIPELINE:	°.°	a	ਨ	,
. 124				ANTELOPE; HORSES;	0.0	0.0	# OF SFRINSS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESELVOINS; CATCUMENTS;	oo.oo			
PLACTING ALTERNATIVE	ITVE	CATEGORY:				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOIS SEASONALSEASON;	LSEASON:	6-1 7-15 9-16 10-1CATTLE:	)-1CATTLE:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TEKM 0.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AUMS
KERARIS COMIRUSHIMIGAPIBL PT.	SHIM, GAP, BL PT.			DEER: ELK:	30.0	0.0 0.0	* OF WELLS:	000		1	-
				ANTELOPE: Hokses:	000	000	# OF SPETHOS: # OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHERITS:	0000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	WATIVE							1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**************		
GRAZINS SYSTEM:	GRAZIMJ SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-15 9-30	CATTLE!	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	0.0	TVDC	TREATMENTS	ALL STATES
				SHEEP:	30.9	54.1	# CF TROUGHS:	0 0	<b>!</b>	בער ו	0
 				ELK:	0.0	0.0	# Of WELLS:	30 4			
				125.0	: 1	<b>!</b>	4 T. 11 E1 1555	<b>.</b>			
								•			

CLYTS OF STOCK: SECTON OF UTER: CONZING SYSTEM: WERKGE ACT USE:	CLETT OF STOCK: SPERP SECTION OF UPER 2-23 3-20 GAAZIAG SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASONAL AVEKAGE ACT USE: 68.0	TOTAL PESTET SYKE: ACTIVE FSS FRENCE: Suspended noruse:	ERENCE:	880	ESTICATE CORRECTIONS OF BIG GAM	CAPE COPPET CAPE COPPET HEEVS OF PLA HENT PRACTICI	ESTIMISE CHREITY IS LESS THEN ACTIVE PREFIDING. LLYSTCK, -BIG GNE CONFILITION ON BIG GNE HABITAL FHYSTOLOSICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR FREENT HANGEHENT FRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT 70% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION	AT	ESTABLES  ESTABLES  INSURE P  CHANGE P  IMPROVE 1	-FT RETE ATTRIBED ES UTA FESTETTEM -ESTALISH GRAZIMG FRETICES TO REVOE C INSING PRESCUL BOLOLA PLANT NEEKS AKE HE -CHANGE PRESCHT MANAGEMENT TO BENEFIT BI INFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OR	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GEAZING SYSTEM: CONT	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  CEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REARINS	SEASON: 2-	2-23 3-20	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SKORT TERM LONG TERM 435.0 435.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	(THG LEVELS LONG TERM 435.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
GEAZING SYSTEM: CON	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	L SEASON:	2-23 3-20	CATTLE; SHEP; DECK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 435.0 584.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE: # OF TROUGHS: HYLES OF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: CATCHERVIES: CATCHERVIES:	N 0 0 0 4 0 0	17FE 0.9 	TREATHENTS ACRES 2,098	AUMS 420
FLANKING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMPERS	NIVE	CATECORY: SEASON:	1 2-23 3-20	CATTLE: SHEEP: PEER: ELK: ANIELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEKN LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 164.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEOUARDS; RESERVINES; CATCHMENTS;	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
FEOTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED REAGING CLASS OF	FFOTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM! DEFERRED  REMARKS CAUNGE CLASS OF STOCK	SEASON:	6-30 B-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 164.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	EVELS LONG TERM 0.0 164.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SPEIAGS: # OF CATILLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHWENTS:	0.0000100	77P 	TREATHENTS ACREC	AUMS 0

ALLOTMSINT NAME: SUMNIT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CUSSENT	NUMBER: 5108 Current Situation	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PF	CEDAR Proelems/conflicts	ONFLICTS			ORJECTIVES		
CLESS OF STOCK: CATTLE SESSION OF USE; 5-5 4-19 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE; 120.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERICE; SUSFERIUED NORUSE;	ENCE! SHUSE:	120 120 0	ESTIMATED CAFAC LIVESTOCK -RIG PHYSTOLOGICAL N 26% OF BIG GAME 37% OF ALLOTMEN	TTY IS LESS GAME CORPET OF PLA PERS OF PLA HARITAT IS	ESTHATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE LIVESTOCN - RIG GAME COMPETITION ON RIG GAME HASTAT FHYSTOLOGICAL NEEPS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR 26% OF BIG GAME HARITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION 37% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	L - 1917	ESTABL) INSURE INFOUR	BALPACE ANTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTARLISH EFAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COM - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT WEEDS ARE NET - IMFROVE HABITAT BY IMFROVING OUALITY OF IREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVIN	BALPHCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONESTABLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET INFROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING DUALITY OF KEY SPECIESREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE					5 5 5 6 6 6 6 8					
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL	SEASON: 5-5 6-19			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 120.0 120.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 120.0					
REMAINS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0.000					
PROMUCTION ALTERNATIVE						5				
			_	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GPAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:		6-15 7-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:			HILES OF FEMCE: # OF TKGUGHS:	0.0	TYPE BD	ACRES 373	AUNS 75
REMARKS			DEER: ELK:	6.0 0.0		MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	o. o	3 S	175	, 17
			ANTELOPE: Horses:	000		# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:	••		1	
					20	RESERVOIKS: CATCHHENTS:	• •			
PLAHHING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: C			1			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		v 6	
				ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
CRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	LSEASON:	5-5 6-19	CATTLE: SHEEP:			MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS			DEER: ELK:	0.0		MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0			İ
			ANTELOPE: Horsfs:	0.0		# OF SERINGS:	00			
						RESERVOTAS: Catchisents:	• • •			
FRDTECTION ALTERNATIVE		1								
				. STOC		FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
CRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	7-1 8-30	CATTLE: Sheep:	34.0 0.0		MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	1.5	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
Efricis			DEER: ELK:	<b>4</b> .0	0.00	MILES OF PIPELINE: * OF UELLS:	o			
			4-15.0PE:	0.4		OF STAINSS!	••			
					1	E 1 E	•			

₹ R-2.126

THE RECEIPT IN THE STATE OF THE STORY CONTINUES.  1 OF ALC'HEAT IS IN PACE LIVESTORY CONTINUES.  1 OF ALC'HEAT IS IN PACE LIVESTORY CONTINUES.  1 OF ALC'HEAT IS IN PACE LIVESTORY CONTINUES.			
	=	•	
MENTER:	ATTAC HELENOCE:	SUSFERIED NONUSE:	
	<b>6</b> 1	FILTERS SYSTEMS CONTINUOUS SCASONAL	61.0
	7-12 2-2	Cled 1:40	<b>::</b>
	BUSINESS SEEDS	INJ STSTEN:	PER HOE ACT USE
	ji.	5	¥:£:

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	VE	******	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		*				
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 2-12 2-28	-12 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP: GEER: ELK: ALKEL OPE:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TEPH 81.0 0.0 0.0					
GRAZING SYSTEM: COW	TIVE  CONTINJOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	SEASON:	2-12 2-28	CATTLE; SHEEP; CHER; ELK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG IEKN 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	СКІНБ LEVELS LONG 1EKN 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF STRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESEXVOING: CATCHEGUARDS:	0000000	TYPE BD	IREATHENTS ACRES 324	AUMS 65
PLAINING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REPARKS	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	CATEGORY:	2-12 2-28	CATILE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HDESES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 9.0 81.0 0.0 0.0	1	00000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES	AUKS
PEOTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	SEASON:	2-12 2-28	CATLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 51.0 51.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 51.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:  HILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF VELLS:  # OF CATILGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHWENTS:	000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0

												AUMS	İ								AUKS	1								AUHS	•		
ន											TREATHENTS	ACRES	i					٠		TREATHENTS	ACRES	•							TREATHENTS	ACRES	1		
<b>JBJECTIVES</b>												TYPE	i								TYPE					***************************************				TYPE	-		
												0.0	0	9	> <	••••				•	•	0.0	00	. 0		<b>,</b>			,	•	0.0	0 0	•
											FACILITIES	MILES OF FENCE:	# OF TRCUCHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	4 OF WCLL3.	* OF SEATHEGOARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:				FACILITIES	# OF TROUGHS:	HILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	RESERVOTES: CATCINENTS:				FACILITIES	AILES OF FENCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS:	OF CTTESTORS:
AR Problems/conflicts			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	LONG TERM	15.0	26.0	0:0	000		0 13113 1 011270041	SHORT TERM LONG TERM		0.0	0.0					310CK	3	26.0	19.0	0.0	:				Ž	20	0.0	19.0	0.0	3
CEDAR Prob			STIMATED	SHORT TERM	16.0	0.07	0.0	000		, 414,444	SHORT TERM	16.0	26.0	0 0	2 6	3			STIMATED	SHUK! TEKN	26.0	0.0	0.0					STIMATED	SHORT TERM	9 6	0.0	0.0	3
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	& & &		_		CATTLE:	SHEEP:	ELK:	ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	7 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	•			SHEEP	INEEK:	ANTEL OPE	HOKSES:					SHEEP:	DEER:	ELK: Antelope:	HOT. SES:		***********				SHEFP	DEER:	ELK:	COSES
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5110 CUERENT SITUATION	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FIETERENCE; SUSPERIED NONUSE;				SEASON: 6-10 10-15							6-10 10-15					i	د.		31-01-07	61-01-01-0									CI-01 01-0			
ALLOTHEN	TOTAL PR ACTIVE PI Suspende				SEASON:				; ; ; ; ;			SEASON:					2000-140	CATEBUKT		• 600000	ריבריייייי								11100110	SCHOOK!			
SUMMIT MOUNTAIN	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLETSHEEP ESCRIB OF USE: 6-10 10-15 GRAINS SYSTEM: CONTINUUUS SEASUMAL AVERGE ACT USE: 27-0	11VE			CONTINUOUS SEASONAL				ATIVE	•		CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:						1VE		CONTINUOS CEASONAL CEASON.							ATIVE		MATTER CONTENTS OF THE PERSON	בחנו דעחחתם פבאפחעאר			
ALLOTHENT NAME:	CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLEASHE SEASHA OF USE: 6-10 10-15 GEACHAS SYSTEM: COMTINUAGE AVENCE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			GEAZING SYSTEM:		REMARKS		PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	T 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		GRAZING SYSTEN:		PENGEKS		120	PANISH ALTERNATUR	FLEGGIND BLIENTHI		GRAZING CYCIEM:		!	KENGKKS				PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		ONTEND CATTORS	מישרדונים פופונים	•	- chart	

R-2.128

ACTIVE ESCIPLEMEN	STATEMED NONDE:
1	SEATING STREET, CONTINUOUS SEASONAL
11. 15 12:	MALICA STREET

					************			
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
CEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	CATTLE:							
	SHEEP:	0.0						
	DEER:	0.0	0.0					
REMARKS	ELK:	0.0	0.0					
	ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE								
		SHIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEPM 10MG TEPM	KING LEVELS	59711 11755				
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	CATTLE:			MILES OF FENCE;	0.0		TREATHENTS	
	SHEEP	1		OF TROUGHS:	•	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS
	DEER:	0.0	0.0	AILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0			
R. Kirkhari K.	ELK:	0 0		OF WELLS:	0 0			
- 2	HATELUTE.	0.0	?	F OF STRINGS:	> <			
. 1	100.05.0•	•	!	* OF CHILLEUGHARD. RESERVOIRS:	> 0			
29				CATCH!!ENTS:	•			
PLANGING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY: C				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS	FACTITIES				
COSATA INICORPA CHATANATA CHACANA CHACACA				אוויני טין נוחטני	<		o and a second	
	SHFFP:	1	:	TILES OF FENCE.	9	TYPE	AFREGINENIS	AIINC
	DEER:	0.0		HILES OF PIFELINE:	0:0	<u>.</u>		
REMARKS	ELK:	0.0	0:0	P OF WELLS:	•			
	ANTEL OPE:	0.0	0.0	I OF SPRINGS:	•			
	HORSES:	1	1	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	0			
				CATCHAENTS:	• •			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
\$ 7 . C 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9								
		SHORT TERM I ONG TERM	CING LEVELS	EACTI TIFE				
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	CATTLE:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.0		TECATHENTE	
	SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	OF TROMERS:	0	TYPE	AFEFE	Alise
	DEER:	0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0			•
REPARKS	ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	0			
	ANTEL OPE:	0.0	0.0	F OF SPRINGS:	0			
	HORSES:	0.0	!	# GF CATTLEGUARDS; BECCENOTEC:	۰ د			
				CATCHHENTS:	<b>&gt;</b> •			
					•			

ALLOTHENT NAME: SWETT HILLS	ALLOTHEN	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5068 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR FI	: CEDAR PROPLEM	AR PFOELEMS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES	***	
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SENCYN OF USE: 10-16 5-15 GPAINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERNOE ACT USE: 32.0		TOTAL PREFETSINCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;	105 0	EXCESSIVE SO IMPROPER LIV LIVESTOCK -E PHYSTOL DOLCA PRESENT HANAL 25% OF ALLOTA	EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCUENING INFROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION ON LIVESTOCK - ELO GAME CONFETITION ON PRINCIOCOGIONE NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE N PRESENT MANAGEMENT FRACTICES COMFLI	EXCESSIVE SOIL ENOSIGN IS OCCUERING	ITAT		FEUCE SSF RY THOKEASING WEGETYINFROVE LIVESTOOK DISTRIBUTIONESTWELISH GAZING FEACTICES TOINGUSE PHYSTOLOGICAL FLANT NEELGHANG FRESENT HANDGERENT TO REFEUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION I	REDUCE SSF RY INCKEASING VEGETATION GEOUND COVERINFROVE LIVESIDOK DISTRIBUTIONESTARLISH CEAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INCURE PHYSTOLOGICAL FLANT NEFTS ARE NETCHANGE FRESHI MANAGEMENT TO BENETIT BIG GAME HABITAT CHANGE RESENI MANAGEMENT TO BENETIT BIG GAME HABITAT
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
GKAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	SEASON: 10-16 5-15	CATTLE: Sheep:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG 16KM 105.0 105.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG 1ERM 105.0					
REMAPKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
FROGUCTION ALTERNATIVE								4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS	FACTITIES			TREATHENTS	so.
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	10-16 5-15		105.0	1,219.0	MILES OF FENCE:	0.9	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
			DEER:	146.8	146.8	# OF INCUSHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	1;2 2	8 8	338	89
RENABAS 4 PASTURE			ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	<b></b> (	CBBC G	3,852	770
. 130			HORSES:	0.0	5.0 0.0	# OF STRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	o ≎ # ⟨	2	£	§
O ANTRO A TEORATTIC						CHICEREN 3;	0	*******		
PLANTING ALIENNHIIVE	CAIL GURT:									
COLVING SYSTEM: DECEDOEN	· NOS CON	77 V		ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
	achana.	01-10 01-01	SHEEP:	0.0	303.0 0.0	# OF TROUGHS:	5.5 O	TYPE	ACKES	AUMS
REMARKS 2 PASTURE			DEER: ELK:	146.3	253.0	MILES OF FIFELINE:	0.0	04 04	136	27
			ANTELOFE: HORSES!	98.3	206.0	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHHEMTS:	00040			
FPOTECTION ALTERNATIVE										
GPAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	0-30 9-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 212.0 202.1	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 202.1	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;	2.5	TYPE	TREATMENTS	
FERSING 2 PASILIEE			SHEEP: DEER: ELK: FYELSE:	0.0 145.8 0.0 98.3	0.0 253.0 0.0 806.0	# OF TEOUSHS; # OF UELLS; # OF UELLS; # OF SFTMSS;	0000	<b>!</b>		0
			10.83:	•	1	F ST COLLEGE ST COLLEG	• • •			

THE MEDICAL SEC.	ACTIVE PROTESTICE:	SUSTEMED NOINSE:	
SPEE	-1 16-15	THE STREET CONTINUES SEASONAL CUSTEMED NUMBER	17.0
Den Sandani	STATE OF THE STATES	THE SISTERS	HERNEE ACT USES

estres describes the major mouses.
Possessing here of pass her not mouse for—

HAME SPHEIGESTER WE STR PROSCHED

INDEE PHEIGLOSICAL PLANT MEETS ARE NET

AUTS O ALIKS AUMS TREATMENTS ACRES TREATHENTS TREATMENTS 1 TYPE TYPE TYPE 9: FACILITIES OF FENCE: FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE: • OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF FFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: # OF WELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF TROUGHS: # OF TROUBHS: RESERVOTES: CATCHMENTS: S OF WELLS! RESERVOTES: CATCHHENTS: ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS 18.0 LONG TERM LONG TERM 18.0 0.0 000 000 0:0 0000 SHORT TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0000 18.0 SHORT TERM 0.00 18.0 18.0 0000 WILD HORSES: ANTEL OPE: ELK: Antelope: Horses: ELK: ANTELOPE: HDRSES: ANTELOPE: CATTLE: CATTLE: SHEEP: SHEEP: INEER: CATTLE: SHEEP: CATTLE: SHEEP! DEER! DEER: DEER: ELK: 6-1 10-15 6-1 10-15 CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 7-1 10-15 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-1 10-15 CATEGORY: C GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE PLANNING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: GEAZING SYSTEM: | | | | | | | | | | | PENERS .... REHARKS .... REMARKS

RESERVOIKS: CATCHMENTS:

HORSES:

	ALLOTHENT NAME: THREE PEAKS	THREE PEAKS	ALLOTHENT MUMBER; CURRENT	MUMBER: 5069 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR PS	": CEDAR Problem	9R PKOBLEMS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES			
	CLASS OF STOCK! C CECTIV OF USEL 11 GRAZIVI SYSTEM! C AVERAGE ACT USE!	CLASS OF STOCK! SHEEP SEASON OF USE! 11-1 3-31 GRAZIAJ SYSTEM! CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE! 434.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;	TRENCE: Nonuse:	397 397 0	ESTIMATED CA IMEGATER LTY LIVESTOCK -B FRESENT HAIN 16% OF ALLOT 67% OF ALLOT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAM ACITEMENTORY INCIPERCE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTOR - BIG GAIE COMPETITION OF PRESENT MANAGENENT PRACTICES COMPLIAS OF BIG GAME HARITAT IS IN POOR LIVEST STATEMENT IS IN POOR LIVEST	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	CE	THE FORCE  THE FORCE  THE FORCE  THE FORCE  THE FORCE  THE FORCE	-BALANCE ANTHERIZED USE UITH FED -IMPRUSE LIVERIDCK DISTRIBUTION -ESTACLISH GALINS FEACTICES TO -CHANGE FRESENT MANAGENENT TO BE -IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING OUR KEDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION P	PALANCE ANTICRIZED USE UITH PRODUCTIONIMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIONESTARLISH GRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION	AT TES
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	TIVE				***************************************							
						ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM						
	URAZING STSIERT	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 11-1 3-31	1-1 3-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	397.0	397.0						
	ECHARS				DEEK; ELK; Antelofe; With Horses;	0000	0000						
	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE											
	**************************************	1004		; ;	i	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS		
F	GRAZINO SISIEN:	KESI KUIRIJUN	SEASON:	11-1 3-31	CATTLE: Sheep:	0.0 397.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	9.0 2	I PFE	ACRES 1,303	AUMS 130	
R-2.	FEMARKS 3 PASTURE	ŧ. s			DEER: ELK:	° ° °	0.00	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	1.5	583 7	864 2,733	173 547	
. 132	. 132				ANTELOPE: Hoks <b>es:</b>	0.0 0.0		# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	o				
	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			***************************************				CATCHMENTS:	0				
	PLANZING ALTERNATIVE	1VE	CATEGORY:	<b>*</b>									
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	LSEASON:	11-1 3-31	CATTLE: Curpp:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM OO 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS	
	REHAFKS – DEFER USING WATER HAULING	ING WATER HAULING			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	000		# OF MELLS: # OF WELLS: # OF WELLS:	999				
					HORSES:	0.0		* OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTAS: CATCIMENTS:					
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	NIVE				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #						
	GPAZIHG SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION		SEASON:	11-1 3-31		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.6	TYPE	TREATMENTS	. ANIMO	
	PEAGAS				SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	338.0 0.0 0.0		# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	1.5	<b>.</b>		0	
					WILLIAM:	a. ●	9	OF SFRICS: OF CATHERWORS: EXEMPLES:	• <b>-</b> •				

ACTIVE PER EST. S-1 S-7
CTATE PER ESTENCE:
CTATE STRICK: CONTINUOUS SEASONE, SUSTENDED NONUSE:
AVERAGE ACT USE:
5.0

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			•				
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 5-1 5-7		STOCKIN	VELS ERM 				
	SHEEP: DEER:	8.0 0.0 0.0					
REMARKS	ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:						
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE							
		ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS	EVELS FACTI TITES			TREATHENTS	
COCTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-1 6-7	CATTLES	אחתו ודעם דחנים	MILES OF	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS
	SHEEP: DEER:	•		0.0			
C KEHARKS	ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0 # OF WELLS: 0.0 # OF STRINGS:				
. 133	HORSES:		RESERVOTES: CAICHMENTS:				
PLAMMING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY: C							
		55	LEVELS CACTI TITLE			TREATMENTS	
		-	H HILES OF 1	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON: 5-1 5-7	CALILE: SHEEP:	8.0		00		ļ	
	DEER:	0 0	0.0 # 0F WELLS:	•			
REMARKS	ANTELOPE:	0.0	•	o			
	HORSES:	1	RESERVOIRS	• • •			
			CATCHHENIS:	0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE							
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	ING LEVELS I ONG TERM FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL SEASON: 5-1 5-7	CATTLES		# OF TROU	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AIRS
	DEER:	0.00	0.0 MILES OF PIPELINE:	<u>.</u>			
REMARKS	ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0		0 9			
	HORSES:	0.0	RESERVOIRS:	· • ·			
			CATCHHENTS:	•			

ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5071 PLANNING UNIT: CURRENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE:	ACTIVE FREEKENCE: 350 PHYSIOLOGICAL PEEDS OF FLANTS ARE HOT PROVIDED FOR	11VE	ESTIP SHORY SEASON: 10-1 5-31 3-1 5-31 CATTLE;	DIRECT: 0.0 0.0  ANTELOPE: 0.0 0.0  WILD HORSES: 0.0 0.0	3/1/16	ESTIMATED STOCKTNG LEVELS SHORT TERM LONS TERM	350.0 466.0 MILES OF FENCE: 0.0 TYPE ACRES AU	0.0 O.0 HIEGORISS 3.0 PD 1.	ANTELOPE: 2.3 2.3 ‡ UF SELLS; 0 HORSES; 0.0 0.0 ‡ OF CATLEGIARDS; 0 PRESENTINGS; 1	CATEGORY: I	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES	SHEEP: # OF TROUGHS; 4 TYPE ACRES DEER: 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE; 3.0	0.0 # OF UELLS: 12.0 # OF STRINGS: 0.0 # OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVATES:		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORF TERM LONG TERM	SEASON: 10-1 5-31 CATTLE: 176.0 176.0 HILES OF FENCE: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUGHS:	0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE; 3.0 TYPE AC 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 AC 12.0 # OF SPAINGS; 0	0.0 + OF CATILEGUARDS:
ALDIFENT NAME: TUCKER POINT CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE HIDPSES	ECCION 2E USE: 10-11 S-31 3-1 S-31 GGAZING SYSTEM: INFLEREN ROINTION AVENUE ACT USE: 260.0	ND ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZIHG SYSTEM! DEFERRED ROTATION	REWSKS	FEOUVILLON ALTERNATIVE			R-2	2.134	PLANING ALTERNATIVE			NEMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		DEFENDED KUINIUN	REV.FKS	

				CHARGO STRUCTED		PRINCE	PERCENCERUCES			COLECTIVES		
	CLOS OF STOCK) CATTLE, SMEEP FEGGWOF USES 10-16 12-31 4 GAZZAS SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROT MEERIE ACT USES	CLOUS OF STOCKI, CATHELOMER FRACEN OF USES, 10-16 12-31 4-16 6-1 GRAZING SYSTEM, DEFERRED ROTATION AMERICE ACT USES	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	FERENCE: Nonuse:	843 843 0	EXCESSIVE SO IMPEGER LIV PHYSICLOGICAL 11X OF RIG G	EXCESSIVE SOIL ERGEICH IS OCCKERING- Impoler Liveston, Lictribution physiclogical Neces of Plants are no 11% of big game habitat is in Poor C	EXCESSIVE SOIL EGGSION IS OCCUERING	OR	IMERON INSURE IMERON	FETUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROU INFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION INSURE PHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET INFROVE HABITAT BY INPROVING OUALITY OF	FETUCE SSF BY INCKEASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER INFROVE LIVESTOCK BISTRIBUTION - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET - INFROVE HABITAT BY INPROVING OUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	TIVE										
	GEAZING SYSTEM!	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	SEASON: 10-16 12-31 4-16 6-1		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 448.0 448.0 355.0 355.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 448.0 355.0					
	REMARKS	:			DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000						
	FRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	MATIVE										
	MATANG GYGTEN	PECT POTATION	SE & CON !	10-14 4-1	CATT! F:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 448.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1.108.0	FACILITIES OF FERCE:	2,5	TYFE	TREATMENTS ACKES	AUMS
R-					SHEEP: DEER:	355.0	775.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	2 9	- GE -	212	42 42 42
-2.13	-2.13				ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.0 8.0 0.0	0.00	# OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:		25.5	1,188	286
5	PLANTING ALTERNATIVE	TIVE	CATEGORY:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
	GRAZINS SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	SEASON:	10-16 12-31 4-16	~≎	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 448.0 448.0 355.0 355.0	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM 448.0 355.0		° °		TREATHENTS	
	REMARKS				DSER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	+ 0 % 0 8 0 0	2.0 30.0 0.0	HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF WEILS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS;	0000 0	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS 
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	NATIVE										
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	GEAZING SYSIEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	6-15 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	ESTIMATED STE SHORT TERM 532.0 358.0 1.5	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 532.0 532.0 358.0 358.0 1.5 2.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TREUGIS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	2.5 0.0			
	REMARKS				ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0.0 0.0 0.0	30.0	# OF WELLS; # OF SFRIMGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESELVOIRS; CATCHATATS;	0000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS 0

CLASS OF STORY: CATILE TO SEA ACTORNEY OF STORY: CATILE TO SEA ACTORNEY OF USE: 3-1 2-28 ACTORNEY OF USE: 3-1 2-28 ATTO SUSTINE SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEA REMARKS	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5073 CUERENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE; SUSPENDED NOMUSE; SUSPENDED NOMUSE; SEASON; 3-1 2-28 SEASON; 3-1 2-28	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR 420	IN LIVESTOR  B STOCKING  O STOCKING  O STOCKING  O STOCKING  O STOCKING  S STOCKING  O STOCKING		2.0	OBJECTIVESIMPROVE TYPE	-IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION -IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIO	IBUTION
CATEGORY: M		DEER; Elk; Antelope; Horses;	0.0 0.0 5.1 0.0 0.0 0.0	THES OF PIELINE;  # OF MELLS;  # OF STRINGS;  # OF CATILEGUARDS;  RESE-4/OLIS;  CATCHFENTS;	10, 10, 10, 10, 10	a		S
DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON: 3-1 2-28		ES CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HONSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 429.0 420.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.1 26.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TEOUSHS; MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF VILLS; # OF SYRINGS; # OF CATULEGUARDS; KESENVOIKS; CATUREHIS;	000,4000	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS
SEASON: 3-1 2-28		EST CATLES SHEEP: DEEX: ELV: ANTELPE:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 460.0 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.1 22.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE; 4 OF TROUGHS! MILES OF PEPELINE; 6 OF STREES; 1 OF STREE	0,00,40 <b>0.6</b>	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES AN	AUNS

PLOSS OF STORY SHEET  EERSTON OF LYEE 6-16 6-20 10-1 10-  GEATIVE SISTEMY CONTINUENS SEASONAL  AVERAGE ACT USE:  0.(	9-6-29-19-1-10- 11NUUUS SEASOIML 0.0	WIR PETEROGE ACTIVE PEFFERMES SUSPENDED NORUSE:	CENTE: 74 KGRUSE:			LNCSNEK -45 GNE COPETITION ON 106 GNE NOFFINI		[1] W	is calle rec	-ESTAR, ISB. GRAZING, PARCTICES TO RENGE CONFITTING	È
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE											•
# E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	!				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM						
GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	TINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 6-	SEASON: 6-16 6-20 10-1 10- CATTLE: SHEEP: REEP:	74.0	74.0						
REMARKS			CECA. ELK. ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	£2 <b>:</b>	0000						
FROUNCTION ALTERNATIVE	NE					7					!
	ŀ			ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CO	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	. SEASON:	6-16 6-20 10-1 10-6CATTLE: SHFFP:	74.0	0.0	HILES OF F	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS	
R-			LEER:	0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0				
-2- REMARKS			ELK: Antelope:	0.0 0.0	0.0	# OF UELLS: # OF SFRINGS:	• •				
137			HORSES:		-	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: Reservoirs; Catchments;	•••				
PLANTING ALTERNATIVE	5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	CATEGORY:	O C								
					TOCKING LONG				TREATHENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: C	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	ALSEASON:	6-16 6-20 10-1 10-CATTLE: SHEEP: neep:	74.0	0.0 74.0	NILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS!  NITES OF PIPELINE:	000	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS	
REMARNS			ELK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	••	0.0	# OF UELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS:					
						RESERVOINS: CATCHHENTS:	00				:
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	VE										
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM				TREATHENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	(TINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	6-16 6-20 10-4 10-CATTLE: SHEP:			MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	o. o	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS 0	
REHAPAS			DEER: FLK:			HILES OF PIPELINE:	• • • •				
			ANTELOFE: HORSES:	··	0.0	<pre># OF SFEINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: pegebuiles:</pre>	o • c				
						CATCHHENTS:	• •				

OBJECTIVESBALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE RETCHAMGE PRESENT MANACEARNT TO BENEFIT BIG GAME HARITAT				
USE WITH PRODUC IL PLANT WEIGS A ECHENT TO BENE COMPITION BY IN		AUNS 43	AUMS	AUNS 0
JECTIVES BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION TNCUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEERS ARE ME CHAMIG PRESENT MAMACEMENT TO BENEFIT BI REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROV		TREATHENTS ACRES 216	TREATHENTS ACRES	TREATMENTS ACRES
		TYPE BB	TYPE	TYPE
ERENCE VED FOR TEG GAME HABIT		0000000	0000000	000000
CEDAR FROBLEMS/CONFLICTS FROBLEMS/CONFLICTS PHYSIOLGGICAL NEEDS OF PLAMTS AGE HOT PROVINCID FOR	s	FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE: # OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELIME; # OF WELLS; # OF SKRINGS; RECEYOURS; CATCHENDARS; CATCHENDARS; CATCHENDARS; CATCHENDARS; CATCHENDARS; CATCHENDARS;	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF UCILLS; # OF SRRINGS; FESELWOINS; GATCHEGUARDS; GATCHEGUARDS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS; NILES OF PIPELINE; # OF URILS; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATILESMADS; # OF CATILESMADS; # OF CATILESMADS; # OF CATILESMADS;
NR FRODLEMS/CONFLICTS ATED CAPACITY IS LO GLGGICAL NEEDS OF F INT PAMACEMENT IS IN F	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 80.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	SHIRATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 80.0 75.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TESM LONG TERM 32.0 40.0 0.0 69.0 0.0 69.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
PLANNING UNIT; CEDAR PRO 80 PH'SICLO 80 PFEERNI 0 55% OF AI	i	ESTIMATED SHORT TERN 80.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TESH 32.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 12.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
	CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTEL OPE; WILD HORSES;	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE:
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5115 CURRENT SITUATION CURRENT SITUATION FOR CONTRACT ACTIVE FYCERENCE; SUSPENDED NOMUSE;	SEASON: 5-10 6-15	6-1 7-10	5-10 6-15	6-15 7-30
		DNAL SEASON;	CATEGORY;	SEASON;
SEAS(	CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	TUVE  DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON; LOVE	MATIVE
ALLOTHENT MAME: WEBSTER HI CLUSS OF STOCK: CATTLE SELCY OF UPS: 5-10 6-15 (F.LTW SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS AVERAGE ACT USE:	HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSIEM; CONT	FEDULCTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: COMI	FLAHHING ALTERNATIVE GEAZING SYSTEM; D REMARKS COMBINE LOWE	GRAZING SYSTEM; DEFERI

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE		***************************************	***		***************************************				
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SIICRT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON	SEASON: 6-16 10-15	CATTLE:	0 02	0 02					
		DEEX:	0:0	0.0					
EENAPKS		ELK:	0.0	0.0					
		WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS	FACTITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	: 6-16 10-15	CATTLE		0.0	MILES OF FEMCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
R-		SHIEP!	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	000	-	!	1
2. REFARMS		ELK: Antri Ope:	0 0	0.0	# OF WELLS:				
139		HOKSES:	<b>;</b>		# OF CATTLEGUARUS: RESERVOINS: CATCHAENIS:				
PLAYPING ALTERNATIVE	RY: C			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *					resonation of the second secon
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZIKO SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	: 6-16 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 79.0 79.0	79.0	FACTLITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROYBYS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS
REHARKS		DEER: FLK:	0.0	30.0	HILES OF PIFELINE:	0.0		i	•
		AKTEL <b>OPE:</b> HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:				
					RESERVOTES: CATCHINENTS:	• • •			
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE									
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS	571111166				
GEAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	6-16 10-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0		MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
FEM.R.S		DEER: ELK:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	f 1	1 1 1 1	•
		HORSES:	0.0		# UF LFNIMUS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	000			
				_	CAILMAENIS:	•			

RR |

CETT OF UZE: 6-16 10-15
GF4Z1-6 SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SUSPENDED NONUSE:
ANSENSE ACT USE:
ANSENSE ACT USE:

	SJECTIVES EALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION ESTARLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION CHANGE PRESENT MANAGEMENT TO BEMEFIT BIG GAME HARITAT						AUNS 60 79			ę	 			
	IZED USE ING PRACI MANAGENE					STUTE.					09		<u> </u>	AUMS
	OBJECTIVESFALANCE AUTHORESTARLISH GRAZCHANGE PRESENT					TREATMENTS	ACRES 300 396			TREATHENTS	300		TREATHENTS	ACRES
	8						TYPE CBBC PD			TYPE	CBRC			1476
	KENCE Hasitat Ig game H						00000	• • •		0.0	0000	••		
į	FRUTLICIS ESTIANTED CAFACITY IS LESS THAM ACTIVE PREFEKENCE		ELS RH				MILES OF FENCE;  # OF TROUGHS;  MILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF WELLS;  # OF CATILEGIARDS;	RESERVOIRS: CATCHNENTS:	***************************************	FACILITIES HILES OF FEHCE:	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATLEGUARDS:	NESEKVOTES: CATCHIENTS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FEWE:	OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE; OF SEFINGS; OF SFFINGS;
11000 271 10	TNUSLENS/LUNFLICTS ATED CAFACITY IS LE TOCK - BIG GAME COME NT MANAGEMENT FRACT		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	262.0	0.0	OCKING LEYEL!	296.0 11.0 0.0 0.0			CKING LEVEL: LONG TERN 0.0 262.0	18.0		CING LEYELS LONG TERM 0.0	155.3
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ESTIMATEI LIVESTOCI FRESENT A	-	ESTIMATED S	262.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	262.0 11.0 0.0 0.0			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 262.0 262.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 0.0 0.0	157.0 11.0 0.0 0.0
	262 262 0		CATTLE:	SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES		CATTLES	SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:			CATTLE: Sheep;	DEER: ELK: Antelope; Horses:			SHEP! DER! ELK! ANTELOFE: MCKSS:
NUMBER: 5074 Current situation						-						İ	ن ن	ភគធាខ្ម
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: Current 9	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FYEFERENCE; SUSPENDED NORUSE;		SEASON: 12-1 2-11			12-1 2-11			ಒ	12-1 2-11			7-1 9-30	
ALLOT			SEASON			SEASON:			CATEGORY;	EASON:			SEASON:	
WEST HILLS	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP ESADEN OF USE: 12-1 2-11 GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 206.0	TIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		TIVE	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;			i	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;				сыти <b>є</b>
ALLOTHENT NAME: WEST HILLS	CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP SEACON OF USE: 12-1 2-11 GCAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUON AMERICE ACT USE:	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: C	Renarks	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	SYSTEM:	: E-Webber R-2.140	PLANTING ALTERNATION	ייייייי אין ארוריעשאוזאנ	SYSTEM:	REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	KEMAFKS CHANGE SHEEP-GATTLE
				·	- '	ບ	R-2.140	; 2	: ;	8	2	E	GRA?	Ä

	CUSSIN STRATE		FREUES	MALESAGIFICE					
CLASS OF STOCK: SHEEP  SERSY OF USE: 1-1 2-05  GRAZIAS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SUSP  AVERAGE ACT USE: 173.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NONUSE:	ال الا الا ال	ESTRATED CFR PHYSIOLNGICAL FREGENT HAINGE	ACITY IS LES HEEDS OF PL HENT FRACTI	ESTIPATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	R		<b>authorized use</b> ( Fhysiological Pl. Present hanagemei	- RALANCE ANTHORIZEB USE WITH PRODUCTION - Insure physiological plant needs are net Change present management to benefit big gane mabitat
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE									
			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZIMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEAS	SEASON: 1-1 2-05	CATTLE: SHEEP:	175.0	175.0					
REMAIKS		DEEK; ELK; AMTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE									
			ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS	CING LEVELS	24711			TREATMENTS	
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	ion: 1-1 2-05	CATTLE:	0.0		MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
R		SHEEP: Deer:	175.0 0.0	377.0	# OF TEPUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	• • •	RAIL	303 948	97 190
C REhirns		ELK:	0:0		# OF WELLS:	0			
. 14		ANTELOPE: Horses:	2.6 0.0	2.6 0.0	# OF SFAINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS:	• •			
-1					RESERVOTAS: Catchnemes:				
PLARVING ALTERNATIVE CATE	CATEGORY: M	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1						
			ST0C		FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	ION: 1-1 2-05	CATTL <b>e:</b> Shee <b>p:</b>	0.0 175.0		MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	•• •	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
REPAILS		DECR:	0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE: * OF WILLS:	0.0	CPBC	250	50
		ANTELOFE; Horses;	2.6	13.0	# OF SETINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:				
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			*				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	ION: 7-1 8-5	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 125.0 125.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 125.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
REMENS		DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0.00 0.00	13.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:  9 OF WELLS:  9 OF STRINGS:  9 OF CAPILEBUARDS:  PSERVOINS:	00000			
					cateful at	>			

CHAPTER OF STREET   TOTAL FREEDERS   T	ALLOTHEMT NAME: WILLOW SPRING	SPRING	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: CUTRENT	NUMBER: 5076 CUPRENT SITUATION	PLAKNING UNIT; CEDAR FI	: CEDAR Propleh	IR Propleks/conflicts			OBJECTIVES	w		
STATION   STAT	CLASS OF STOCKS CATTLE SECTON OF USE: 11-16 2-7 CFAZING SYSTEM: REST RO AMERACE ACT USE:	28 4-15 6-20 Fation 399.0	TOTAL PREI ACTIVE PRE SUSPENDED	FERROE: HENDE: HENDSE:	776 776 0	ESTIMATED CA PHYSIOLOGICA FRESENT HANA	FACITY IS LI L NEEDS OF I GENERT FRAC	ESS THAN ACTIVE FREFEREN FLANTS ARE NOT FROVIDED TICES CONFLICT WITH BIG	CE		CE AUTHOFIZED L E PHYSIOLOGICK! E PRESENT HANAC	SSE WITH PROTUCTION PLANT NEEDS ARE NET RENENT TO BENEFIT BIG (	SAME HABITAT
STRING   S	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE												1
FEMONS			SEASON: 1	.1-16 2-28 4-15 6-20	. CATTL <b>e:</b> Sheep:	ESTIMATED STOR SHORT TERM 776.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERN 776.0						
FREATHORN STITCH ALTERNATIVE   STATES   SHORT TERM   SH	REHARKS				DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE; UILD HORSES;	0000	0.000						
READING SYSTEM; REST ROTATION SEASON; 7-1 9-1 CATTLE; STANCING LEVELS FACILITIES   CATTLE STANCING LEVELS   CATTLE STAN	PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE										* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		l
REMARKS   STATES						ESTIMATED STOC SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM				TREATMENT	ν.	
REMORNS   REMORNS   REPROPERIOR   CATEGORY: 1   CATEGORY	סאבנות סוסובתי		E ASON:	7-1 9-1	CATTL <b>e:</b> Siicep:	0.0	267.0	MILES OF FEMCE:	•••	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS	
MATERIAN   AUTERNATIVE   CATEGORY;   1   ESTIMATE STOCKING LEVELS   CALIDITIES					DEER: ELK:	000	0 0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	999		! ! !	:	
SYSTEM: REST ROTATION   SEASON: 6-18-1   CATTLE: SUBMITTEN   LONG TEST   FACILITIES   STEELING: 6-18-1   CATTLE: SUBMITTEN   LONG TEST   CATTLE: 0.0   TYPE   ACKES   CATTLE: 0.0   TYPE   TYPE   ACKES   CATTLE: 0.0   TYPE   TYP	40				ANTELOPE; Horses;	000	000	# DF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIES: CATCHERITS:	<b>~ ~ ~</b> ~				
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES TRESTRUCTION ALTERNATIVE  ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SYSTEM: 6-1 8-1 CATTLE: 247.0 20.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10	PLANKING ALTERNATIVE	ت	ATEGORY:										i
SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON: 6-18-1 CATILE: 0.0 0.0 4 OF FICEUSIS: 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 4 OF STRUCKS: 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.			EASON:			ESTIMATED STOCI SHORT TERM 267.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 530.0	HILES OF F	0.0	JQA.	TREATMENTS		
SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON: 4-18-1 CATTLE: 0.0 0.0 10 10 NELLS: 0.0 0.0 10 NELLS: 0.0 0.0 10 NELLS: 0.0 0.0 10 NELLS: 0.0 0.0 10 NELLS: 0.0 0.0 10 NESERVOITIE ON O 1 NELES OF FENCE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF FENCE: 0.0 10 NELES OF FENCE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 10 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 0.0 NELES OF PEPELINE: 0.0 NELES OF	REHARKS				SHEEP: Deer: Ci k*	000	000	# OF TECHGIS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	0 0 0				
SYSTEM: REST ROTATION   SEASON: 6-18-1   CATTLE: 267:0   LONG TERM   FACILITIES   TREATHENTS					ELK. Antelope; Horses;	0.00	0.00	# OF WELLS; # OF SPKINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHIENTS;	00 <b>0 0</b>				
SYSTEM: REST ROTATION SEASON: 6-18-1 CATLE: 267.0 267.0 HILES OF FENCE: 0.0 TYPE ACRES  SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  DEER: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 TYPE ACRES  ELK: 0.0 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES  4-12.75: 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUCHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		• • • •							**************************************			1
DEER: 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0  1.0 0.0 HILES OF PIPELINE: 0.0  1.0 0.0 0.0 H. DF STILE: 0.0  1.0 0.0 0.0 H. DF STILE: 0.0  1.0 0.0 0.0 H. DF STILE: 0.0			EASON:			STIMATED STOCK SHORT TERM 267.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERN 267.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS	AUKS	
	\$ 5 5 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b> 5 <b>5</b>				6 10 20 C	300 <b>3</b>	9000	# OF FOLCHS; # OF PELINE; # OF VILS; # OF SIPPS; # OF SIPPS;	0 0 0 0 <b>0</b>		}	•	

COLT OF STOCK CAPACE SECTION OF USES 5-16 10-31 COLDES SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AMERICA ACT USES	TERR PRESENCE: ACTIVE FERENCES SUSPERIED NORMSE:	FE COCK	0110	E CESTA CAR E CESTAE CAR EMYSTOLOCICAL PRESENT HAMAS 90% OF ALLOTH 99% OF BIG GA	L FSCOOL IS L FSCOOL IS HEEFS OF PL EHELT FROTI ENT IS IN PO ME HABITAT I	FORTISCH STREET STREET WEST OF STREET	ORAME HABITAT	TREASE INCIDENT INCID	POPPORE 188 188 EN INCERSI PRESENT MANAGEN NREA IN POCK COI HABITAT BY INFI	FIRE COF ET INCERCIPO VEGETATION GROUPD COVERETRUE COF ET INCERCIPO VEGETATION GROUPD COVER
HO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REHARKS	SEASON: 5-16 10-31	5-16 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: PEER: ELN: AMTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 110.0 110.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 110.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PRECECTION ALTERNATIVE  CEAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF	SEASON:	6-15 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE: HOKSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 190.0 190.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS 190.0 0.0 0.0 5.5 5.5	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF VELLS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: KESERYOIRS: CATCHASHTS:	0.40 0.0000	TYPE RD 	TREATMENTS ACKES 638	AUNS 126 
FLAMMING ALTERNATIVE  GRAZIMS SYSTEM: DEFERRED  REMARKS 2 FASTUPE	CATEGURY: SEASON:	I 6-15 10-31	CATTLE: SHEP: DER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HOKSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 122.0 6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENGE; # OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF VELLS; # OF CATLEGUAKDS; RESERVOINS; CATCHEGUAKDS;	3. 2. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES 	AUNS
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS	SEASON:	6-30 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HGKSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEFM LONG TERM 64.0 64.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.5 28.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 64.0 0.0 0.0 28.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;  # OF TROUCHS! NILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHGUARDS; CATCHGUARDS;	3.0 2.2 0 0 0 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0

## COMPACTIVE ILESS THAM ACTIVE PREFERENCE—  ## CONTRIBLE FOR THATS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR—    0.0	ALLOTHENT NAME; ASAY CREEK	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: CURRENT	HUMBER: 5043 Current Situation	PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD PEOBL	I: GARFIELD PROBLEY	FIELD Probleys/conflicts			2311113180	2	
STEEL CONTINUES SEASON   STATES   STA	CLASS OF STOCK! CATTLE SEATSWEE GE: 6-1 12-15 GSAZI-S SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AVERASE ACT USF: 151.0	TOTAL FRSF ACTIVE FRE Suspenied	CE: NCE: SE:	277 277 0	EXCESSIVE SC EXCESSIVE SC PHYSIOLOGICA	AFACITY IS LI VIL EKOSION AL NEEDS UF I	ESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENTS OCCUSRING	NOE		CS HCE AUTHORIZED U CE SSF BY INCREA RE PHYSIOLOGICAL	SE WITH FRODUCTION Sing Vegetation ground cover Plant needs are net
STATE   CONTINUENCE SCASINAL SEASON: 6-112-15   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   STATE   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   CATILET STOCKING LEGELS   CATILE	NG ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
STEEL CONTIDERING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES STOCKING LEVELS   CATLES OF CONTIDERING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES STOCKING LEVELS   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES STACKING LEVELS   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEASON: 6-112-15   CATLES OF STACKING SEAS	GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 6-1 12	2-15		ESTIMATEN STO SHORT TERM 277.0	CKING LEYELS LONG TERM 277.0	<b>10</b>				
STITION   SEASON: 6-112-15   CATTLE   STOCKING LEVELS   FACILITIES   TYPE   ACCESSION	REMARKS			SHEEF. DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		0.000					
Figure   F	PROCESTION ALTERNATIVE	#									
Column   C					ESTIMATED STOO SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM				TREATMENTS	
PEERI   2.5   11   2.5   11   2.5   11   2.5   2.5   11   2.5   2.5   11   2.5   2.5   11   2.5   2.	STSTEM:		12-15		277.0	95,0	MILES OF F	2.0	TYPE	ACRES	
ALIENATURE   CATEGORY;   1   ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS   CATEGORY;   CATEGOR	C REMARKS			DEER: ELK:	0.5	2.5	* OF INCOMES OF PIPELINE:	999	CBBC	g <b>9 8</b>	70 00
FESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS   FACILITIES	144			ANTELO <b>pe;</b> Horse <b>s;</b>	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHMENTS;	0000	1	·	·
REST ROTATION   SEASON;   6-112-15   CATLLE;   39.0   49.0   MILES OF FEWEE;   1.5   TYPE   AGRES	PLAPINING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				•			
HERS   0.0					ESTIMATED STOC SHORT TERN 39.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 49.0	HILES OF P	r.	JANE	TREATHENTS	STITE OF THE STITE
#MITUE  ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON; 6-1 12-15 CATTLE; 39.0 38.0 N.T.ES OF FENCE: 1.5 TYPE ACRES  DIEER; 0.0 0.0 0.0 PFELINE; 0.0 FELIX  LIZATICM CM.Y ELIX  APPLICATION CM.Y 0.0 0.0 0.0 PFELIX; 0.0 FELIX  APPLICATION CM.Y 0.0 0.0 PFELIX; 0.0 FELIX  APPLICATION CM.Y 0.0 0.0 PFELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX; 0.0 FELIX  APPLICATION CM.Y 0.0 FELIX  APPLICATI	REMENS			SALLY: DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HONSES;	0 % 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		# OF TROYGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; PESCHOTYS;	00000	<u> </u>		CC
ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS  CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 6-112-15 CATTLE: 39.0 38.0 hiles of Fance: 1.5 type acres  SHORT TERM LONG TRAN 39.0 38.0 hiles of Fance: 1.5 type acres  SHEEP: 0.0 0.0 # OF TRANSHIS OF PIFELINE: 0.0 TYPE  LIZATION CALY  LIZATION CALY  *** C.0 0.0 # OF STELLINE: 0.0 TYPE  *** C.0 0.0	PFOTECTION ALTERNATIVE			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			Caluments:	0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
DEER: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # OF TROUGHS; 0.0   DEER: 0.0   DE	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL				STIKATED STOCK SHORT TERM 39.0		FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE:	1.5	TYPE	TREATHENTS	Allac
	TENCOS COZ UTILIZATION CALY		, a a	MEER! MET IL OPE:	ာ် လူဝင် <b>ခု</b> ဝင်္ဂလိဝင် <b>ခု</b>		# OF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF VELLS; F OF SFEIMES;	• • • • •	!		0

CLASS SK STOPT: CATRLE SECTON OF ULE: S-1 5-31 10-16 11-15 GRAZING SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASUMAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 388.0	TOTAL PREFEICICE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPERIED NURUSE:	FE CINT: Terence: Noruse:	525 529 0	ESTIMATES CA ENCESTIVE SON THERDER LIVE LIVESTOCK - BT FHYSTOLOGICAL 62% OF ALLOTA	ISTIPATES CAPATITA IS LEES TATA A PLESCICE COLL ERCICON IF CICLERI LHERDER LLYRSTOCK DISTRIBUTION— LUESTOCK - REG GAME COMPETITION O PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE	ESTIMATES CAPACITY IS LESS TWA ACTIVE PREFERENCE——————————————————————————————————	TE	E100 E1100 E	-FYRECE SE RY INFERSING VEETATION CE-ECTUTE SE RY INFERSING VEETATION CE-INFERIOR DISTRIBUTION CE-ESTALLSH CEAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE INCURE PHYSIQUOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE H-REDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITION BY INFRO-	-FRENCE PRINCESTRY CER WITH FRANCETICM -ESTAR SEF BY THITERSIND WEETATION CROWN COVER -THIFONE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION -ESTARLISH CRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION - INCURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET - REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	5-1 5-31 10-16 11-15 CATTLES	-15 CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 529.0 529.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 529.0					
REMARKS			DEEN: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:		0000					
FPORUCTION ALTERNATIVE			5		e 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
GEATING SYSTEM! BEST ROTATION	SEASON	5-1 4-15 10-14 11-1Califf	1-1Catil F:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 529.0		FACILITIES MIFS OF FEMCE:	8.4 S.	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
			SHEEP	0.0		# OF TEGUENS:	0 0	rb Crbc	909 2,860	182 572
			ELK: ANTELOPE:	2.5		# OF SPRINGS:	- 0	2	2,411	483
145			HOF.SES:	0.0		# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHHENTS:	0 <b>-</b> 0			
FLEHRING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	I								
GRAZING SYSIEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 10-15	CATILE;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LGNG TERM 131.0 233.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 233.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	<b>4</b> .5	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
			SHEEP: Deer:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	• • •	80	632	126
REMARKS 3 PASTURE			ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.0 0.0	0.00	# OF WELLS; # OF SFFINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RECEPUATES!	00-0	C88C 63	541 817	107 164
	8 9 9 9 9 1 1					CATCHNENTS:	. 0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEN: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	L SEASON:	7-20 11-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM 131.0 0.0	LONG TERM 130.1 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
FEMAPKS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.0	MILES UF FIFELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF SFRIMOS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:	• • • • •			
						RESERVOIRS: CAICHMENTS:	• •			

•	ALLOTHENT NAME: FISH POND		ALLOTHENT NUMBER; CURRENT	NUMBER: 5037 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD Prob	GARFIELD PROBLENS	TELD Proelens/conflicts		ı	OR.IECTIVES		
C 11 G &	CLASS OF STOCK: SECTIVE OF USE: 6 GFALMS SYSTEM: AMENAGE ACT USE:	CENTRY OF STOCKT CATTLE  SENTING OF USE: 6-1 10-15  GENING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  AVENUE ACT USE:  212.0	TOTAL FREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NORUSE:	KEHCE; Treace; Onuse;	224 224 0	ESTADTE CAPATIT IS LESS THAN A THEOLOGICAL LIVESTOCK, DISTRIBUTION—PHYSTOLOGICAL NEEDS OF FLANTS ARE 55% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POSK LIVEST	ACITY IS LESSION, DISTRI REEDS OF FLEENING IN PO	ESTRATED CAPATIY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PLEERCHUC THYSO-LOCICAL HEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT FROVINGD FOR 55% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POSR LIVESTOCK CONDITION		TARGON INSCEE REDUCE	BALYSE AUTHSTEED DE VITH FET TAPECYE LIVESTORN DISTRIBUTION TASSE PHYSTOLOGICAL FLAM NEEL KEUUGE AREA IN POOR CONDITION I	FALCYSE ADTHUSIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
1 22 1	NO ACTION ALTERVATIVE	TIVE					6 5 6 1 7 8 8					
0	AZING SYSTEM	GENZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 6-1 10-15	1 10-15		SHORT TERM LONG TERN 224.0 224.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 224.0					
Œ	REMARKS				TEEK: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0.000					
,	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE										
	ATTEN CYCTER.	ngegeogn potation	·nusvasa	81°01 1-7	1144	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 22.8 0 A78.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES		TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
	UFACING STSIERS			CI-07 I-0	SHIEP:	0.0	0.0	ALLES OF FENCE. # OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.5	RD CBBC	1,376	275 265
R-2.1	REMARKS				ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000	000	# OF WILLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUANDS:	0 0	ļ	į	1
46								RESERVOIRS: CATCHHEHIS:	00		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	PLENNING ALTERNATIVE	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	CATEGORY:	ú								
	SWELLY OVER SAFE	CONTINIONS SEASONAL SEASON:	SFASON:	6-1 10-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG PERM 224.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 224.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FEWCE:	0.0	TYPF	TKEATHENTS ACRES	SHIP
					SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: HILCS OF PIPELINE:	000	CBBC	630	126
_	RENAPAS				ELK: ANTELOPE:	000	000	# OF WELLS: # OF SENTIOS:	00			
					HONSES:	0.0	0.0	<ul> <li>U CATTLEODAKBS:</li> <li>RESERVOTKS:</li> <li>CATCHMEATS:</li> </ul>	000			
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE.									5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
				;	i i	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG YERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	•		TREATMENTS	
_	RAZING SYSIEN;	GRAZIHG SYSTEMI CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASUN:	7-20 11-30	SHEEF:	0.0	0.0	MILES UP FENCE: # OF TROUSHS: MILES OF APPLINE:		TYPE	ACRES	AUNS 0
						7 4	2	mics of Frenchic.  • of parts:	) O H			
1						3	•		<b>~</b> # ∮			

C. THE STOTES CATEGORY SEASON STORYS INDUSES:

LYCENT LISTIC SETTIMETE ON BIS CAT MARIATION CONFIDENCE OF STATEMENT O

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	11VE			*				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: C	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 7-1 10-15	-1 10-15	CATTLE:	I LIVE	בחונס זכנים					
				SHEEP	240.0	240.0					
				DEER:	0.0	0.0					
NERGERS				ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0	0 0					
				WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			18 1 2 0 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
						9 1111					
					CHOOL YOUR LEVELS	KING LEVELS				TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION	SFASON	7-1 10-15	CATTIES	SHUK) LEKE 0.0	0.0	FRUILITIES	6.5	TYPE	ACKES	AUKS
				SHEEP:	240.0	454.0	# OF TROUGHS:	6	BD	1,036	208
				DEER:	11.0	11.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	CBBC	764	153
REMARKS				ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	۰ ۰	-	!	-
				HONSES:	0.0	0.0	# UF SFKINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:	<b>.</b> .			
							RESCRUOTAS: CATCHHENTS:	0.0			
FLAMNING ALTERNATIVE	Ju	CATEGORY:									
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
					SHORT TERM	LONG TERM				TREATHENTS	
GFAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON:	7-20 11-5	CATTLE:	0.0	0.0	HILES OF FENCE:	2.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
				SHEEP	93.0	243.0	# OF TROUGHS:	0		•	***
				DEER:	11.0	28.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	2	748	150
MERITANS				ANTEL OPF	0.0	) c	# OF CPRINGS	<b>-</b>			
				HORSES:	0:0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	. 0			
							RESELVOIRS: Catcheents:	o <b>o</b>			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE		***************************************						\$ 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				STANATOR CTOCKING 1 FIRST S	STAIC FEEL OF					
					SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: (	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 2-28	CATTLE:	0.0	0.0	MILES OF FENCE:	1.5	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS
				DEED.	25.0	75.0	WILES OF PIECE INC.	> <	1	;	•
REH/19KS				ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	•			
				ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF STRINGS:	0 9			
				nukaca.	?	!	RESERVOTES:	<b>&gt;</b>			
							CATCHRENTS:	0			

ALLOTHENT NAME:	ALLOTHENT NAME: GRAVEYARD HOLLOW	ALLOTHENT !	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5048 CURRENT SITUATION		PLANNING UNIT; GARFIELD PROBLE	TELD Probleks/conflicts			OBJECTIVES	ę	
CLASS OF ETOCKS SENSON OF POET PHAZING SYSTEMS AVERAGE ACT USE	CLASS OF PLOCKS SHEEP SECONS OF HOST 12-1 2-29 8-16 9-15 G-AZINS SYSTEMS CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVEFACE ACT USE: 75.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSFENDED NONUSE:	FENCE: ERENCE: NONUSE:		ESTIMATED C LIVESTOCK - 23% OF ALLO	APACITY IS LE BIG CANE CONF THENT IS IN B	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE LIVESTOCK -BIG CAME CONFETTTION ON RIG GAME HARITAT 23% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	.TAT		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION ESTABLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE ( REDUCE AREA IN POGR CONDITION BY INPRO-	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION ESTARLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION Reduce area in poor condition by improving Key species
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	WATIVE					1 1 1 1 0 0					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 12	SEASON: 12-1 2-28 8-16 9-15	S CATTLE: SHEF: DEER:		SHORT TERN LONG TERN  75.0 75.0 0.0					
				ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	000	000					
PROTUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE					# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #					
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;		12-1 2-28 8-16 9-15CATTLE:	-15CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TEXH 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEXH LONG TERH 0.0 0.0 75.0		4.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUKS
SSUBBL R-2.148				DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORGES:		0.00	MILES OF PIPELINE; MILES OF PIPELINE; 4 OF STRINGS; 5 OF CATTLEGUARDS; FEEFWUIRS;	00000	g.	66. 66.	7 61
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	) TIVE	CATEGORY:	J					>			
GRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	L.SEASON:	12-1 2-28 8-16 9-10A17LE;	-1CATILE; Shefp:	ESTIMATED STU SHORT TERM	ESTIMATED STUCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 75.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AURS
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.00		HILES OF PIFELINE; 4 OF VELLS; 5 OF SFRIGS; 6 OF CATILEGUARDS; RESEPVILES; CATCHERIS;	90000		1	1
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE			***************************************							
GRAZING SYSTEM:	GRAZIMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL	SEASON:	7-20 10-30	CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 59.0 54.4	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 54.4	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	2.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
1 2.4				NER: Ex: ex:	:::13	4.0 <b>e</b>	HILES OF PIPELINE:  OF WILES:  F STAINES:  CONTRACTOR	0000	l		5
								•			

C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	CE 172 OF STEPT: CATALE SE GT (-S) 6-1 19-31 GAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONNL AMETAGE ACT USE: 130.0	TOTAL PREFESSUE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE SUSFENDED HONUSE:	FT-EDICE: RONUSE:	0 0 0	ESTPATED OF PRINCIPLES CAL	CCTT TS LFSS MEEIS OF PLA	ESTIPLIED ZWACTIY IS LESS TWAN ACTIVE PREFEISING- Pinsiological meens of plants are not provided for-		INSUKE	PALANZ RATHONIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE HET	ITH PRODUCTION ANT NEEDS ARE MET	
NO ACTION O	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  CEAZINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMISKS	SEASON!	SEASON: 6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SIGEP: Deer: Elk: Antelope:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 140.0 140.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CING LEVELS LONG TERM 140.0  0.0 0.0 0.0						1
GEAZING SYSTEM:	FECCECTION ALTERNATIVE  GEAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION  REMAKKS	SEASON:	6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AATELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 140.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LDNG TERM 372.0 0.0 4.8 4.8 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUCHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF ACITIEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHNENTS:	5, 1 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	TYPE B 30 SBC CRBC FD	TREATHENTS ACRES 625 145 542 179	AUHS 78 33 108 36	1
PLANCED ALTERN GRAZING SYSTEMS	FLANCING ALTERNATIVE GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASONY: REMAINS	CATEGORY: MALSEASON:	; H 6-1 10-31	CATTLE; SHEEF; DEER; ELK; AHIELOPE; HORBES;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG FERM 140.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG FERN 145.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF IRQUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF SI RAPOS: # OF CATILESUARDS: RESERVOTAS: CATCHANTS:	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES	AUMS	
PROTECTION ALTER GPAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL RESERIS	. SEASON:	7-20 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 117.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERH 116.5 0.0 12.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  1 OF TROUSHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: 1 OF WELLS: 1 OF SFEINOS: 1 OF CATILEGUARDS: KESEKVOTRS: CATCHHENIS:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	17.FE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0	

	ALLOTPEYT PAME: LIMEKILM CREEK	ALLOTHEN	ALLOTNENT HUNBER: 5029 Curkent situation	PLANNING UNIT; GARFIELD PRORI	GARFIELD Problehs	FIELD Proplems/conflicts			OBJECTIVES			
	CLASS OF STOCK; CATTLEASHER SETSIN OF USE; 5-1 5-15 11-1 11-30 OF LING SYSTEM; CONTINGUIS GEASHAL AREKAR ACTUBE;	•	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FRITCRENCE: SUSPERVIED MONUSE:	232 232 0	ESTIMATED CAP 82% OF ALLOTY	ACITY IS IN PA	ESTIANTED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE82% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION		RAL MUCE	AREA IN POOR (	RALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY INFROVING KEY SPECIES	SIES
	NO ACTION ALIERNATIVE				***************************************							
	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL		SEASON: 5-1 4-15 11-1 11-30	<b></b>	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 202.0 202.0 39.0 30.0	XXING LEVFLS LONG TERM 202.0 30.0						
	KEMGKS			DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0000	0000						
	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE					• • • • • • • •						
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM			ļ	TREATMENTS		
I	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 6-15 11-1 11-30CATTLE: SHEEP:	OCATIL <b>e:</b> Siicep:	302.0	568.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	0°0	CDBC	ACRES 614	AUHS 129	
R <b>-</b> 2	REMARKS			DEER: ELK:	12.5	12.5	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF MILLS:	• • •	5 S	2,102	421	
. 15	.15			ANTELOPE: HORSES:	000	0.0	# OF SPRINGS:	· • •	1			
0							RESERVOTAS: CATORISTITS:	. 7 0				
	PLKPRING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:										
				<u></u>	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS	FACHITIES			TOTATATOT		
	GRAZINS SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:	N SEASON:	5-1 6-15 11-1 11-3CATTLE:		37.0	439.0	MILES OF FENCE:	3,0	TYPE	ACKES		
	REMORKS .			DEER:	12.5	28.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	BD GE	1,893	397	
				ANTELOPE: Horses:	000	000	# OF SETHGS: # OF CATLECUARDS: RESCRYOTES: CATCHYENTS:					
	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
				ш o	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 10MG TERM	KING LEVELS	5471111169					
	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 2-28	**	37.0	36.9	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	0.0	TYPE	IREATMENTS ACRES	AUNS	
	STATE OF SHADE			HER: ELT:	12.5 0.0	28.0 0.0 ••	HILES OF PIPELINE:  • OF STITES:	000				
				¥	3	1	STATES OF THE STATES	• = (				

)	0	•	
	CONT. PRESIDENT.	BUT HAT:	
The same of the sa		THE STATES CONTINUES EXCORE SUPERIOR PLACES	59.0
	BY HE THE TANK	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ASSUE ACTUES

HOUSE LINESHIE HESPITHFFEE

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	TIVE											
	1				ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS						
GRAZING SYSTEM: (	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	SEASON: 5-1 6-15 11-1 2-15	CATTLE:	67.0	67.0						
				PEER:	0.0	0.0						
REMARKS				ELK:	0.0	0.0						
				WILD HORSES:	0:0	0:0						
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE					1 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8						
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS	59111 11163			TREATHENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 6-15 11-1	2-15 CATTLE:	0.0		MILES OF FEMCE:	0.0	TYPE	ACKES	AUNS	
c				SHEEP	67.0	342.0	# OF TROUGHS:	00	. æ	25. 26.7	7 ES	
C REMARKS				ELK:	0.0		# OF WELLS!	0	2	224	<b>₽</b>	
1				ANTEL OPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF SFRINGS:	•	CRBC	//	143	
51				HORSES	0.0	0.0	# UF CATHLEGUARDS: RESERVOTAS:					
							CATCIPIENTS:	0				
PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	IVE	CATEGORY:	] ;									
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS	33111 11343			TOCATHOUTE		
					SHUK! IEKN	LUMB IERM	FACILITIES	•		INEMINERIS	9	
GRAZING SYSTEM!	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	(ALSEASON:	5-1 6-15 11-1 2-15CATTLE:	:-15CATTLE: SHFFP:	67.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS:	9 9	TYPE	ACKES	SE	
				DEER:	29.5	47.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:	0:0				
REMARKS				ELK:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	0				
				ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPEINGS:	<b>&gt;</b>				
				MUKSES	3	•	F OF CHITCEOURDS: CATCHIENTS:					
FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE			**************************************			# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #			5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
7 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	•				ESTIMATED STO	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS						
GRAZING SYSTEM:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 11-30	CATTLE: SHEEF:	SHORT TERM 0.0 69.0	LONG TERM 0.0 68.8	FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE:	<b>0.9</b>	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS	
!				DEER:	29.5	47.0	MILES OF PIPELINE:	0:0	!			
REMARKS				ANTELOPE:	000	•	# OF SPRINGS:					
				1000000	3	•	RESERVOIRS:	. ~ «				
							CATCHNENIS:	•				

OBJECTIVES						TREATHENTS APRES AIME				TREATMENTS APPER	HARS HUBS		TREATHENTS AFFER	HURS AURS
3F80						7.7PE	0.0 0.0	> o o = c		0.0 TYPE		0	3.0 1786	
22			H R			FACILITIES HILES OF FEMOE!	٠ ن	# OF STRINGS: # OF CATLEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATTHERIES		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	IS: Peline: S: Guards:	CATCHERTS:	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	# OF TROUGHS; WILES OF PIPELINE; OF SELLS; OF SELVES:
PLANNING UNIT; GARFIELD Froblehs/conflicts			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 13.0 13.0	0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 13.0 13.0				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 13.0 13.0	5.5 9.0		STOCKING 1 LON	5.5
	13 23		CATILE;	DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;		CATILE:	SHEP: DEER: ELK:	ANTELOPE; Horses;		CATTLE:	DEER; DEER; ELN; ANTELOPE; HORSES;		CATTLE:	SHEEF; NEEK; NEELNE;
ALLOTAENT NURBER; 5057 CURRENT SITUATION	IDIAL PREFECTIOE: ACITVE PREFERENCE; Suspenied Kandse;		SEASON: 5-1 9-30			EASON: 5-1 9-30			CATEGORY: C	ASON: 5-1 9-30			SEASON: 7-20 2-28	
ALLOTHENT NAME: KAMHOTH RIDGE Elass of stack: Cathe	5-1 9-20 COMINHOUS SEASONAL 0.0	ERNATIVE	GRAZINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ERNATIVE	: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	SALT LAKE		_	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;		CHATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEA	
ALLOTHENT MAMES CLASS OF STERK	SEACOL OF USE GAZING SYSTE AVERGE ACT U	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZENS SYSTEP	REPASKS	FRGEUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	S REMARKS COMB SALT LAKE	152	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARKS	PEDTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	¥ .

1 % Est Chanks

10-7 10 5000 CANTHULUS SERSONAL (CANTHULUS SER	S ACTIVE FISCEREES ACTIVE FISCEREES SHALL SUSTEMBED NUMBER 90.0		<b>88.</b> 11.	TESTON - PT ST MESTICESTOR RES DOZ OF NIG GANG 7% OF ALLOTHENT	HABITAT IS IN POOL	THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON OF THE STATE OF THE	89	INSURE INFROVE   KEDUCE	ISA GTATING FLACT FHYSICA GGICAL PL HABITAT BY INFROV AREA IN POOR COM	ESTOLEM GOLDEN FRANTICES TO FERCE COMPTITIONINCARE PHYSICA COLOUR PLANT MEDS AKE MET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			ES1	310Ck	: LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	515-615 1016-1115 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:		<b>*</b>	LONG TERM 150.0 					
KTM-09KS		ELK: Antel Wild	ELK; antelope; Wild Horses;	0.00	0.00					
PRSESSION ALTERNATIVE		7								
				ST0C		FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 6-1 11-1 12-1 CATTLE:				MILES OF FENCE:	4.5	TYPE	ACRES 106	AUMS 21
R-		SHEEP.	·	8.0		# UF INCUCASE MILES OF PIPELINE:	0.5	2	463	92
S REMARKS		ELK:	100	0.0		F OF WELLS:	o -	1	ì	•
153		HORSES:		0.0	0.0	DE CATTLEGUARDS:	• • •			
3					U	RESTRUGIFS: CATCHMENTS:	- 0			
PLAMING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			7 4 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
			ES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	TING LEVELS	EACT! 1775C			STUTUTATE	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:		5-1 6-1 11-1 12-1 CATILE:				HILES OF FENCE:	3.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
		SHEEF; DEER;		0.0		F OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE:	0,5	CRPC	106	2
REMANS		ELK:	ELK: Nytelope:	0.0	0.0	# OF WELLS:	o	e.	463	92
		HORSES	: :	0.0	- 20	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOINS: CATCHHENTS:	0 0			
FFOTECTION ALTERNATIVE								\$ \$ \$ \$		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 11-30 CATILE:		STOCK 1	_	FACILITIES FINCE;	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMISES		SHELF: DEER: ELK:	:	0.0		# OF INDUBAS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF VELLS;	• • •	ŀ	į	•
		ANTELOF Horses;	ANTELOFE; Horses;	o. o	0.	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESEKVJIKS: CATCHHENTS:				
							,			

\*

ALLOTHENT NAME: MINNIE CREEK	ALLOTHENT NUMBER; CUFRENT	NUKEER: 5040 Cuffent situation	PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD PROB	GARFIELD PROBLEMS	FIELD Prorens/conflicts			OBJECTIVES	<u>د</u>	
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SECTION OF UCE: 6-1 12-15 GRATES SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL ALESAGE ACT USE: 74.0	TOTAL PREFEIENCE: ACTIVE FREFEIENCE: SUSFENIED HONUSE:	ICE: INCE: ISE:	% % <b>o</b>	ESTINATED CAR EXCESSIVE SOI PHYSIOLOGICAL 50% OF ALLOTA	ACITY IS LE IL EROSION I NCEDS OF PI HENT IS IN PI	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE FRETERENCE EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCUREING	MCE		-FALAYCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PROLUCTION -FETUCE SSF PY INCREASING VEGETATION CRO - INSUEE PHYSICLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NEREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPRO	
NJ ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
GSAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 6-1 12-15	2-15	CATTLE:	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 25.0 85.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 85.0					
REMARKS			SHER; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	0000	0.0000					
FICHUTION ALTERNATIVE				• • • • • • • • • •			1			
CRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SFASON:	4-1 17-15		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	:	Š	TREATMENTS	!
		<b>:</b>	SHEEP:	; o v	0.0	# OF TROUGHS:	• • •	BD	809 599	AURS 120 
Steel 2.			ELK	0.0	0.0	# OF VELLS:	00	<b>9</b>	100	20
154			ANTELOPE: Horses:	000	0.0	# OF SFRIMSS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:	••			
						RESFRYAINS; CATCHMENTS;	<b>6</b> 0			
FLAMING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: I						***************************************			
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTE	
URBEITA STSTENT REST ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1	6-1 12-15	CATTL <b>e:</b> Sheep:	74.0		MILES OF FERGE;	0.0	TYFE	ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS			DEER: ELK:	ທ່ວ		MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF USLLS:	0.0	ວສວ	316	
			ANTELO <b>pe:</b> Hokse <b>s:</b>	0.0	00	# OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHHERTS:	0000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	# 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			***************************************			3 8 8 8 9 1 1 2 2			
GRAZI!#5 SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 7-2	7-20 2-28		STOCK		FACILITIES HILES OF FFNCE:	5.	i i	TREATHENTS	,
5,233			SHEP! PER! E.K!	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	# OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF ECLLS:	• • • •	<u> </u>	#CKES	AUR5 0
				31	ŝ		<b>૦ ૫ ૩</b> (			
							•			

 TOTAL PRETERENCE:	ACTIVE FREFERENCE:	SUSPENDED NONUSE:	
		SEASONAL	40.0
CATTLE	-1 10-31	CONTINUOUS	
CLASS OF STROKE CATTLE	SECON OF USE: 6-1 10-31	GRATING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	HUEFAGE ACT USE:

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	3										
GRAZING SYSIEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL		SEASON: 6-1 10-31	1 10-31	CATILE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HOKSES:	SHURT TERM LONG TERM 50.0 50.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	ING LEVELS  LONG TERM  50.0  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0					
GPAZING SYSTEM: CON KLTERNATIVE SPAZING SYSTEM: CON K-2:122	TVE  CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	1	6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: DERN: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 50.0 154.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF USILS: # OF SPERIOS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RECERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	000000	TYPE BD PD 	TREATMENTS ACKES 203 300	AUNS 41 60
PLAMATHG ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	CATEGORY:	м 6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: LEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 50.0 0.0 1.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TGOUGHS; MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS; # OF WELLS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESEPVOIRS; CATCHERIS;	0000000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES	AUKS
FEOTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI	FEGTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL REMARKS	SEASON:	7-20 2-28	CATTLE: SHEP! DEEK! ELK! AYTELOPE: HORSES!	ESTIMATED STI SHORT TERM 53.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 53.0 52.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:  # OF TEOUCHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF VELLS: # OF CFRINGS: # OF CATILEDUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHIENTS:	• • • • • • • •	34	TREATHENTS ACRES 	ALMS 0

ALLOTHENT HANE: FOLL	FOLE CANYON	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5038 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT:	GAR	TELD Problems/conflicts			ORJECTIVES		
CLYS OF STOCK; CATTLE STICTS OF USE; 5-6 11-5 GAZITG SYSTEM; CONTINUOL AVERAGE ACT USE;	CATILE 5-6 11-5 COMTINUOUS SEASOMAL 313.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NORUSE;	ERENCE; Ference; Nonuse;	388 388 0	ESTIMATED CAI PHYS101.051CAI 70% OF ALLOTE	ACITY IS LE . NEEDS OF P ENT IS IN P	ESTHATED CARACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	.E	PAL ANCE INSURE REDUCE	AUTHORIZED USE PHYSIOLOGICAL P AREA IN POUR COT	RALAMCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION INSURE FHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	ω I										
CEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 5-6 11-5		<del></del>	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 389.0 388.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 388.0					
REMARKS				DEER: ELK; Antelope; Wild Horses;	0000	00000					
PRUEUCTION ALTERNATIVE	₩.					1					***************************************
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN	KING LEVELS LONS TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
: <b>.</b>	DEFERRED KUIAIIUN	SEASON:	5-6 11-5	CATTLE: Sheep:	388.0	365.0	MILES OF FENSE;	2.0	TYFE BD	ACRES 288	AUNS 57
C REMARKS				DEEK: ELK:	o o	0.0	MILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS:	o o	CBEC PD	221 116	23
. 156				ANTELOPE: Hokses:	000	0.0	# OF SFRIMSS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:		1	1	
5							RESERVOTES: CATCHENTS:				
PLAPHING ALTERNATIVE	- 1	CATEGORY: (	U		\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	700000000000000000000000000000000000000			********	
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	LONG LEVELS	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
טיאלואט אואובח:	CUMIIMUUUS SEASUNALSEASON;	.SEASON;	5-6 11-5	CATLE: SHEEP:	388.0	338.0	MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS;	0.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUNS
REMARAS COMB NEW HARMONY	HONY			DEEK: ELK: ANTS OSS:	900	0.0	# OF VELLS:	•••			
				HORSES:		0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	<b></b>			
							RESERTOTES: CATCHAENTS:	••			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	<b>u</b> !					1 1 1 1					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON:	7-20 2-28		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 242.0 241.5		FACTLITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS	OFFICE
:				SHEEP: Deer:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	• •	<b>:</b>		0
Harris				ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0		# OF UELLS:	•			
				<b>1015</b> 3:	:	1	FOR CATTERNATES	• • •			

CLTS & STICE: SETP SECT OF USE: 5-15 1-15 CFUT-S SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOHAL AVERSE ACT USE: 426.0		MYK, MENT-ENCT: ACTIVE PFESENCE: Suspended Homuse:	<b>5</b> 55 0	DOETTE STR. DESTO IS ROCKETS. LIVESTON, -KIS GAE CRATTITION ON BI PHYSTOLOGICAL HEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT	21	DOETTE STR. DESTO IS CONSTITUTION ON BIG GAFE HABITAT- LIVESTOC ETS CAFE COFTITION ON BIG GAFE HABITAT- PHYSTOLOGICAL HEEDS OF FLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-	PR	######################################	SSF PT INDERSITES FRACTION FRA	-ESTACL SSF PT INDICASING RECEIVING BOX-10 CORRECTION -ESTACLISH GEAZING FEACTICES TO REVOCE COMPETITION - INSUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS		SEASON: 5-16 1-15	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	734.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	734.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
FROUCTION ALTERNATIVE			8 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION	N SEASON:	5-16 1-15	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 234.0 2.031.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	0.9	TYPE B	TREATMENTS ACKES 2,230	AUHS 446
FERVIRKS R-2.157			DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0.00		HILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF VEILS;  # OF SFRINGS;  # OF CATILEGUARDS;  RESERVOIKS;	000~00		725 11.672 11.591 	3
FLAHNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	RY: H						***************************************		
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	SONALSEASON	5-16 1-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 734.0 734.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 734.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:  † OF TROUGHS: MILES OF DESCRIPE:	000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
PEMIEKS			DEEK; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	AILES UP PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESEKVUTES:  CATCHREITS:				
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS	CKING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	AL SEASON:	1: 7-20 11-30	CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	SHORT TERM 0.0 788.0 190.0	LONG 1EKH 0.0 772.4 302.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF PIFELINE:	0000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
			ANTELOPE; Hokses;	0.0	0.0	# OF SFRIESS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	o = o •			

	PACTIVESFILANCE ANTIOPITED USE WITH PROPUCTIONFILANCE SSF BY INCREMING USETATION GROWN COVERIMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTIONINSURE FHYSTOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE METREDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES																							
	SE WITH ISING VEG STRIPUTI FLANT N CONDITION						₹	\$ 8	289	ŀ				Alike	2						AUNS	•		
<u> </u>						STANDALFACOT	ACRES	302 142	1,445	-				TREATHENTS						TOTAL	ACRES	!		
09 (5711)(62	33						TYPE	2 2 2 3	į	i				TYPE	!				•		TYPE	!		
	TO FOR						1.5	• <u>•</u>	•	00				0.0	0 0	90	• •	• • •	0		o o	0.0	• •	••
22	ESTMATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE		S2 ×2			S FACTITIFES	MILES OF F	# UF IKUUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS:	# OF SPRIMES: # OF CATTLEGUARDS:	RESERVOIRS: Catchicats:		27441	HILES OF FENCE:	# OF TREMENS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	RESERVOTES; CATORMENTS!			#ILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF SPEINSS:	A ST. C. F. ESANOS:
FIELD Frorlens/conflicts	ESTMATED CAFACTIY IS LESS THAN A EXCESSIVE SOLL EROSION IS OCCURAL IMPROFER LIVESTORE DISTRIBUTION—PHYSIOLOGICAL HEEDS OF PLANTS ARE 99% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVES		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 184,0 184.0	0000		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONS TERM				. o			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM		0.00	0.0	0.0			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
T: GARFIE FR	ESTIMAT EXCESSI IMPROPE PHYSTOLI 992 OF		ESTIMATED SHORT TERM 184.0			ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM	184.0		0.0	9.00			ESTIMATED S	184.0	0,0	0.0	0.0			ESTIMATED S SHORT TERM	0.0	0 0	9.9	}
PLANYING UNIT: GARFIELD FROR	184		CATTLE;	STEEF, DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;			CATTLE: Syffp:	DEER:	ELK:	HORSES:					DEER:	ELK: Antelope:	HOPSES:			E S	SHEEP:	REEK: ELK:	AVTELOPE:	į
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5030 Current situation	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPENIED NONUSE;		SEASON: 4-10 6-9 11-10 2-9			!	7-1 12-30					ບ		4-10 6-9 11-10 2-9CATTLE;						7-20 2-28				
ALLOTHE			SEASON:		!		SEASON:					CATEGORY;		SEASON:						SEASON:				
FOLLER MILL	CL-SS OF STOCK; CATTLE BEACH OF USE; 4-10 6-9 11-10 2-9 GRAZING STSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE; 133,0	ATIVE	GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		ATIVE	Merchan paragon	DEFENDED NUINIUM					i		CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:					TIVE	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL S		ATION		
ALLOTHENT NAKE; FOLLER MILL	CLYS OF STOCK; SEYCCH OF USE; GRAZING SYSTEM; AVERAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM:	REMARI,S	PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING GYGTEN•		R-2	2. 1	.58		PLAZUZHG ALTERNATIVE	CHAPTER CHAPTER	UNHTING PIPIFUS	REMARKS.	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM: CO		REMARS SOT UTILIZATION		

		TREATHENTS TYPE ACRES AUNS RD 227 46 CRSC 32 6	TYPE ACRES AIMS CRC 32 6	TKEATMENTS TYPE ACRES AUNS 0
		0000000	0000000	000000
		FACILITIES HILES OF FEMCE:  # OF TREUSHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF WELLS: # OF STRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RECENOUTS: CATCHERINES:	FACILITIES NILES OF FENCE:  # OF TEC"GIS; NILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; KESEFUOTES; CATGLEGUARDS;	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WILLS: # OF SKRINSS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOINS:
	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 24.0 24.0 24.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 24.0 0.0 4.5 4.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 24.0 0.0 0.0 4.5 11.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 21.0 20.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	SHORT TERM 24.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STA SHORT TERM 24.0 0.0 4.5 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERN 24.0 0.0 4.5 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERH 21.0 0.0 4.5 0.0 0.0
. <b>8.</b> 8. 9	CATTLE; SHEEP; DEEK; ELK; ELK; ANTELOPE;	CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELN: AMTELOPE: HORSES:	CATTLE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HONSES;	CATTLE; SHEFF; KERR; ELK; ELK; AMTELOPE; HORSES;
TOTAL PREFET (CC: ACTIVE PREFETENCE: SUSPEHIND HARUSE:	SEASON: 6-16 10-15	6-16 10-15	6-16 10-15	7-20 2-28
	SEASON:	SEASON:	CATEGORY: ALSEASON:	SEASON:
DECT J STONE GATE. SERVEY STEEL 5-16 10-15 CHATCH STRIFFL CONTINUOUS SEASONAL MENGE BET USE: 24.0	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARAS	ATIVE CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON;	TVE CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON;	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL REMARKS
0 X 3 4 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X 1 X	ND ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM; CONT REMARNS	GRAZING SYSTEM: COM GRAZING SYSTEM: COM SERVENS	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: REMARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI

UCE COMPETITION Re het				
RIBUTION TICES TO REI LANT NEEDS A		AUHS 83 980 74	AUKS	AUMS
JECTIVES IHFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION ESTARLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSUKE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET		TREATHENTS ACKES 413 44,902 3.68	TREATHENTS ACRES	TREATMENTS ACRES +
OBJECTIVES 		TYPE B RU CRBC	TYPE	TYPE
		0.00 0 0.00	000000	10.0 0.0 0 0 0 • • •
GARFIELD  FROBLENS/CONFLICTS IMPROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIEUTION	w	FACILITIES HILES OF FCHCE: # OF TROUGHS: HILES OF PIFELINE: # OF SFFINGS: # OF SFFINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOING: CATCHRENTS:	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE; # OF TECUOIS; HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF WELLS; # OF STATHES; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; FESERVOIRS; GATCHHENTS;	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: 1 OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: 1 OF SETILS: 1 OF SETILS: 1 OF SETILS: 2 SETILS: 2 SETILS: 3 SETILS: 4 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS: 5 SETILS:
GARTIELD PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS THPROFER LIVESTOCK DISTRIEUTION— LUESTOCK - BIG GAME COMPETITION O PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE	SHORT TERM LONG TERM 296.0 296.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TERN LONG TEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 0.0 0.0 114.0 114.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TENH 0.0 296.0 181.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD PROPER 296 LIVESTOCK 296 PHYSIOLOGY	:	ESTIMATED ST SHORT TERM 0.0 296.0 114.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TERM LONG TEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 296.0 292.0 114.0 181.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TEPN LONG TEPN 0.0 0.0 606.0 660.4 114.0 181.0 0.0 0.0 6.0
PLANNING UNI 296 296 0	CATTLE; SHEFF; INEER; ELK; ELK; WILL HORSES;	CATTLE; SHER; DER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES;	2CATLE; SIEEP; DEEK; ELK; AMTELOFE; HORSES;	
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5045 CUSPENT SITUATION TOTAL PREFERENCE; SUSFEHIED NOMUSE;	SEASON: 5-25 6-9 10-6 10-28	5-1 6-15 8-1 10-15	H 5-25 6-9 10-6 10-2CATTLE; DEER; ELK; AMTELOF! HONSES;	5-25 6-9 10-6 10-20ATTLE: SHEEP: IGER; ELK: CHK: HTELOFS
	SEASON;	SEASON;	CATEGORY; LSEASON:	SEASOH:
ALLOTHENT NAME: SAGE HEN HOLLOW CLASS OF STOCK; SHEEP EED-74 OF USE; 5-25 6-9 10-6 10-28 GF.Clas System; continuous seasonal Alege act use;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	MATIVE DEFERRED ROTATION	TVE CATEGOR	 Nuous Seasonal
ALLOTHENT NAME: CLASS OF STOCK; SEPRING OF USES GRAZIAS SYSTEN; ANESKE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI	GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFI	FLAURING ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: FEMAGYS	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTI

	CL-13 OF STOCK: EEREN OF USE: GR-2146 SYSTEM! AVEFASE ACT USE:	CL-13 OF STOCK; CATUE EEREN OF USE: 3-1 5-31 10-1 2-28 GP-2146 SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AMENYE ACT USE: 632.0	TOTAL PSETEISPOS: SUSPENIED NONUSE:	SPIZ: GRUSE:	889 989 1	ENTESPEC STI FLECTER IS COOPSTICE LITESTON ON PHYSICLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NO 65% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOO	L FLYCTOR IS (CAPE CHEET) NEEDS OF PLA ENT IS IN POO	FYCES FYCE COLL FYSIGE IS COUNTY OF BIG GRAE HABITAT- LICELOST - FIG CAFE CONFEITION ON BIG GRAE HABITAT- PHYSICLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANIS ARE NOT PROVINED FOR- 65% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	R A I		SS FF TOTEASTA CH GFAZINS FRACTI PHYSIOLOGICAL PLA AREA IN POOR CON	-FENCE SSF PRINTING WEETATON COSSO CONTI- -ELINALISH GRAZIND FRACTICES TO REDUCE CONFETITION - INSURE PHYSTOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE MET REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE		***************************************								
	GRAZING SYSTEM:	GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 3-	SEASON: 3-1 5-31 10-1 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERN LONG TERN 689.0 689.0 689.0	LONG TERM 683.0					
	KEHAFKS				DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0000					
	PEGENCTION ALTERNATIVE	PMATTUE										
	PROTEKT	AFFEREN PATATION	CERCONS	1-0-1 5-2	CATHE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 639:0 1,579.0		FACTLITIES MILES OF FEMCE:	0.8	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
ì	1017 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				SHEEP:	169.0	-	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	000	785 64	3,955	791
<b>≺-</b> 2	, REDATINS				ELK:	0.0		# OF VELLS:	o <b>o</b>		:	•
. 161	. 161				HOKSES:	0.00	000	# OF CATTLEGUADS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHAENTS:	000	**************************************		
	PLAGNING ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE	CATEGORY:									
			***************************************	10.1 5.71	CATTLE	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM ASS.0 695.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 695.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	0.8	TYPE	FREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
	GWZING SYSTEM	: DEFERRED RUINITUM	SEASUR:	10-1 1-01	SHIEP:	0.0	0.0	# OF TROUGHS:	000	6	2,999	602
	REPAINS				ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	0.00	0.0	# OF VELLS: # OF CFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	00000			
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ERNATIVE				**************************************						
	CRAZING SYSTEM:	4: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 2-28	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STO SHORT TERN 0.0	SHORT TERN LONG TERN 0.0 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:	<b>0.</b> 0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS
	REHARNS 50% U	SOZ UTILIZATION			DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES;	0.0	0.0	# OF VELLS: # OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTRS: CATCHHENTS:				

CURRENT STUATION   PLANKING UNIT: GARFIELD   FROLEHS/CONFLICTS   OBJECTIVES   CURRENT STUATION   FROLEHS/CONFLICTS   CONFIDENCE   1,081   EXCESSIVE 501L ER93EON IS OCUMBING   SEASONAL   SUSPENDED IN DRIVER:   1,081   EXCESSIVE 501L LEPSTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK DISTRIBUTION   FROLENDED IN DRIVER:   1,081   EXCESSIVE 501L LEPSTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK DISTRIBUTION   FROLENDE FOR PROVINCE PREFERENCE   1,081   EXCESSIVE 501L LEPSTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK DISTRIBUTION   FROLENDE FOR PROVINCE PREFERENCE   1,081   EXCESSIVE 501L LEPSTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK LINESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT STATE OF SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION   FRONT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE STATE OF ALLOHENT SPECIES   1,081   EXCESSIVE SPECIES   1,081	ESTIMATED STOCKTMG LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM T720,0 720,0 SHEEP: 361,0 TGER: 0.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 WILD HORSES: 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING SHORT TERN LUN SHEEP: 720.0 11.3 SHEEP: 351.0 9 DEER: 22.0 ELN: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0 HORSES: 0.0	FERRED SEASON: 5-1 6-1 10-20 11-3CATILE: 103.0 S94.0 HILES OF FENCE: 10.5 TYPE ACRES AUMS  SHEEP: 361.0 567.0 # OF TROUGHS: 0.0 BD 2,222 444  ELK: 0.0 # OF SPRINGS: 0 PD 863 173  HORSES: 0.0 0.0 # OF CATILEGUIRDS: 0  RESERVOINS: 0  CATCHERNED SEASON: 5-1 6-1 10-20 11-3CATILE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF SPRINGS: 0  PD PD 863 173  FRESERVOINS: 0  CATCHERNED SEASON: 5-1 6-1 10-20 11-3CATILE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF SPRINGS: 0  RESERVOINS: 0  CATCHERNED SEASON: 5-1 6-1 10-20 11-3CATILE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF PRICE INFE OF SPRINGS: 0  RESERVOINS: 0  CATCHERNED SEASON: 5-1 6-1 10-20 11-3CATILE OF PRICE INFE OF PRI	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES SHEEP: 361.0 # OF TROUGHS; 0.0 TYPE ACRES AUMS SHEEP: 361.0 # OF TROUGHS; 0.0 ELK: 0.0 # OF GREINS; 0.0 AMELOFE: 0.0 # OF STRINGS; 0 AMELOFE: 0.0 # OF STRINGS; 0 HZ-SES: 0.0 0.3 CATHER-MS; 0
	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SE  REMARKS	PROSUUCTION ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED ROTATION SEA  2-3  REMARAS	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE  GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED SEA  REHARKS	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEAS

CLESS CF STOCA: SMEP SEASON OF USE: 1-1 3-31 GAZIMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 30.0	TOTAL PREFECTORE: ACTIVE FREFERICE: Suspended Homuse:	E: CIOCE; FERENCE; NONUSE;	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ESTTRATED CAPY LINESTCK -PII 1002 OF ALLOT 1002 OF RIG G	ACITY IS LESS 3 SAME COSTET THY IS LA FO THE HABITAT I	ESTRATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERCE LLYESTCCK -PLO GAME CO-FETTITION ON BIG GAME HABITAT- 100% OF ALLOTHINT IS TH FOOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION 100% OF RIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION	AT-	ESTARLI	AUTLOSTI <b>zed use</b> Sh grazing prac Area in poor co Habitat by infi	<b>PALARTE AUTUSTIZED USE WITH FPUNCTION</b> ESTAELISH GEAZING FRACTICES 19 REDUCE COMPETITIONKEDUCE AREA IN FOOR COMPITION BY IMFROVING KEY SFECIES - INFROVE HABITAT BY IMFROVING DUALITY OF KEY SFECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				: : : : : : :					
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOMAL	SEASON: 1-1 3-31	-1 3-31	CATTLE: SHEEP: HFFR:	30.0	30.0					
REMARKS			ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	000	0000		\$ 5 1 1 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE				6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8						
		; ;	i	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	ć	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	AL SEASON:	1-1 3-31	SHEEP:	30.0		MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS! MILES OF PEDELING:	0 0	1	† ! !	-
 R-2.			DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE:	0.0	0.00	A OF WELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:				
163			HORSES:	0.0	0.0	# UF CALILEUUAKUS; RESERVÕIKS; CATCHMERTS;	> = =	8 8 8 8 9 9 1		
FLANNING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	INAL SEASON:	1-1 3-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKTHG LEVELS SHORT TEKM LONG TERM 0.0 30.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 30.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REHABAS			DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	12:0 0:0 0:0	0.00	MILES OF PIPELIME: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOTES: CATCHERTS:	00000			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			B 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6							
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	L SEASON:	1-1 3-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0 12.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE: # OF TECUCIS: HITES UF PIPE INE:	0.00	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS 0
RESERVANS			ELK: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	0 0 0 0 0	0.0	# OF UELLS: # OF SFFINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHNENTS:				

OBJECTIVESRALAMCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRONUCTIONREUVEE SSF BY INCKENSIVE VEGETATION GROUND COVERINFROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT MEEDS ARE NET		TREATMENTS ACKES 651 720 144 957 193	TREATHENTS ACRES AUMS	TREATMENTS AUNS O
80		TYPE BD CBEC CBEC	TYPE RAIL	TYPE
GARTIELD FROMLENS/COMPLICTS FROMLENS/COMPLICTS EXTERNITY SOCURE/IND FRESTAR SOTI. EROSION IS OCCURE/IND THROUTE LIVESTOCN DISTRIBUTION FHYSIOLOGICAL NIEUS OF PLANTS ANE NOT PROVIDED FOR-	KING LEVELS LQ:\(G\) TERH 340.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	LONG TERN FACILITIES 654.0 HILES OF FENCE: 2.0 0.0 # OF NEUDIS; 2 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 0.0 # OF WELLS; 0 0.0 # OF CATILEGUARDS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0 RESERVOIRS; 0	FACILITIES FACILITIES 7 FOF TROUGHS; HILES OF PIFELINE; FOF WELLS; FOF SERINGS; FOF GATTLEGUARDS; FESEWOIPS; FACHENIS; FOT TROUGHS; FESEWOIPS; FACHENIS;	FACILITIES  MILES OF FENCE:  1.0  1.0  MILES OF PIFELINE:  0.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.0  1.
PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD  PROGLEMS/CONFLICTS  340 EXTENDED CAPACITY IS LE  310 EXTENDED CAPACITY IS LE  1HYSDIR LIVESTORY DESTREAMY  FHYSIOLOGICAL NIEGS OF P	ESTIMATED STDC: SHORT TECH 340.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCI SHORT TERN 349.6 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 187.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED STOCKTHG LEVELS SHORT TERM 187.0 184.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0
5036 SITUATION	CATTLE; SHEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES;	CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOFE; HORSES;	CATLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HORSES;	CATLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; AHTELOPE; HAKZES;
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5036 CURRENT SITUATI TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSPENDED NUMBE:	SEASON: 6-1 10-31	50N; 6-1 10-31	OKY: 1 N: 6-1 10-31	7-20 2-28
ALLOTHENT MANE: SEVIER RIVER CLASS OF STCOX; CATTLE STAGEN OF USE; 6-1 10-31 AUGRAGE ACT USE; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL S AUGRAGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE  GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SE  REMARKS  PROMETTON ALTERNATION	FRED ROTATION	CALEGORY;  CRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERKED ROTATION SEASON;  REMARKS  PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON; F: b:

ALIPOT ME: SEPING CHALL	ALLTHER MITTER: **** CURSENT SITUATION		PERESTONELLETS	COMPLICTS			OBJECTIVES		
CLASS OF STOCK: SEASLY OF USE: GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUSPERICE NONUSE:		66 <b>%</b> Of R1G GAM	E HABITAT IS	66% OF RIG GANE HARITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION		THE THE LONG	HABITAT BY IMPRI	INFROVE HABITAT BY INFROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
MO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			THATER CTORES	9 13413 I SN1	7 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
GRAZIKS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	S CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM	LONG TERM					
REM.IRKS		DEER: ELK! ANTELOPE: . WILD HORSES:	0.000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE		<b></b> 0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS	THE LEVELS	FACT! ITTES				
GRAZING SYSTEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON: 6-1 10-31	**			MILES OF FEMCE: # OF IROUGHS: WHES OF PERTINE:	0.7	TYPE CBBC	TREATHENTS ACRES 2,072	AUNS 414
REMARKS		LK: ANTELOPE; HORSES;			THES OF FILELINE.  # OF SPRINGS:  # OF CATTLEGUARDS:  RESERVOTES:  CATCHERITS:	00000	E	1,951	390
			310CK	(ING LEVELS					
CRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON: 6-1 10-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SHUKI IENN	5	MILES OF FENCE:  # OF INCIGES:  *** OF OPERIORS	000		TREATMENTS	VIIIV
REMARKS		DEEK; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0000	0000	miles of fifeline;  # OF SELMES;  # OF CATTLEGUARDS;  KESEKVOIRS;  CATCHICHIS;	00000	Ë	Aches 	AUD)
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE							7 1 2 2 2 4 4 5 7 1 4 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL	SEASON:	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKTING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 0.0 0.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 0.0 0.0	FACILITIES  MILES OF FENCE:  # OF TROUGHS:	000		TREATHENIS	
KEMAFKS LEAVE UMALLOTTED		DECK: ANTELOPE; HOKSES;	2000	0.0	A DE VELLA:  4 OF SFRINGS:  5 OF CATILEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATCHERITS:		14PE	ACRES	AUNS 0

R-2.165

11E: SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI SI	EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSION IS OCCURRING	TITLE SEE BY INCREASI	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH FRODUCTION FEDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
# SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE:  BEEK!  BATELOPE:  WILD HOKSES:  WILD HOKSES:  WILD HOKSES:  BEEK!  BEEK!  BEEK!  BEEK!  BEEK!  BEEK!  BATELOPE:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  BEEK!  BE	THYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	INFONE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET	TRIBUTION PLANT NEEDS ARE MET
AL SEASON: 5-1 2-28  SHEP:  SHEP:  BER;  ELK!  ANTELOPE:  WILD HOKSES:  WILD HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  BER;  ELK:  ANTELOPE:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  HOKSES:  BER;  ELK:  BER;  BER;  BERSON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE:  BERS:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS		
DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE; WILD HORSES; CATTLE; SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES; HOKSES; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; HOKSES; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; BEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER;	1,330,0 1,330,0 0.0		
M SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HOKSES: N SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE: SHEP: BEK: ANTELOPE: HOKSES: ANTELOPE: HOKSES: SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: BEK: BEK: BEK: BEK: BEK: BEK: BEK: BEK	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		
M SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES: N SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE: SHEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES: HORSES: SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: DEER: BER: DEER:			
SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATILE: SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATILE: SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATILE: SHEEF: HORSES: HORSES: HORSES: HORSES: BEER: FER: FER: FER: FER: FER: FER: FER:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES 17330.0 4.297.0 HILES OF FFMFE	TREATMENTS TYPE ACKER	АИКС
CATECORY: I  CATECORY: I  CATCLOPE; HORSES; HORSES; ELK; HORSES; HORSES; SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE; SHEP; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER; BEER;	0.0 # 0F TRUCHES 244.5 MILES OF PIFELINE: 0.0 # 0F UFH S:		124 130 205
CATEGORY: I  SEASON: 5-1 2-28  CATILE: SHEP: DEER: HORSES: HORSES: SEASON: 7-20 11-30  CATILE: SHEP: DEER: DEER: DEER:	0.0 # OF SPRINGS; 0.0 # OF CATLEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS;		2,184 126 
IN SEASON: 5-1 2-28 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE: HORSES: BEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER: DEER:			
SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEEF: DEER: DEER:	SHORT TERM LONG TERM FACILITIES  899.0 1,338.0 HILES OF FENCE;  0.0 0.0 4 DE TENNING	TREATHENTS TYPE ACKES	AUHS
SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEEF; DIEER;	383.0	CBBC 2,160	432
SEASON: 7-20 11-30 CATTLE: SHEEP: DEER:	*		
	SHORT TECH LEVELS SHORT TECH LONG TERM FACTLITIES 8893.0 885.6 MILES OF FENCE: 0.0 0.0 0.0 # PF TENIGHS: 0.0	TREATHENTS TYPE ACRES	AUMS
LLN: AMTELOFE; MGSSS:	398.0 MILES OF PIPELINE; 0.0 # OF UEILS; 0.0 # OF SFINSS; # 2 CAT COMPSS;		<b>-</b>

					A COLUMN	MENTE BOTTOM LETS			<b>SECTION</b>			
GINES OF ETON: CATTLE CENEN OF UCE: 5-1 5-31 10-16 12-15 CINES SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEADOWAL AMERICE ACT USE:	16 12-15 SEASUNAL 172.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FROENENCES SUSPENIED NONUSE:	FENCE: SKENCE: ONUSE:	188 0	ESTIMATED CAPT	SCITT IS LESS GONE CONPET NEEDS OF PLA	ESTINJED CANCITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERRIC	R	ELENCE ESTABLIS ENERGE P	ESTANCE RUTHORIZEN USE NITH PROPUCTIONESTARLISH CRAZING FRACTICES TO REDUCE ( INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE M	ESTANCE RATHOSIZES USE WITH PROPUCTIONESTANCISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUC COMPETITION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET	
KO ACTION ALTERNATIVE												
GEAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUGUS SEASONAL	SEASONAL	SEASON: 5	SEASON: 5-1 5-31 10-16 12-15 (	CATTLE: SHEEP:	S10C2	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 188.0						
REMAKS				DEEK! ELK! ANTELOPE! WILD HORSES!	0000	0000			2 6 8 8 8 9 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			
FROMULTION ALTERNATIVE				4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0								
CEAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	DEFECRED ROTATION	SEASON:	5-1 5-31 10-16 12-1	ICATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 188.0 46.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	ы 15 с	TYPE BD	TREATMENTS ACRES 429	AUMS 86	
D REMARKS				DEER: EEK: ELK:	0.0 0.0		HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF WELLS:  * A DE CERTICE:	000	CR3C PD	131 1,020	26 204	
167				HORSES:	0:0	0.0	+ OF GENTIEBUARDS; RESERVOTES; CATCHEFITS;	9000	6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5			
PLARMING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:										
GEAZING SYSTEM: COHTINUC	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	ALSEASON:	5-1 5-31 10-16 12-	:-CATTLE: SHEFP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 188.0 189.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERH 183.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;  § OF TRAUSHS;	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS	
REMARKS				DEER: DEER: ANTELOFE: HORSES:	7.3 0.0 0.0	0.0	HILES OF PIFELINE:  4 OF VELLS:  4 OF SFRINGS:  5 OF CATILEGUARDS:  RESERVOIRS:  CATILEGUARDS:	00000				
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE												
G9AZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	; SEASONAL	SEASON:	7-20 2-28	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 144.0 143.7	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 143.7		0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUKS	
REBAKS				SHEEP; DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	# OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF UTILS: # OF SPRINGS!	0000	1		•	
				HORSES:	0.0	ļ	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS:	00				

FACILITIES
HILES OF FENCE:
# OF TROUGHS:
HILES OF PIPELINE:
# OF VCLLS:
# OF SFRINGS:
# OF CATTLEGUARDS:
RESERVOIRS:
CATCHWENTS:

量 R-2.167

ALLOTHENT NAME: TERRS HOLLOW	ROTTON Sa	ALLOTHENT AL	ALLOTHENT HUMPER: 5053 Cuffent Situation	PLANNING UNIT:	GAR	TIELD PROBLEMS/CONFLICTS			ORJECTIVES	**	
CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SEATER OF USES: 6-1 2-28 GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVESATE ACT USE:	TLE :-28 TIMUUUS SEASONAL 0.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSPENDED NONUSE;	TENCE: FRENCE: NUSE:	319	ESTINATED CA EXCESSIVE SO PHYSIOLOGICAI 90% OF ALLOTI	PACITY IS LE VIL EROSTON I L NEEDS OF PA HENT IS IN PI	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE EXCESSIVE SOIL EROSTON IS OCCURNING	CE	RALANI RETUCI INSURI	-PALANCE AUTHGAIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION -FETUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROU Inscure physiological Plant Needs are Net -Reduce area in Poor Condition by Infrovi	-PALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION -FETUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET -REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE		1 8 8 8 9 1 1 4 8 8									
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONI REHARKS	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON; 6-1 2-28		CATTLE: Shep: Deer: Eln: Antelope:	ESTINCTED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 319.0 319.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 319.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0					
PROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE	w			WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
					ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEN:	DEFERRED ROTATION	SEASON: 6.	<b>6-1</b> 2-28	CATTLE: Sheep: Deer:	319.0 0.0 111.0	319.0 0.0 111.0	MILES OF FENCE; # OF TROUGHS; WILES OF PIPELINE;	o o	TYPE CBBC PD	ACRES 1,570 2,397	AUKS 314 479
891.2.				ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.00	0.0	# OF WELLS; # OF STRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOIRS; CATCHENTS;	00010			
FLAMMING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY: I									
GRAZIMO SYSTEM: DE	DEFERRED ROTATION SEASON:		6-1 2-28		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 116.0 316.0 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 316.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	ج دن د	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS 2 PASTURE				DEER: ELK: Antelope: Horses:	0.0		HICES OF PIPELINE; # OF NELLS; # OF SKANGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; KESERV91KS;	0000	æ	1,000	200
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE							CAICH FNIS:	0			
GRAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL		SEASON: 7	7-1 11-30		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 116.0 116.0 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	٠. دن	TYFE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
 				EGG P.C.: C.C.:	0.0		HILES OF PIPELINE:  • OF CHILS:  • OF CHILS:	0000	l		•

CONTRACTOR COMPANY SECOND SCHOOL SCHOOL STATES:

PRESENT SER CREATE TO CORTES AND FROM LIVES FOR THE SERVICE SER AT LACERGIES LEGITATION CONTRA PRESENT SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE FOR ALL OTHER NEEDS ARE NET SERVICE SER

AURS ACES SEES 392 372 57 S 2 TREATHENTS TREATHENTS **TEEATHENTS** 407 1,960 293 227 TYPE TYPE BD CRPC FD 2 2 .0 000 00000 FACILITIES FACILITIES FACILITIES # OF USILS: # OF SFRIMGS: # GF CATTLEGUARDS: # OF WELLS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF SFRINSS: # OF CATHEBUARDS: HILCS OF PIPELINE! MILES OF PIPELINE: MILES OF FENCE: MILES OF FENCE: NILES OF FENCE: # OF TECUSIES: # OF TROUGHS: # OF TROUGHS: RESERVOTES: CATCHMENTS: # OF UTILS! RESERVOTES: CATCHIENTS: RESERVOINS: CATCHERIS: ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS LONG TERM LONG TERM LONG TERM LONG TERM 0:33 92.0 613.0 206.0 0:0 200.0 58.0 92.0 0.0 0: 0:0 0.00 SHORT TERM 88.0 SHORT TEEM SHORT TERM SHORT TERM 88.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0000 53.0 200.0 200.0 0:0 0:0 0:0 WILD HORSES: ELK: Antelope: Horses: DEER: Elk: Antelope: ANTELOPE: Horses: ANTEL OPE: HORSES: CATTLE: CATTLE: SHEEP! 1-1 2-28 8-1 9-30 CATTLE: SHEEP: SHEEP: SHEEP DEER: DEER: DEER: ELK: ELK: DEFEKRED ROTATION SEASON: 1-1 2-28 8-1 9-30 GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 1-1 2-28 8-1 9-30 7-20 11-30 CATEGORY: I GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON; SEASON: DEFERRED FEMALKS PROTECT RIPARIAN PPOTECTION ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE PLANNING ALTEFNATIVE CKAZING SYSTEM: GRAZING SYSTEM: REMAPAS -REHAPIYS REMARKS

R-2.169

	ALLOTHENT MAME;	ANTIHONY CREEK	ALLOTHEN	ALLOTMENT NUMBER; 6045 Current situation	PLANNING UNIT: ANTIHONY PROE	: ANTIHONY PROBLEM	IHONY Proeleks/conflicts	70		OR JEFTTUFS		
	CLYCS OF STOKE SSTOM OF USEE GRITHS SYSTEM AMENAGE ACT USEE	CLYS OF STOCK: CATTLE TSTOCK OF USE: 4-15 6-14 11-21 12-2 GRAND SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASCHAL AVESAGE ACT USE: 257.0	_	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE FREFERENCE: SUGFENDED NONUSE;	369 369 0	ESTIMATED CA PHYSIQLOGICA	APACITY IS L	ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERCYCE PHYSIOCOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR	ror	THEORE INSURE F	AUTHORIZED USE PHISIOLOGICAL P	3ALAYES 3ALAYE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION - IKSUKE PHISIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS ARE NET
							1 1 2 3 3 4					
	ND ACTION ALTERNATIVE	ATIVE							***************************************			
	CRAZING SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON:	SEASON: 4-15 6-14 11-21 12-	12-2 CATTLE: SHEFP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 369.0 349.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 389.0	S				
	REMARKS.				DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.00					
	PROESCTION ALTERNATIVE	'ATIVE								• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	GSAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASON:	6-15 12-2		ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 369.0 1,077.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,077.0	FACILITIES OF FENCE:	0.4	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	SHIPS
R-2.170		KENARKS COMBINE WITH GRAVEL BENCH			SHEEP: Deer: Elk: Antelope: Horses:	0.0 103.2 29.3 6.5 0.0	0.0 103;2 29;3 6.5 0.0	# OF TROUGHS; MILES OF PIFELINC; # OF WELLS; # OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOISS;	1 m 0 0 0 -	BR CBRC RD	2,905 478 883	982 96 177
	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE	Ive	CATEGORY:	I		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		CATCH.FENTS:	0			
	CEAZING SYSTEM:	REST ROTATION	SEASOM:	4-15 6-14 11-21 12CaTTLE:		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 222.0 334.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERN 324.0		<b>6.</b>	1196	TREATHENTS ACKES	Allike
	REMAKKS COMBINE WITH HIMMIE CREEK	NITH HENIE CREEK			SIGNET: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HURSES:	0.0 103.2 29.3 5.5 0.0	0.0 172.0 59.0 9.0 0.0	# OF IRCUGIIS; HILES OF PIFELINE; # OF UZLUS; # OF SYRINGS; # OF CATHEGUARDS; RESERVOINS;	- m 0 0 0 - 1			GE -
	PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	ITIVE							0			
	BRAZING SYSTEM: DI	DEFERRED	SEASON:	4-15 6-15	ES SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 222.0 220.3 0.0 0.0		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE;	2.0	TYPE A	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
	Shirks				DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE! YSSES!	103.2 29.3 6.5 0.0	172.0	VILLES OF PIPELINE; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES; OF CYPLES;	™		-	•

NO ACTION ALIERWATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS CHORT TERM	KING LEVELS					
GRAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 9-15 10-14	CATTLE:	18.0	18.0					
	SHEEP	0.0	!					
	DEER:	0.0	0.0					
REMINERS BOLL STOFF	ANTEI OPF!	000	9 6					
	WILD HORSES:	0.0	0.0					
FEGEUCTION ALTERNATIVE								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON: 9-15 10-14	CATTLE:	18.0		MILES OF FEMCE:	1.8	TYPE	ACRES 181	AUMS 77
	SHEEP: DEER:	35.8		* OF TRPUSHS: MILES OF PIPELINE:	° ?	2 2	249	26.6
- REMARKS	ELK:	0.0	0.0	F OF WELLS:	0 0			
1.7	HORSES:	0.0	200	OF CATTLEGUARDS:	• •			
71				RESERVOIRS: CATCHHENTS:	0			
PLAINING ALTERNATIVE CATEGORY: C								
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS	33111 11040			***************************************	
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUING SEASONAI STASON: 0-15 10-14	CATTLE	SHUKI IEKM		THEILTIES	8.	TYPE	IKEAINERIS ACRES	Allik
	SHEEP:	0.0		# OF TREUGHS:	•	-		
	DEER:	35.8		MILES OF PIFELINE:	0.0			
PEMARKS	ELK: ANTFI OPF!	9.0	o -	OF SPRINGS	<b>&gt;</b> ©			
	HORSES:	0.0		OF CATTLEGUARDS:	•			
				RESERVOIRS: CATCHRENIS:	-0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE			***************************************			9 8 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	XING LEVELS					
ERAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUIS GEASONAL GEASON: 9-15-10-14	CATRE	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	FACILITIES HIJES OF FENCE:	8.1	i de	TREATMENTS	71170
	SHEEP	0.0	0.0	DF TROUGHS:		<u> </u>	HCKES	0
SVERBONS	PEER: ELK:	35.0 0.0	0.0	# OF USILS:	• •			
	ANTELOPE:	0.0	1.0	# OF SPRINGS:	00			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	1	RESERVOIRS:	<b>-</b>			
				CATCHENTS:	0			

**≅** 8 0

TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENIED NONUSE:

CLESS \* STOCK: CATALE

SECUL OF USE: 9-15 10-14

GRAZIAG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL

AVERAGE ACT USE:

OBJECTIVES CONTRUE FRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES REDUCE AREA IN POOR COMDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	TYPE ACRES AUNS RB 1-143 229 RB 345 69 CRBC 347 73 RD 466 93 TYPE ACRES AUNS	TYPE ACRES AUMS 0
ANTINONY PROZLEKS/COMFLICTS PRESENT MANAGEMENT FRACTICES ARE NECESSARY FOR QUALITY HABITAT40% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK CONDITION	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM 160.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	SHORT TEM LONG TEM FACILITIES  17.2 17.2 HILES OF FENCE:  0.0 0.0 \$ 0F FENCE:  0.0 0.0 \$ 0F FELLNE:  0.0 0.0 \$
ALLOTHENT NUMEEK; 6047 PLANNING UNIT; ANTIMONY CURRENT SITUATION FROE TOTAL PREFERENCE; 160 40% UF AL SUSPENDED HONUSE; 0	SEASON: 3-16 6-14 11-1 12-31 CATTLE;  SHER!  BLK;  ANTILOPE:  WILD HONSES:  SIEEP:  ICER:  ELK:  ANTILOPE:  HONSES:  HONSES:  HONSES:  HONSES:  HONSES:  HONSES:  HONSES:	ESSON: 3-16 6-14 11-1 12-CATTLE; SHCP; SHEP; DEER; ELK; HOKSES; HOKSES;
ALLOTKENT NAME: CENTER CREEK CLASS OF STOCK: CATTLE SFYEM OF USE: 3-16 6-14 11-1 12-31 GFYZIMG SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SERSONAL AVELACE ACT USE: 76.0	GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  REMARKS  -2  GPAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL  BENAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED  CLANKING ALTERNATURE  GRAZING SYSTEM: INFERRED  SECHARIS  FREMARKS   GRAZING SYSTEM: INFERRED  SECHARIS  FREMARKS   FREMARKS   GRAZING SYSTEM: INFERRED  SECHARIS  FREMARKS   FR	

			CERCY STREET		PREMEDIS	PRICES/CEFLICTS ATER CAPACITY 15 LE	PARLEMENTALIETS ESTIMATER CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE.	,	BALETTIVES	<b>LECTIVES</b> Ral AUGE ANTHORITSEN INS WITH DEADNIFTION	TTU BEODUSTION
CLAGS OF STOCK: CATTLE SERSIN OF USE: 4-21-6-20 GRAZINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS GEASONAL ALERGE ACT USE:	JS SEASOWAL 179.0	TOTAL PREFERENCE; ACTIVE PREFERENCE; SUSPENDED NONUSE;	ERENCE: Ronuse:	216 216 0	PHYSIOLOGICAL	MEEUS OF PI	PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEUS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-		INSUE	FALGALE AD HONILEY USE WITH PROTUCTION - INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE MET	ILIN PRUDOCILUM Hat needs are met
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	**************************************										
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOU	CONTINUIS SFASONAL	SFASON: 4-71-4-20	-21-4-20	CATTI F:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM					
				SHEEP: DEER:	0.0	0.0					
PEMARAS				ELK: ANTELOPE; WILD HORSES:	0000	0.00					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE		• • • • • •		****	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i 1 1 1 1 1					
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	KING LEVELS					
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	6	SEASON:	6-15 8-15	CATTLE:	SHORT TERM 216.0	LONG TERM	FACILITIES OF FEHCE:	3.0	TYPE	I KE A I MEN I S ACRES	AUHS
				SHEEP:	0.0	0.0	# 0F TROUGHS:	2	38 797	1,117	220
PERSENS				INEEK:	50.1	50.1	#ILES OF PIPELINE:	0.0	3 2	782	252 156
				ANTELOPE:	r, c	4.0	# OF SFRINGS:				
				1000 3E3•	•	•	* UF CHITCEUMADS; RESCEVOIRS; CATCHERTS;	<b>&gt;</b> ~ 6			
PLAMING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:	I	\$ 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8						
					ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	<b>3</b>	SEASON:	4-21 6-20	CATTLE: SHEEP:	111.0 0:0	0.072	MILES OF FENCE: # OF IRCUGAS:	0.0 0	TYPE	ACRES	AUKS
e de la companya de l				DEER:	98.2	164.0	MILES OF PIFELINE:	0.0	<b>£</b>	300	09
RETINITAS				ELK; Antelope;	3.4	5.0	# UF WILLS: # OF SPRINGS:	• •	CBRC	220	<del>-</del>
				HORSES:	0,0	0.0	# OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOTRS: CATCHHEATS:	0 0			
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE					# # T	2 2 4 4 5 6 6 7		***************************************			
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED		SEASON:	4-21 6-20	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 111.0 110.9	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 110.9		3.0	TYPE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS
REBURKS				SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	98.2 50.1	164.0	♦ OF TROUGHS: MILES OF PIFELINE: ♦ OF WELLS:	• • •	1		•
				ANTELOPE: Horses:	4. 0.0	3:0	# OF SFRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:				
								•			

ALLOTHENT NAME:	: JOHNS VALLEY	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6050 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: ANTIHONY PROEN	T: ANTIKONY PROBLEI	IAGNY PROPLEKS/CONFLICTS			OBJECTIVES			
CLASS OF STOCK; SCAL M OF UGE; GRAZING SYSTEM; AVERAGE ACT USE;	CLASS OF STOCK: CATLE CCLASS OF STOCK: A-1 5-31 6-21 12-15 GFAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 82.0	TOTAL PECFERENCE; ACTIVE FREFERENCE; SUSFENDED NONUSE;	FERENCE: EFEKENCE: NONUSE:	236 236 0	ESTIKATED C. 58% OF ALLO	AFACITY IS LI	ESTIMATED CAFACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCES8% OF ALLOTHENT IS IN FOOR LIVESTOCK CUNDITION	HCE	BAL ANC	E AUTHORIZED USE Grea in poor CC	-BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION REDUCE AREA IN FOOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	' SPECIES
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE					1						,
GRAZING SYSTEM;	GRAZIMG SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 4	SEASON: 4-1 5-31 6-21 12-15	CATTLE:	ESTINATED STO SHORT TERM 235,0	ESTINATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 235.0 236.0	<b>6</b> 0					
REMARKS .				DEER: BELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0.000						
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE	RNATIVE	B			6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
GPAZING SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON:	6-21 12-15	CATTLES	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	DCKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES	4	Jay 1	TREATMENTS	Sin w	
S PEHGRIS			! !	SHEEP: DEER: ELK:	59.0	59.0	# OF TROUGHS: # OF TROUGHS: # OF WELLINE: # OF WELLS	900	2 8 5 8 5 8 6	HUNES 1,913 3,114 745	AURS 383 623	
. 174				ANTEL OFE: Horses:	0.0	0.0	# OF SPRINGS: # OF SPRINGS: # OF CATTLEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHMENTS:	> 0 0 m 0	<u>:</u>	200	?	
FLANAING ALTERNATIVE		CATEGORY:										
GRAZIHG SYSTEM:	CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	SEASON:	4-1 5-31 6-21 12-1CATTLE; SHEEP!	·1CATTLE; SHEEP;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 235.0 235.0 0.0 0.0	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM 235.0 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE;	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACKES	AUNS	
REMARKS				DEER: ELK: Antelope; Horses;	59.0 32.0 11.0		MILES OF PIPELINE;  # OF VELLS;  # OF SPRIPGS;  # OF CATLEGUARDS;  RESERVOIRS;  CATCHERNIS;	000000	88 04	365	73	
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE	NATIVE											
GKAZIMG SYSTEM:	DEFERRED	SEASON:	4-1 12-15		STOC		FACILITIES MILES OF FENCE:	9,6	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS	
Spirit Principle				DEER: ELA:	59.0 32.0	-	HILES OF FIPELINE:  # OF SELECTION:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	78 70	365	0 40 73	
					3			• • •				

And the second s											
CONTRACTOR CARRESTON OF U.S. 4-10 1-10 GEOLOGO SYSTEM CONTINUUS SEASONAL AVERAGE ACT USE: 772.0	TOTAL FEETENEES ACTIVE FREERINGS SUSFENDED NONUSE:	COENCE: Prinuse:	12	IMPOST LINGION DISPINITOR Physiciologica, meets of plants a	STICA DISTRE	INFOCEO LINGSTON DISTRIBUTON	       	THEORE INSIDE	-1.45.50K LIVESTOCK PISTRIPUTION INSURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEE	IASURE PHYSIOLOGICAL FLANT NEEDS ARE NET	
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE											
GRAZINS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASDN: 4-10 1-10	-10 1-10	CATTLE: SHEEP:	SYDRY TERM LONG TERM 772.0 772.0 0.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 772.0						
PENARS			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0.000	0000						
FROPUCTION ALTERNATIVE					1 1 1 1 1 1				8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACTLITIES			TREATHENTS		
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	6-15 1-10	CATTLE: SHEEP:	772.0	3,557.0	MILES OF FENCE: # OF TROYOUS:	3.0	TYPE BB		AUMS 177	
REHARKS			DEER: ELK:	000	0.0	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF WELLS:	۳.0 0	6	9,668 511	102	
			ANTELOP <b>e:</b> Hokses <b>:</b>	0.0	0.0	# OF SFELVOS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; KFSFELVOTAS; CATCHAENTS;	-0-0				
PLARATINS ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY:	-									
GFAZIMG SYSTEM: COMTINUOUS SEASOWALSEASOM:	ALSEASON:	4-10 1-10	CATTLE; Silep;	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT JERN LONG TERN 17344.0 17344.0	KING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,344.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: • OF TROUGHS:	0.0	TYFE	TREATMENTS ACRES	AUMS	
REMARKS			DEER; ELK; Antelope; Horses;	0.00	269.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:  # OF UELLS:  # OF SFRINGS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  RECEPOINS: CATCHENIS:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE											
				ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	KING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACTITIES			STATUTATOT		
GRAZING SYSTEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	4-1 1-10	CATILE: SHEEP:	537.6	537.6	MILES OF FENCE:	3.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS	
RESEARCH			DEER: ELK:	0.0	269.0	MILES OF PIPELINE: # OF USELS:	F 0	•	!	•	
			ANTEL OPE: Horses:	0.0	20.0	# OF SPRINGS:	00				
				<b>.</b>		KESERYOTRS: CATCHMENTS:	· - •				

ALLOTHENT NAME:	NAME: POISON CREEK	ALLOTHE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 6052 CURRENT SITUATION	PLANNING UNIT: ANTINONY PROBI	: ANTINONY PROBLEMS	IHONY Problehs/conflicts			OBJECTIVES		
CL/33 GF SN SEF379 GF U GF4ZIM3 SYS AVERNGE ACT	CLVES OF STOCK! CATTLE SELECT OF USE: 5-11 6-15 GF4ZLMS SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL AVESAGE ACT USE: 165.	•	TOTAL PREFETENCE: ACTIVE PREFETENCE: SUSFERNED NOMUSE:	222 222 0	ESTINATED CAF LIVESTOCK - BI PHYSTOLOSICAL PRESENT MANA	FACITY IS LES 15 GAME COMPE L NEENS OF PL. SEMENT FRACTI	ESTINATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE	E	ENL ANCE INSURE CONTINUE	FALANCE AUTYONIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CSTARLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REUUCE - INSURE PYYSIOLOGICAL PLANT NEEDS AKE M CONTINUE PRESENT MANAGENENT PRACTICES	RALANCE AUTYORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTIONCSTABLISH GRAZING PRACTICES TO REDUCE COMPETITION INSURE PYYSIOLOGICAL PLANT WERS ARE METCONTINUE PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
NO ACTION A	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE										
CBATTUR CYCTEM*	STEW FRATIAINIS CEACOUAL	NAI CEACOU	51-7	• 3 11.10	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERH LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM					
REMARKS				SHEEP: DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	00000	0000					
FRUTUCTION	FEUTUCTION ALTERNATIVE										
					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATMENTS	
GRAZING SYSTEM:	STEM: DEFERRED	SEASON:	6-15 9-30	CATTLE: SHEEP:	222.0	826.0	HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	2.8	TYFE BB	ACRES 2,173	AUNS 434
R-2	;			DEER: ELK:	212.9 0.0	212.9	# OF WELLS:	2.0 0	3 3 3	512 1,124	103 225
. 176				ANTELOPE: Hors <b>es:</b>	13.5 0.0	0.0	# OF SFRINGS; # OF CATTLEGUARDS; RESERVOTIS; CATCHERIS;	0 <b>0</b> 0	1		!
PLAPHING ALTERNATIVE	LTERNATIVE	CATEGURY:	Y: I		1					**************************************	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM	ICKING LEVELS LONG TERM	FACILITIES			TREATHENTS	
GEAZING SYSTEM:	STEM: REST ROTATION	Y SEASON:	5-11 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	0.0		HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROVGHS:	3.0	TYPE	ACRES	AUMS
REMARKS	ı			DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: HORSES:	212.9 0.0 13.5 0.0	355.0 13.5 19.0 0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE; # OF VELLS; # OF CERINGS; # OF CATILEGUARDS; RESERVOIFS; CATCHMENTS;	• • •	2	626	133
FROTECTION	FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE				# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		† * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2		
GRAZING SYSTEM:	STEM: REST ROTATION	SEASON:	5-11 6-15	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 25.6 25.6 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 25.6 0.0		3.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
FEMENS	ı			DEERS ELKS SAMELOPES HAGES	212.9 0.0 13.5 5.5	355.0 13.5 19.0	HILES OF PIPELINE:  OF WITLS:  OF ST PRISS:  ST ST PRISS:  THE ST	000 N. B	!		

CLETT OF STOCKT CATTLE SEASON OF USET 10-15 12-31 ACCEPTED SYSTEMS CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SYSTEMS			PARTIE	PERSONAL IEUS			BUECTIVES		
_	TOTAL PREFERENCE: ACTIVE PREFERENCE: SUSFENCED NONUSE:	379							
NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :						
GEAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SI	SEASON: 10-15 12-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERN 223.0 223.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 223.0					
REMAKKS		DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: WILD HORSES:	0000	0000					
PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE									
GENZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:	EASON: 10-15 12-31	CATTLE:	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERN LONG TERH 379.0 1,225.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 1,225.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES 1,870	AUNS 374
 Sxayasa R-2.177		SHEFF; ELK; ANTELOFE; HORSES;	76.6 38.0 0.0	76.0 38.0 0.0	HILES OF PIPELINE: HILES OF PIPELINE: # OF EFRINGS: # OF CATILEGUARDS: RESERVOIRS: CATCHREMIS:	00000	le l	11112	æ
FLANKING ALTERNATIVE	CATEGORY: H								
GRAZING SYSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:	SEASON: 10-15 12-31	CATTL <b>E:</b> Shee <b>p:</b>	ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 379.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERM 379.0	FACTLITIES HILES OF FENCE:	0.0	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUMS
REHGRS		DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE: HORSES:	76.0 38.0 0.0	169.0	HILES OF PIFELINE:  # OF WELLS:  # OF CATILEGUARDS:  FEEFWOIRS:  CALCHERNIS:	00000			
FECTECTION ALTERNATIVE		**************************************		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			***************************************		
GRAZING SYSTEM; CONTINUOUS SEASONAL	SEASON: 10-15 12-31	CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED STOCKTING LEVELS SHORT TERM LONG TERM 251.6 251.6 0.0 0.0	CKING LEVELS LONG TERH 251.6 0.0	FACILITIES HILES OF FENCE: # OF TROUGHS:	000	TYPE	TREATHENTS ACRES	AUNS 0
REMARKS		DEEK; ELK; ANTEL OPE; HORSES;	0.0 0.0 0.0	76.0	A OF WILLS OF A CELINE.  # OF WILLS!  # OF STRIGS:  # OF CATLEGUARDS:  RESERVARS:  CATCHEWIS:				

	·										INCHINENTS ACRES AIMS			187 37							TREATMENTS								TREATMENTS				
OBJECTIVES											TYPE		CRAC	RD							Jakı												
											•	;	0.0	•	0	• •	•				0.0	0	0.0	0 0	• •	00			,	? •	0.0	<b>o</b> ::	
										2 4 5	FRUILIIES HEERDE:	# OF TROUGHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS;	# OF SFRINGS:	<pre># UP CATTLEGGARIS; RESERVOTAS;</pre>	CATCHHENTS:				FACILITIES ATLES OF FENCE;	# OF TROUGHS:	MILES OF PIPELINE:	# OF WELLS:	# OF CATTLEGUARDS:	RESERVOIRS: CATCHHENTS;			FACILITIES	ALES OF FENCE;	MILES OF PIPELINE:	- OF 451.151	No.
IHONY Propleys/conflicts			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	IERM LONG TERM	18.0 18.0	•		0.0		ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	18.0 299.0		, -		4.2 4.2					ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	18.0	0.0	¥	0.0	0.0			ESTIMATED STOCKING LEVELS	LONG TERM	0.0	123.0	0.0	·
HIT: ANTII			ESTIMAT	SHORT TERM	24	9 6				CUOPT	18	ō	73	0	₹ <	5				ESTIMATED S	18,	•		2 <del>4</del>	0.0			ESTIMATE	SHORT JERH	0	73.9	Ö 🚽	1.1
PLANNING UHIT; ANTIHONY PROBE	18 18 0				CATTLE:	DEFR	ELK:	ANTSLOFE: WILD HORSES:			CATTLE	SHEEP	DEER:	ELX:	ANTELOPE:	AUN SESS					CATTLES	SHEEP:	DEER	ANTEL OPE:	HORSES:				CATTIE	SHEEP:	DEER:		
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 6054 CURRENT SITUATION	TOTAL FRETERICE; ACTIVE FASE ERRICE; SUSPERIVED NAMUSE;			:	SEASON: 11-1 12-15						11-1 12-15							<b>x</b>			11-1 12-15								21-Y 1-7				
ALLOTHE	_				SEASON:						L SEASON:							CATEGORY:			LSEASON:								SEASON				
ALLOTHENT NAME: TWITCEELL RANCH	GLATS OF STOCKT CATTLE SEATCH OF USE: 11-1 12-15 GFAZING STSTEM: CONTINUOUS SEASOWAL AVERHEE ACT USE: 10.0	ITUE		Contract of the Contract of th	UKAZIRU SISIEMI LUNIIRURUS SEASOHAL				ATIVE		CONTINUOUS SEASONAL SEASON:							WE	!		CONTINUOUS SEASONALSEASON:						3/11/		DEFERRED				
ALLOTHENT NAKE:	GLASS OF STOCK; SENTA OF USE: 1 GRAZING SYSTEM; AVERGE ACT USE;	NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE		SUPERIOR CHIEFLAND	GRAZITIU SISTEM,	٠	REHARKS		PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE		GRAZING SYSTEM:			מנוקונות הייי				FLANNING ALTERNATIVE	COPPURE THE VOICE		GRAZING SYSTEM:		REMARKS				FROTECTION ALTERNATIVE		GEAZING SYSTEM: DE				
													R-	2	. 1	78																	

#### APPENDIX RANGE-3

# Cedar City District and Utah Guidance for Range Monitoring Studies

The following appendix provides a discussion on range monitoring to be implemented in the CBGA planning area. The guidance is based upon a District Instruction Memo (CCDO 81-24 Change 1) and a Utah supplement entitled Utah Rangeland Monitoring Studies (IM No. UT 81-267).

# CCDO 81-24, Change 1

The new procedures require that three permanent trend plots be located per site or key area. We will retain the established plots that we have but will need to add one or two plots to each existing study location; or where new trend locations are needed, three plots will be established initially.

This should be completed on all "I" or intensive allotments first. Second priority will be "M" allotments. Trend studies should be placed on all "I" and "M" allotments. They can be put on "C" allotments if a need is identified. Forms for recording trend information are enclosed. Use one form for each plot and number plots accordingly, Plot la, Plot lb, and Plot lc. Forms for the three plots should be attached together.

The minimum procedures for reading trend will be as follows:

- A. Using a 35 mm camera fitted with a 28 mm lens, take one photo inside each of the three nested plots and one general view photo from the first nested plot. Care should be exercised in taking photos to make sure that they are aligned exactly the same as previous photos. It is suggested that previous photos be carried into the field when reading trend so that the overall view photo to be taken can be matched with previous photos. The amount of mountain and sky, the placement of the date and location marker are all important in matching photos.
  - B. On side one of revised form 4412-27 record plant density and characterization data.
- l. Inside the nested plot count and characterize all perennial grasses and forbs.
  (Do not count seedlings.)
  - 2. Count and characterize all shrub species within the 8.3 or 11.7 foot radius.
  - C. On side two of form 4412-27 record cover of key species.
- Record the number of individual mature plants of each key species in the nested plot.
  - 2. Diagram the key species in the plot diagram; do not include seedlings.
- 3. Estimate with a grid the number of 1/16 square foot units of each key species found within the nested plot.

The above procedures should be followed when plots are initially established, and on plots already established the first time they are re-read, so that a permanent record of plant

density and characterization is established for all species. Then subsequent readings only require characterizing key grass species in the nested plot and key browse species in the 8.3 or 11.7 foot radius. Characterization of all species is optional after the first time. Diagramming key species, reading cover of key species, and characterizing key species are required each time the plot is read. Instructions for completing side one of the form are found in IM No. UT 86-267. Instructions for interpreting height, crown diameter, age class, and form class are found on side two of form 4412-27.

Utilization cages should be placed on all Category "I" allotments this year. Cages for "M" and "C" allotments should be put out if a need is identified.

It will also be desirable to compute estimated AUMs by utilization class on Category "I" allotments using the formula method as in Manual 4413 and Instruction Memorandum No. CCDO 80-18, Change 1. This work can be done during winter months. A district range conservationist will be available to assist with these computations.

# UT-81-267 - Rangeland Monitoring Studies

Rangeland Monitoring Studies are the Bureau's tools used to measure and interpret soil and vegetation changes brought about by management action and/or natural events such as climate. The purpose of this supplement is to provide additional guidance for conducting Utah Rangeland Monitoring Studies, on an interim basis, until BLM Manual 4412.2 is rewritten and implemented. Study examiners should be familiar with basic considerations and procedures set out in the existing Manual 4412.2 as well as this supplement.

# 21. Basic Considerations.

- A. Objectives of the studies should:
  - 1. Provide procedures for gathering sufficient field data to:
- a. Serve as a base for interpreting and evaluating management plans or strategies; including verify or adjust livestock and/or wild ungulate populations after initial stocking rates are set.
- b. Offer comparison between present management strategies and site potential.
  - c. Support other production-oriented studies.

#### B. Priorities

- 1. <u>Allotments</u> will receive studies in the following priority:
  - a. Problem or highly important allotments.
  - b. Allotments under AMPs or grazing systems.
  - Allotments where management is planned.
  - d. All remaining allotments.

# 2. Conducting studies will be as follows:

- a. Establish complete set of studies (excluding climate) on allotments according to criteria set out in 4412.21B1 above.
- b. Establish climate studies in representative areas or areas where there are data voids to supplement existing weather station data.
- $_{\rm C}.$  Conduct studies to provide data necessary to verify or adjust stocking rates for livestock and/or wild ungulate populations, adjust seasons of use for livestock, and evaluate progress in achieving management objectives for vegetation resources.
- C. <u>Basic studies</u> will include: <u>actual use</u>, <u>utilization</u>, <u>trend</u>, <u>condition</u>, and <u>climate</u>. Phenology and green weight/dry weight conversion studies will be done as necessary to adjust inventory data, or support studies such as climate/phenology correlation. These studies will be considered the standard. Additional studies (water quality, browse utilization, soil erosion, etc.) may be necessary on crucial key areas.
- D. <u>Establishing studies</u>. The key area/key species concept will be used in all range studies.
- l. <u>Definition</u>. A key area is a portion of a range (pasture within an allotment) which because of its locations, grazing value, and/or use, serves as an indicative sample of range conditions, trend, or degree of use seasonally. A key area may be considered to be the "pulse" of the range (pasture within an allotment) and guides the management of the entire area of which it is a part.

#### 2. Criteria for Establishment and Study

- a. As a standard, basic studies (excluding climate) will be established on key areas in each priority allotment. A final objective is a complete set of studies (excluding climate) on each key area in each pasture of each allotment.
- b. Preferably a key area should be established to represent only one vegetation-soil unit such as a site write-up area (SWA) where SVIM mapping has been completed. Where the manager feels that it is desirable to monitor more than one vegetation-soil unit on one key area, all data collected should be kept separate by site.
- c. There are at least four consideration points in the planning and implementation process where key area locations should be assessed, as follows:
- (1) Use MFP constraints as assessed in allotment planning and as necessary to monitor these special and critical problems. Key areas should be crucial for any or all of the following: watershed, wildlife, range.
- (2) Select key areas as necessary to evaluate vegetation responses from the grazing system or use established. These key areas will normally result from fence locations and planned water development (allotment planning phase).
- (3) Select key areas, as necessary, following full implementation of an AMP where actual grazing patterns are different than anticipated in the allotment planning stage.

- (4) Prior to initiation of any new studies, the study site will be evaluated by the multidiscipline team. The intent should be to establish as few studies as possible yet provide the maximum data for all disciplines. As many of these basic studies as possible should be taken in the same key or crucial key area and at the same time to minimize interpretative error and travel costs. Existing studies which provide valuable data will be retained regardless of type, but may not be read on a regular basis.
- d. <u>Key plant species</u> (indicators of vegetation change) should be determined by a multidiscipline team. This team will be composed of range, wildlife, soils, and watershed specialists. A key species should be abundant on a range in satisfactory condition. Grazing values may be of secondary importance. For example, watershed protection may require the selection of plants as key species that protect the watershed but are not the best forage species.
- e. Comparison areas should be established for major sites to document site potential and aid in determining management objectives. (Manual 4412.14D8).
- 3. <u>Study Files</u> will be established for each key area. A key area location sheet with diagrammatic sketch (illustration 4412-1) will be prepared when studies are established. A key area number will be assigned in accordance with the well-numbering system used in Utah (illustration 4412-2). Since there will seldom, if ever, be more than one key area in a quarter section, it would not be necessary to number beyond the quarter section code.
- .22 <u>Study Methods</u> listed below are those recommended for Utah. Specific circumstances may warrant use of other study methods outlined in Manual 4412.2 or other modified study procedures. Alternative study procedures must be approved by the State Director prior to implementation.

# A. Actual Use

1. <u>Frequency</u>. Actual use surveys (such as form 4130-5, illustration 4412-3) from operators will be taken annually at the end of the grazing season or billing year. Livestock (and wildlife) counts can be taken any time as deemed appropriate by the range manager.

#### 2. <u>Documentation</u>

- a. The following information will be requested from the livestock operator.
  - (1) Allotment name pastures grazed.
  - (2) Livestock numbers grazed.
  - (3) Season of use (dates).
- b. Animal counts will be documented on form 4113-1 for livestock and form 6602-1 for big game.

#### B. Utilization

- l. <u>Frequency</u>. Data will be collected at the end of each grazing period as soon as possible after each class of animal leaves an allotment or pasture. Where both livestock and wild ungulates use the area simultaneously, it may be necessary to compare use on adjacent non-use pastures or on differential exclosures.
- 2. <u>Methodology</u> will normally be the key forage plant method. Techniques for estimating utilization are found in Manual 4412.22B7.
- a. Photographs of key species can be taken showing the different levels of use on both grasses and shrubs to supplement transect information. Mapping should show utilization patterns according to the standard 20 percent class intervals. Mapping will be done in the field on topographic maps, orthophotoquads, or other suitable maps or photos and kept in the allotment file. Where SVIM-type surveys have been completed, utilization patterns will normally follow SWA boundaries since present vegetation communities usually represent historic grazing patterns. Use of SWA boundaries makes it much simpler to determine acreage and areas that utilization patterns represent.
- b. The following information should be shown in each map delineation: transect location, observed utilization, acreage, the location of water, and other improvements.
- C. <u>Trend</u> data will quantify vegetation changes in terms of plant density (number of plants per unit area) by species and plant community composition by age and form class.
- 1. <u>Establishing sites</u> will use the key area concept outlined in part .21D of this supplement. <u>Existing sites</u> will use the key area concept outlined in part .21D of this supplement. <u>Existing sites</u> will be reviewed to insure they are well within ecological site boundaries. If a site is determined to be improperly located, the existing photo plots will be retained and a new site selected for additional studies. Further readings and calculations of trend index of existing sites will be at the discretion of the manager.
- 2. <u>Frequency</u>. Data will be collected the year prior to proposed 3 and 5-year decisions following an ES or RMP and in accordance to the frequency range trend thereafter (illustration 4412-4).
- 3. <u>Mapping</u> trend study areas will be correctly located on a topographic map or orthophotoguad and made a part of the study area's permanent file.
- 4. <u>Methodology</u>. Three permanently located plots, located 100 feet apart on line will be used (illustration 4412-5). Under no circumstances will plants be clipped within these study plots.
- a. Plot size will normally be a 9.6 square foot hoop nested within an 8.3 foot radius plot (1/200 acre).
- b. Alternative size plots such as 3 X 3 or 5 X 5 foot frames or 11.7 foot radius (1/100 acre) may be considered necessary or desirable by the multidiscipline team due to exceptionally sparse or dense vegetation or the presence of existing studies utilizing a particular plot size. If a square plot is used as the nested plot, the corner marker farthest from the photo point would be used as a pivot for the 8.3 or 11.7 foot radius plot.

c. Record plant density and characterization data on form 4412-27 (V-2) (illustration 4412-6).

- (1) Record administrative data in items (3) through (9).
- (2) Record plot sizes in items (10) and (11).
- (3) Record plot number 1 in column (13).
- (4) Characterize grass and forb species in the nested plot.
  - (a) Record the first species to be characterized in column (14).
- (b) Record average height and average crown diameter of the species (not the individual plant) in columns (19) and (20) respectively.
- (c) Record the different combinations of age and form class for that species in columns (21) and (22). Age and form class codes are listed in form 4412-27a instructions for record type V2.
- (d) Count the number of individual plants in each age and form class combination and record on the same line in column (23).
- (5) Characterize shrub and tree species in the 8.3 or 11.7 foot radius plot and record in the same manner as for grasses and forbs.
  - (6) Repeat (4) and (5) for plots 2 and 3.
- 5. For comparison purposes, the density in plants/acre can be easily calculated for each age and form class for key species and entered on a summary work sheet. The calculation would be: Total number counted in form and age class for three plots times constant for plot size = number of plants/acre.

Where: constant for plot size = 
$$\frac{43,560 \text{ ft.}^2}{3 \text{ X plot area (ft}^2)}$$

Typical constants are:

3' X 3' plot = 
$$\frac{43,560}{27}$$
 = 1613.3

9.6 ft.<sup>2</sup> plot = 
$$\frac{43,560}{28.8}$$
 = 1512.5

5' X 5' plot = 
$$\frac{43,560}{75}$$
 = 580.8

6. <u>Supplemental data</u> may include ground cover and/or soil surface factor (SSF). The need for supplemental data will be determined by the multidisciplinary team and the manager.

- a. <u>Ground cover</u> will be gathered utilizing a 200-point step-point transect and recorded on form 4412-26 (illustration 4412-7) according to procedures in Manual 4412.14D2.
  - b. Soil Surface Factor (SSF) data will also be recorded on form 4412-26.

### 7. Photographs

- a. A <u>general view</u> photograph should be taken from a camera point at the first plot toward the remaining two. A panoramic photo (three overlapping photos) may be used where necessary.
  - b. A close up photograph of each nested plot should be taken.
- c. Identify all photos with form 4412-16 (illustration 4412-8) or with just the data and key area number (illustration 4412-9) when using that numbering system described in .21D3.
- D. Phenology and Green Weight/Dry Weight Conversion studies are needed to adjust transect data and for special studies such as climate/phenology correlation.
- 1. <u>Frequency</u>. Data will be collected annually during the growing season as needed.
- 2. <u>Methodology</u>. The methodologies for these studies will be followed as set out in Instruction Memorandum Number UT-81-192 (dated March 27, 1981) regarding phenology studies and green weight/dry weight conversions.
- E. <u>Climate</u> data is needed to make a reasonable analysis of climate influences on plant growth as related to "normal" or average years and differentiate between management-caused vegetation changes as opposed to natural occurrences.
- 1. <u>Selection of sites</u> should be based on the climatic classification scheme used by the Soil Conservation Service (i.e., desert, semi-desert, upland, mountain, and high mountain).

#### Data needs include:

- a. Daily precipitation.
- b. Daily maximum and minimum air temperature.
- c. Daily maximum and minimum soil temperature.
- d. Additional data to improve accuracy of calculations, especially in early study phases include:
  - (1) Date of last permanent snow cover.
- (2) Soil moisture at begin growth for selected key species at representative locations then at mid and late growing season.

- (3) Wind speed and duration.
- 3.  $\underline{\text{Data gathering}}$  can be from a number of sources to provide adequate coverage with limited resources.
  - a. Livestock operators.
  - Remote, automatic sensing devices.
  - c. Other local and Federal agencies.
  - d. Permanent weather stations.
  - .23 Evaluation of Studies' Data will be in accordance with Manual 4413.

#### APPENDIX RANGE-4

## ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT CATEGORY CRITERIA

The following are the criteria used in allotment categorization.

# MAINTAIN CATEGORY CRITERIA ("M" Category)

- Present range condition is satisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate or high resource production potential, and are producing near their potential (or trend is moving in that direction).
- No serious resource-use conflicts exist.
- Opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears satisfactory.
- Other criteria appropriate to the environmental impact statement (EIS) area.

# IMPROVE CATEGORY CRITERIA ("I" Category)

- Present range condition is unsatisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels.
- Serious resource-use conflict exist.
- Opportunities exist for positive economic return from public investments.
- Present management appears unsatisfactory.
- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

#### CUSTODIAL CATEGORY CRITERIA ("C" Category)

- Present range condition is not a factor.
- Allotments have low resource production potential, and are producing near their potential.
- Limited resource-use conflicts may exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investment do not exist or are constrained by technological or economic factors.
- Present management appears satisfactory or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.

- Other criteria appropriate to EIS area.

The final allotment categorization will be published in the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) published within 5 months of the final RMP after rancher consultation.

APPENDIX RANGE-5 Record of Allotment Categorization

		Category M I C		××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	×××
Beaver		<u>ν</u>	××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	×× × ×× ×	× ×
		Invest ngness nvest Maybe	× × ×	× × × ×	
rea		Prudent Willi Ves	××	× × × ×× ××	×
Resource Area		ent ement Unsatis.	× ××	*****	× ×
Re		Present Management Satis. Unsat	×× × ××××	× ×	×
ı		וטו	×× ×××× ×	× ××× ×	××
		Low	××× ××××××	×××× ×× ××××××	×××
city		' '	××	×× × × ×	
Cedar City	Category M	Resource Conflicts any Few None	×× ××××××	Category I  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X	×××
إب	Cat	Res Con Many	×× ××	N	
District		ivity Low		×	××
0		Present Productivity Hi. Med. Low	× × ×× ×	× ××× × ×××× ××××	
		1	× ×× ×× ×	× ××	
		ent ial Low	× ××	× ×× ××× × × ××××	
		Allotment Potential Hi. Med. Lo	xxxxx		×××
				× ×× ×××××× ××××	
		Range Condition Satis. Unsatis.	× × ××	×××× × ×× × ×	××
		Range Satis.	   ××× × ×× ××	× × × ×× ××	
State Utah		Allotment Name	Bear Creek Buckskin Mountain Circleville Canyon Fremont Gale Hansen Lowe Minersville 3 North Creek Spry	Bald Hills Bone Hollow Cove Dog Valley Four Mile Hawkins Wash Lee Spring Long Hollow Mineral Range Minersville 1 Minersville 2 Minersville 6 Pine Creek-Indian Cr. South Creek	Greenville Bench Sevier Yardley

APPENDIX RANGE-5 Record of Allotment Categorization

Allotment Antelope Springs Cave Eight.Mile Hills Head Spring Hicks Creek Horse Hollow Leigh Livestock Lizzies Hill Long Hollow R Long Hollow R Long Hollow R Sand Spring Reed Leigh Reservoir Sand Spring Spring Creek Three Peaks Urie	Range Condition Satis. Unsatis.	Allotment Potential Motential Med. Low X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Present Productivity Noductivity Record of Allotment Categorization  District Cedar City  Category M  Resource Controve  Wed. Low Many Few None H1. Low Y  X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Controversy H1. Lowersy H1. Lowersy X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Resource Area  Present Management X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Prudent Investor Willingness to Invest No. X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	S   S   S   S   S   S   S   S   S   S	
---	---------------------------------	--	--	---	---	---	--	---------------------------------------

APPENDIX RANGE-5 Record of Allotment Categorization

 $\frac{\text{Category}}{\underline{M}} = \frac{\underline{C}}{\underline{C}}$ Cedar (Continued) Prudent Investor's ×  $\times \times$ Willingness to 9 N Maybe nvest Yes Resource Area Satis. Unsatis. Present Management  $\times \times$ ×× None Controversy Hi. Low Cedar City None Resource Conflicts Category I Many Few ×× District Productivity Hi. Med. Low Present ×× Allotment Potential Hi. Med. Low Range Condition Satis. Unsatis. ×  $\times \times$ Utah Mortenson-Holyoak Neck of the Desert Dry Canyon Fiddlers Canyon Hamilton Fort Hole in the Wall Bald Hills Little Dick Palmer Wash North Gap Paragonah Cattle Lister Robinson Perkins Quichapa Creek Allotment Rock Springs Rush Lake Salt Lake Steer Hollow Swett Hills Tucker Point Webster Hill Willow Spring Iron Springs Name Desert Mound Big Hollow Black Point Bullock Joel Spring New Harmony Parowan Gap Silver Peak Kane Spring Jackrabbit Adams Well Butte Desert Jenson 3enson Nelson State

(pa	
Cedar (Continued)	
ont	to to No x x x
9	Prudent Investor Willingness to Invest Ves Maybe No X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
dar	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
3	× × × ×
اچ	Wile Salar
Resource Area	× × ×
e C	
uno	Comment   Comm
Res	
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	× × ×
- 1	Controversy X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
tion	Controversion of the control of the
izat	
RANGE-5 nt Categori Cedar City ry C	
GE- ate	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
RANG t Ca Seda	
IX men men (	
PENDIX RA Notment Ce	Resource Conflicts  Resource Conflicts  None None None None None None None None
APPENDIX RANGE-5 Allotment Catego ctCedar_Ci	
APPENDIX RANGE-5 Becord of Allotment Categorization District Cedar City Category C	
ord	Productivity    His Med Livity   His Med
Rec	Oduction Axx x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
	T D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	+=    × × ×
	edition
1 1	
	Range Condition  No INVENTORY DONE  NO INVENTORY DONE  NO INVENTORY DONE  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  NO INVENTORY DONE  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X
	TORY LETION TORY LONG TO DONE TO DONE TO NEW TORY DONE TO DONE TO DONE TO DONE TO THE TORY LONG TO THE TORY
1 1	Range Condition  No INVENTORY DO  NO INVENTORY DO  NO INVENTORY DON  X  NO INVENTORY DON  X  NO INVENTORY DON  X  NO INVENTORY DON  X  NO INVENTORY DON  X  NO INVENTORY DON  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X  X
1 1	RANGE COND NO INVENT NO INVENT NO INVENT NO INVENTOR NO INVENTOR NO INVENTORY NO IN
	NO NO NO NO I NO I NO I NO I NO I NO I
Utah	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
#   H	
	ment me S S You Rock n tain at
	Allotment Name Name Its Creek Roads Canyon kes ork ake Spring the Rock Lake Untain Ville adow mit Cree ek oring oring spring hway intain way intain wane hway
	Allings way way had a ha
State	Allotn  Antelope Bergstrom Braffits Cr. Cross Roads Dalley Canyo Dry Lakes East Fork East Lake East Lake East Lake Inden Spring Oosier Lake Oosier Lake Inden Spring Ist Chance Indsay Mine Wer Meadow Wer Meadow Wer Canyon Ith Highway Fest Fratt Ith Highway It
22	Antelope Bergstrom Braffits Creek Cross Roads Dalley Canyon Dry Lakes East Lake Farm Fenton Graff Point Green Lakes Grove Creek Hidden Spring Hole in the Rock Hoosier Lake Iron Mountain Kanarra Mountain Kanarraville Last Chance Lindsay Mine Lower Meadow Lower Summit Creek Meadow Spring Mine North Highway Order Canyon Pinto Creek Sand Ridge Sevy East South Highway Summit South Highway Summit Mountain Mine North Highway Finto Creek Sand Ridge Sevy East Sand Ridge Sevy East Summit Highway Summit South Highway
	Antelope Bergstrom Braffits Cre Cross Roads Dalley Canyo Dry Lakes East Fork East Lake Farm Fenton Graff Point Green Lakes Grove Creek Hidden Spring Hoosier Lake Iron Mountain Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Last Chance Lindsay Mine Lower Summit Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Kanarraville Sand Ridge Savy East Sand Ridge Savy East South Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway Summit Highway
	R-5.4

APPENDIX RANGE-5 Record of Allotment Categorization

StateUtah	h	ı	District	Cedar	City	Resource Area	rea Garfield	Pl
				Category M				
Allotment Name	Range Condition Satis. Unsatis.	Allotment Potential Hi. Med. Low	Present Productivity Hi. Med. Low	Resource Conflicts Many Few None	Controversy Hi. Low None	Present Management Satis. Unsatis.	Prudent Investor' Willingness to Invest Yes Maybe No	S Category M I C
Hillsdale Pipeline Rock Canyon Sage Hen Hollow Sunset Cliffs	××× ××	× × ×	×× × × ×	××× × ×	××× ××	××× ××	× × ×	××× ××
				Category I				
Asay Creek Big Flat Gravel Bench Limekiln Creek Marshall Canyon Minnie Creek	×× ××× ×	×××××	×××××	× ×××× × ×	× ×××× ×	× ××	×× × × × ×	×××××
Sandy Creek Sanford Bench Sevier River South Canyon Tebbs Hollow Three Mile Creek	×× ×× ×	××××	×× × ×××	× ×××× ×	×××××	× ×	× × × ×	×××××
				Category C				
Fish Pond Graveyard Hollow Limestone Canyon Marmoth Ridge	×× × ×	× ×× ××	×× × ××	××× × ×	×× ×××	× ××	×× × ×	×× ×××
Roller Mill Roundy Canyon Sawmill	< × × ×	< × ××	× × · ×	×××	< ×××	× × ×	× × ×	: ×××

APPENDIX RANGE-5 Record of Allotment Categorization

<b>X</b>	Category M I C X X	××××	××
Antimony	Prudent Investor's Willingness to Invest Yes Maybe No X X	×	
rea	Pruder Will	××××	××
Resource Area_	Present Management Satis. Unsatis. X X	××××	×
City	Controversy Hi. Low None X X	× ×× × ×	××
ct Cedar City Category M	Resource Conflicts Many Few None X	Category I	Category C
District	Present Productivity Hi. Med. Low X	× × × × ×	××
ı	Allotment Potential Hi. Med. Low X	××× ×× ×	× ×
Utah	Range Condition Satis. Unsatis. X X	×× × × ×	××
State	Allotment Name Poïe Canyon Twitchell Ranch	Antimony Creek Center Creek Dry Wash Pine Creek Poison Creek	Antimony Ranch Johns Valley
		R-5	.6

#### APPENDIX RANGE-6

TYPICAL RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS, TREATMENTS, AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following is a discussion of typical design features and construction practices for range improvements and treatments proposed in this plan. There are many special design features that can be made part of a project's design, that are not specifically discussed in this Appendix. One example of a special design feature would be the use of a specific color of fence post to blend with the surrounding environment and thereby mitigate some of the visual impact of the fence. These mitigating design features will be developed, if needed, for individual projects at the time an environmental assessment is written.

#### STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

# **Fences**

Fences would be constructed to provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures, and control livestock. Most fences would be three or four wire with steel posts spaced 16-1/2 to 20 to twenty feet apart and one or two wire stays between posts. Where fences may impair the movement of wildlife, they would be no more than 42 inches in height, three or four strand with the bottom wire at least 16 inches above the ground. Where needed on key big game areas, the top or bottom wire may be smooth. Existing fences that may create wildlife movement problems would be modified if problems are documented. Normally fencelines would not be bladed or scraped. Exceptions may be made with Area Manager's approval, where needed, for construction of fence. Gates or cattleguards would be installed where fences cross existing roads. For any fences in wildlife or wild horse migration areas, the need for let-down fences, antelope fences, or gap fencing would be analyzed.

# Spring Development

Springs would be developed or redeveloped using a backhoe to install a buried collection system, usually consisting of drain tile or leach lines and a collection box. The collection box is normally made from a section of 24 to 42 inch metal culvert with a cover and a fitting to which a delivery pipe is connected. A water source should be left at the spring site to prevent loss of wildlife habitat due to a lack of water. A short pipeline would be installed to deliver water to a trough for use by livestock and wildlife. Normally the spring area is fenced to exclude livestock following development.

#### Pipelines

Wherever possible, water pipelines would be buried. The trench would be excavated by a backhoe, ripper blade, ditchwitch, or similar equipment. Plastic pipe would be placed in the trench and the excavated material would be used to backfill. Most pipelines would have water tanks spaced no more than 3 miles apart. A small overflow pond will be excavated at the end of free-flowing lines to collect overflow water.

#### Wells

Well sites would be selected based on geologic reports that predict the depth to reliable aquifers. All appplicable State laws and regulations that apply to the development of ground water would be observed.

# Troughs and Ring Tanks

Troughs and ring tanks may exceed 20 inches in height if additional water is available in the same area. Ring tanks will be installed on a cement foundation with a cement "apron" extending 24 to 36 inches beyond the edge of the tank so as to avoid excessive soil compaction around the tank. Bird ladders will be installed in all troughs and ring tanks.

# NONSTRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

Typical nonstructural improvements (vegetation treatments) are discussed individually below. It should be noted, however, that treatment combinations such as chain-burn-broadcast (seed) chain would be implemented to maximize forage production on some sites.

#### Burning

Burning is proposed to reduce the amount of big sagebrush and/or conifers on a site. Burning would normally be done during April-May or SeptemberOctober, depending on the specific prescription written for each area, desired results, weather, and moisture conditions. Burn plans would be developed for each burn.

#### Plowing and Seeding

Most of the sites to be treated are in poor or fair range or habitat condition and have a low potential to improve under other management practices. Most of the existing vegetation would be eliminated during seedbed preparation, and the site would be seeded with species adapted to the site. The final selection of species to be seeded would depend on the planned use of the site and the management objectives for the allotment. Seed would be drilled wherever possible.

#### Chaining

Chaining would be proposed primarily for the removal of mature pinyon pine or juniper trees. This method of vegetation treatment is particularly well suited for a wide variety of terrain types. Chainings and subsequent seedings would normally occur from September-December to take advantage of winter precipitation.

## Interseeding

The treatment differs from plowing and seeding in that the existing vegetation is not eliminated during seedbed preparation. Desirable plant species would be interseeded with existing vegetation. A seed dribbler used with a crawler tractor, a small scalper/seeder, or range drill would be used to interseed strips. Broadcast seedings could possibly be used as well. Species to be seeded would be selected to meet management objectives developed for the allotment.

# Plant Pest Control

Poisonous or noxious plants would be controlled where spot infestations occur, or where the BLM would cooperate with other affected landowners in controlling infestations or relatively large areas. Chemical control would conform to all applicable State and Federal regulations.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following procedures would be followed in the construction of all management facilities and for vegetation manipulations.

- l. Specific projects would be assessed individually through environmental assessments to determine whether they would have adverse environmental impacts.
- 2. Roads or trails to new construction or project sites would not normally be constructed. Use of existing roads and trails would be encouraged.
- 3. To comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 36 CFR 800, and Executive Order 11593, all areas where ground is to be disturbed by range developments would be inventoried for prehistoric and historic features. Where feasible, all sites found by this inventory would be avoided. The results of the inventory and determinations of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places would be forwarded to the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for comment.

If sites are found to be eligible for the National Register and cannot be avoided, a determination of the effect of the project on the site(s), including appropriate mitigating measures if necessary, would be done in consultation with the Utah Council on Historic Preservation. No action affecting the site would be taken until the advisory council has had the opportunity to make comments.

If buried cultural remains are encountered during construction, the operator would temporarily discontinue construction until the BLM evaluates the discovery and determines the appropriate action.

4. No action would be taken by the BLM that could jeopardize the continued existence of any federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species. An endangered species clearance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) would be required before any part of the proposal or alternatives would be implemented that could affect an endangered species or its habitat.

In situations where data are insufficient to make an assessment of proposed actions, surveys of potential habitats would be made before a decision is made to take any action that could affect threatened or endangered species. Should the BLM determine that there could be an effect on a federally listed species, formal consultation with the FWS would be initiated. This situation exists for the bald and golden eagle, Utah prairie dog and peregrine falcon.

In the interim period before formal consultation, the BLM would not take any action that would make an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources that would foreclose the consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed action. When the FWS opinion is received, if it should indicate the action would be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat, the action would be abandoned or altered as necessary. All procedures thus described are in compliance with BLM Manual, section 6840.

5. Guidelines in the Interim Management Policy would be followed for lands under wilderness review. No impairing projects would be allowed in these areas.

- 6. All actions would address the BLM's Visual Resource Management criteria. The management criteria for the specific Visual Class would be followed as specified.
- 7. Wildlife escape devices would be installed and maintained in water troughs. Where feasible, water access should be provided for small to mid size wildlife species in the form of ground level guzzlers, overflow ponds, rock piles beside troughs, or some other type of apparatus.
- 8. In crucial wildlife habitat (winter ranges, fawning/calving areas, strutting grounds, etc.), construction work on projects would be scheduled during seasons when the animals are not concentrated to avoid or minimize disturbances.
- 9. After construction, any disturbed areas would be revegetated with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs as appropriate for the specific site.
- 10. Analysis of cost effectiveness would be done on an allotment management plan (AMP) basis prior to the installation of any management facility or land treatments.
- ll. All areas where vegetative manipulations occur would be totally rested from grazing for at least two growing seasons following treatment.
- 12. Vegetative manipulation projects would be done in irregular patterns creating more edge (more than strip and block manipulation), with fingers and islands of vegetation left for wildlife and livestock cover.
- 13. Chemical treatment would consist of applying approved chemicals to control noxious or poisonous plants. Before chemicals are applied, the BLM would comply with the Department of the Interior regulations. All chemical applications would be preceded by an approved Pesticide Use Proposal. All applications of pesticides would be under the supervision of a certified pesticide specialist. All applications would be carried out in compliance with the pesticide laws for Utah.
- 14. All land treatment projects proposed on habitat occupied by high priority wildlife species would be limited in size, where necessary, by the cover requirements of the affected wildlife species.

## APPENDIX RANGE - 7

RANGE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE



ALL OTHE	ALLOTHENT MAME: PALD HILLS	ALD HILLS	*	ALLOTHEMT NUMBER: 6109		PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	REAVER			ALLOTHENT MANE: PEAR CREEK	EAR CREEK	ALLOTA	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5001		PLANNING UNIT: SEAVER	PEAVER	
CATTLES CATTLES SHEEP!	ESTIMITED CAPACITY CATILE: SHZED:	(40%) 287 0		CUSTENT DEMANUS DEEN; ELV; AMTELOPC;	(AUNS) 490.0 0.0 0.0		PFIGALCHS IERN TEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	PTISALCHS IERN DEHANDS (AUNS) REER: 790.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		ESTIMATED CAFACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AUMS) 299 0	CUPFENT D LEER: ELK: ANTELUPE:	CUSTENT TENANDS INFR: ELK: ANTELUPE:	(4UHS) 73.9 0.0	PETCRATON PEER: ELK: ANTELOYES	PFICAZONG IEPH ECKLAPS ( PES) ELK: AMELOPE:	(AUNS) 117.0 0.0 0.0
				RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	N BY ALTERHAT	3.1.						u:	EARCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FY ALTERNATIVI	w		
	A CH	NO ACTION	2	PLANITHG	PF00UCTION	NOI	PROTECTION	T10K		NO AC	NO ACTION	PLANNING	9)	PROTUCTION	, 2	PROTECTION	
CATILE	CC42111GN ACRES 6900 0 FAIR 6,581 POCR 6,900	0 0 281 6,500	CCMD111 GCOD FA1R FOOR	COMUTTION ACRES  GCOD  ACRES	COURTION ACRES GCOD 11,221 FAIR 2,260 FOOR 0	4 ACRES 11,221 2,260	CONDITION ACRES GCOD 1,211 FAIR 5,370 FOOR 6,900	1,211 5,370 6,900	CATLE	COVALTION ACRES GOOD 884 FAIR 2,024 FOOR 1,548	7 ACRES 884 884 2,024 1,548	COMPITION ACRES GOOD B84 FAIR 2,034 FOOR 1,548	ACES B84 2,034 1,548	COCOTTON ACRES GOOD 4,526 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	ACRES 4,526 0	CONDITION ACRES 6090 11,222 FAIR 11,554 FOOR 11,544	
SEEP	GOOD FATR POOR	• • •	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	•••	SHEEP	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b>0</b> 00	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	6000 0 FAIR 0 PidR 0	
			<b>3</b>	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NDITION BY AL	TERNATIVE						WILELI	WILICIFE HABITAT CORDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITIOH BY ALTE	RHATIVE		
IFER	6000 FA18 F058	7,022 4,660 1,739	GOOD FAIR FOOR	7,092 4,660 1,739	6000 Filk Poor	11,714 1,767 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	7,002 6,399 0	DEER	609D Fair Poor	0 1,103 3,423	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 558 3,968	COOD 2. FATR 1.	2,706	65000 0 FAIR 1-103 POCR 3-123	
ä	6600 FA18 PO08	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	600D FAIR POOR	000	GOUD FAIR POOR	000	EK	6000 FAIR P008	0 1,346 1,051	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 801 1,596	GCOD 1. FAIR POSR	1,258 801 339	6000 FFIR 1-346 P00A 1-051	
KHEOFE	E SCCP FAIR POSR	•••	GOOD FAIR POGR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	6000 FAIR POOR	•••	ANTELOPE	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR PGOR	c • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>00</b>	6009 6	

ļ	(ALMS) 107.0 0.0									
			PROTECTION	N ACFES	6C00 2+956 FATK 1+654 FOOR 978	2,956 1,654 978		3,72¢ 1,868 0	000	000
REAVER	FF103/LCN3 TEFM PEMANDS INCER: ELK: ANTELOPE:		FROTE	W01110X60	6COD FAIR FOOR	GCCB FAIR POOR		GCOD FAIR FOOR	GGOD FAIR POOR	FAIR PDOR
FLAMING INIT: BEAVER	FF105/LCX GEB: ELK: ANTELOPE:	u i	, =	CRES	4,562 1,026 0	4,562 1,026 0	EF.HAT IVE	2,187 3,139 262	000	•••
FLAM	(AUMS) 67.1 0.0 0.0	RANSE CONDITION BY ALTERVATIVE	PRODUCTION	COMPLITION ACKES	FAIR	GOOD FAIR POOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	EOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	G000 FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUKBER: 5003	Sa	ONDITION BY					BITAT CONDI			
OTHENT NUK	CLYSFENT DEMANDS PEER! ELK! ANTELDFE!	RANGE CI	PLANNING	SUPERIOR ACER	262 4,165 1,161	262 4,348 978	LDLIFE HAI	3,860 1,021 707	000	
ארו	CUSFER PEER: ELK: ANTEL		5	CATTE	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOCD FAIR FOOR	3	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NAME: BUCKSKIN NTN	244 244 679		NO ACTION		CCKUILIUM ACKES GOOD 262 FAIR 4,165 FOOR 1+161	262 4,348 978		3,720 183 1,685	000	o o o
T KAKE: 1	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		2		COND COND COOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	PE GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHEN	ESTINATE CATTLE: SHEEP:				CATTLE	SHEEP		BEER	ä	ANTELOPE
	(AUKS) 447.0 0.0									0.08
	ENANDS (A			NO.	ACRES 4,290 264 10,580	000		831 9,593 4,446	000	000
MANUTUS HALL	PRICECLONG TERM DEMANDS (NUNS) PRECER: 447.0 EEK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0			FROTECTION	CONDITION ACRES 603D 4,290 FAIR 264 FOOR 10,580	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
TOT SUTURY			- 1 VE	110M	11,007 11,007 640 3,487	• • •		5,362 5,36 5,36	000	• • •
	181		RY ALTERNA	PE0DUCT ION	COMPITION ACKES 6000 11,007 FAIR 640 FOOR 3,487	6000 FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR	6000 FAIR FOOR	G000 FAIR POOR
	ALLOTAENT BEHANDS CURENT BEHANDS FEER: ELK:		RAHSE CONDITION BY ALTERHALIVE	PLAMING	CONDITION ACRES 6000 3.138 FAIR 1.152 FOOR 10,844	000		WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPILICH PF ALLEMATIVE  831 6930 5-345  FAIR 5,037 FAIR 4-172		• • •
;				5	CO:01110W 600U FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR	6000 FAIR POOR	COOD FAIR POOR
	ALLOTHERT HAME: BUME MOLLOW ESTIFICIES CAPACITY (AUNS) SMELP: 6			NO ACTION	2,307 1,152 11,675	• • •		4,644	0 0 0	000
	ALLOTHENT NAME: BU ESTINATED CAFACITY CATILE: SHEEP:			₹ C¥	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 2,307 FAIR 1,152 FOOR 11,675	GOUD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR	GCON FAIR FOOR	
		1			CATLE	Sar EB		EE.		ANTELOPE

ALLOTH	ENT HAME: CL	ALLOTHENT MANE: CIRCLEVILLE CANTON		ALLOTHENT MUNEER: 0809		PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	SEAVER		ALLOTA	ALLOTHENT NAME: COVE	COVE	ALLO	ALL DIMENT NUMBER: 0810		PLANNING UNIT: REAVER	REAVER		
CATLE:	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATTLE! SHEEP!	(AUKS) 81 0	CUCRE DEER: ELK: ANTEL	CUSTENT DEMANUS DEER: ELK: ANTELOYE:	(AUNS) 67.9 0.0 0.0	PRTORZLONG Deer; Elk; Antelope;	LONG TERM DEMANDS	NENDS (AUNS) 170.0 0.0 0.0		ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	17 (AUMS) 151 0	CURSEN: PEER; ELK; ANTELO	CURRENT DEMANDS PECR: ANTELOPE:	(AUMS) 90.5 0.0 0.0	PRIGRALON PEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	PRIOR/LONG TERM VEMANDS VEER! ELK; Antelope;	DEMONDS (A	(AUKS) 201.0 0.0
				RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	r alternativ	¥							RANSE CONDITTON BY ALTERNATIVE	Y ALTERNATIVI	w ·			
	¥	NO ACTION	FLANKING	VING	PREDUCTION	! 35	PROTECTION	¥		N	NO ACTION	PLANNING	PLANYING	FEODUCTION	<b>*</b> !	PROTECTION	Noir	
CATILE	CCPOTTON ACRES GCCD 707 FAIR 398 FOOR S47		CEMPITION ACEES 6000 707 FAIR 398 POOR 547	N ACRES 707 398 547	CONDITION ACRES 6000 1,105 FAIR 0		COMETTION ACRES 6000 707 FAIR 398 POOR 547	ICKES 707 398 547	CATLE		CONDITION ACRES GOOD 564 FAIR 2.865 FOOR 41,685	CCHDITION ACKES GOOD 271 FAIR 2.855 FOOR 4,278	21 ACKES 21 871 21 84278	COMPITION ACRES GCUD 8,114 FAIR 0 POOR 0	ACRES 8,114 0	COMPLETION ACRES 5COD 2,692 FAIR 1,456 FOOR 4,576	4 6026 2 692 1 456 4 576	
SHEEP	6009 FAIR Poor		GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FOUR	000	GOOD FAIR PGOR	•••	внегь	FAIR POOR	000	GOGD FAIR POUR	000	6000 FAIR FOSR	000	600D FAIR FOOR	<b>000</b>	
D_			WILD	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION RY ALTERNATIVE	TTON BY ALT	TERNATIVE						WILE	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TION BY ALTE	KHATIVE			
<b>E</b>	GOOD FAIR FCOR	2,413 1,105	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 2,413 1,105	GOOD FAIR POOR	642 2,478 398	GOOD FAIR POOR	344 2,273 901	DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 4,499 6,498	GOOD FAIR FGGR	40.7 4,499 6,091	GOOD 4 FAIR 6 POOR	4,779 6,218 0	GOUD FAIR PUCR	864.4 0	
ä	GCCO FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOP	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	Ж	GOOD FAIR POOR	284	GOOD FAIR POOR	264 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	0.40	6000 FAIR F008	0 <del>7</del> 0	
ANTELOPE	OPE GOOD FAIR POOR	° • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 Fair Poor	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	ANTELOPE	OPE GOOD FAIR POOR	0 203 832	GOUD FAIR POOR	0 203 832	COCO FAIR PDOR	693	600D FAIR POOR	203 832	

THE PROPERTY   112.5   CONTILE PORT   112.0	ن يى ر	TI ATED	CAFACITY	(AUHS)	COE	CUENENT DEMANDS	(AUMS		TOR/LONG TER	ERM DEMANDS	(2018)	ALLOT	ALLOTHENT NAME: FOUR MILE	FOUR MILE	ď	ALLOTHENT MUNBER: 6121		CHING UNIT	PLAYNING UNIT: PERVER		
FRAME COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE   FROMECTION   FROMECTION	ı vo i	(B)		\$ I	DEE ELK ANTE	K; ; ELOPE;	346.		ER: K: TCLOPE:		665.5 112.0 0.0	ESTIN CATTLE SHEEP:	VED CAFACIN	INV)		CUFENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(4UME) 70.3 0.0 0.0	E E	FFICKALONG TERM FERRASS (AUNS) PEEK: 113.C	LEMANIS O	113.0 0.0
HO ACTION   FLAME   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FROMUCTION   FAIR   COCCUITION ACTES   GOOD   S49   GOOD						RAHSE COMPLITION	I BY ALTERM	TIVE													
CONTITION ACRES   CONTITION			NO ACTION	_ !	FLAN	WING	PEDIUC	TION	FROTE	CTION						RANSE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FRY ALTERNATION	3.			
FALE   1,000	5		CONDITION ACE	្ត្	CEVP1110	M ACFES	COUPITIO	IN ACRES	Cewaltic	IN ACRES			NO ACTION	NO ACTION	Z .	PLAHHING	FEOTUCTION	1 8	PROTECTION	¥0110	
FAIR         9.59         GOOD         8.942         GOOD         9.69         SHEEP         SHEEP         SHEEP         FAIR         5.940         SHEEP	5			<u></u>	GOOD FAIR PCOR	969 21849 5,124	GOOD FAIR POOR	8,942 0 0	600p FAIR Pocr	969 4,790 3,183		CATTLE		COUNTION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 3,783	CORDITI GOED FAIR	CCMDITION ACRES GOOD 0 0 3,733	CGM111CM ACKES GGSB 7,706 FAIR 436	ACHES 7,706 436	COMPITION ACRES 600D 0 FAIR 4,317	4 ACFES 0 4,337	
FOUR   3,315   FOUR   3,315   FOUR   3,315   FOUR   3,515   FOUR   3,515   FOUR   3,515   FOUR   3,515   FOUR   3,515   FOUR   3,527   FAIR   5,527   FAIR   600   79   600   79   600   79   600   79   600   79   600   79   70   70   70   70   70   70	5:			26	6000	696	0009	8,942	6000	696			100	771.0	F00A	6,422		1,063	POOR	5,859	
GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         2-222         GCDD         CCCC		_		5 S	FOOR	4,538 3,315	FOOR	• •	FAIR POGR	5,040 2,933		SHEEP	600 <b>0</b> Fair Poor	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>-</b> • •	6000 FAIR P008	•••	GOOD FAIR PAGE	<b>000</b>	
GCDD         2,222         GCOD         2,222         FAIR         3,205         FAIR         3,205         FAIR         3,222         FAIR         3,222         FAIR         5,222         FAIR         5,222         FAIR         5,229         PEER           FOUR         5,654         FOOR         4,967         FORR         2,151         FOOR         3,529         PEER           EDD         99         GCOD         1,628         GCO         1,530         FAIR         830         ELK           FTOR         933         FOOR         99         FOOR         0         FOOR         711         ELK           GOOD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0         FOOR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0					MILA	LIFE HABITAT COM	OITION BY A	LTERNATIVE												•	
FOUR 5-654 FOOR 4-967 FOUR 5-227 FAIR 5-229 PEER FOUR 5-629 FOOR 4-967 FOUR 5-229 FOOR 3-639 PEER FOUR 5-639 FOOR 4-967 FOUR 5-639 FOOR 3-639 F	딮			ដូ	6003	2,22	GOOD	3,703	0000	2,22					IIA	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TITION BY ALTER	FEBTIVE			
6000         99         6000         99         6000         1,426         6000         330         ELK           FUSE         933         FAIR         1,377         FAIR         1,377         FAIR         1,379         FAIR         1,437         FAIR         1,437         FAIR         1,437         FAIR         1,448         1,44				3.5	POOR	3,892 4,967	FOOR	5,227 2,151	FAIR	5,229		DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	2,026 8,184 509	6000 FAIR P00R	2,026 8,134 509	GOOD 2, FAIR 8,	2,411 8,308	6330 FATR	2,025 8,184	
FUSE 1933 FUSER 1937 FAIR 793 FAIR 848 BLK FUSE 933 FUSER 933 FOOR 0 FOOR 711 RATELOPE FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 FOOR 0	3			<b>5</b> - 1-	6000	ó	0009	1,626	COCD	330								•	<b>Y</b> 00 <b>L</b>	è	
600D         0         600D         0         600D         0         600D         0           FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           POOR         0         POOR         0         POOR         0         POOR         0		٠ هـ		: m	POCR	933	POOR	793	FAIR	858 711		Ä	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	600D FATR POOR	° • •	609D FAIR Pune	• • •	FAIR FAIR	00.	
0 FOOR 0 POOR 0	<b>2</b>			• •	GOOD FAIR	••	G000 FATR	• •	6000	•		DON 13TAA		•	į			•	You a	6	
		هڌ		•	FOOR	•	POOR	• •	POOR	• •					FAIR POOR	° ° °	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	6000 F418 P008	° ° °	

	MALUINENI MANE. FRENUNI	recount	Ĭ	MELUTINEMI MURRENT 3004		TEMARING UPILL BEAVER			PLEDITERS MINES OFFE	•		İ			the second second	DEMARA	
CATILE	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE; SHEEP;	5,199 5,199 6		CUSCUI DEMANIS Peeri Elki Antelofei	(AUMS) 1,470.2 85.9 0.0		FRICK/LONG TEN Dier: Eln: Antelope:	1EKH EEMANDS (AUNS) 20.371.0 778.0 0.0	ESTIMATE CATILES SHEEP:	ESTIMATED CAFACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:	T (AUNS) 111 0		CUFFERT TEHANDS DEER: ELK: AVTELOPE:	(AUNS) 9.8 0.0 0.0	FFICE, TOWN PER: ELK; AMTELOPE;	FICE/LOVG TEAN DEPUNIS (AUYS) FEER: 16.6 LK 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	15 (AUS) 16.0 0.0
				EASCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PY ALTEFHATIV	NIVE							RANGE COMPITION BY ALTEPHATIVE	BY ALTEFHATIVE			
	모	NO ACTION	2	PLAHHING	PROTOCTION	T10N	FEOTE	FROTECTION		1 CM	NO ACTION	2.5	PLAYHING	FEORUCTION		MDI123iCad	
CATILE		CONDITION ACRES 5033 8-609 FAIR 25-756 FOCF 35-954	COMPLTI 6000 FAIR POOR	CO:PITION ACKES 6000 12.135 FAIR 21.639 PCGR 35.834	COMPLITION ACRES 6000 67.852 FAIR 1.471 FGGR 206	04 ACRES 67,752 1,471 206	CONDITTON AS GOOD 13 FAIR 20 FOO3 34	CE::)110N ACRES 6000 13.966 FAIR 20.772 P033 34.891	CATLE		CG451TION ACRES 5000 575 FAIR 0	CONDITION 603B FAIR FOOR	COMPITION ACRES 600D 575 FAIR 0 700R 292	CELDITION ACKES 6000 867 FAIR 9 FOUR 0	27.ES 867 0	CCUDITION AGES CCCD 575 FAIR 0 POCR 272	1 20 20 00 00
SKEP	6030 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	SHEEP	GOUD FAIR PCOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b>© ©</b> ©	690 <b>0</b> Fair Foor	۰.۰	GOOD FATR FOOR	e o o
			≒ i	WILDLIFE HAPITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITIGN BY A	LTERIATIVE						TEM	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITIOH BY ALTERNATIVE	ITTON BY ALTER	PATIVE		
<b>E</b> EE .	GOOD FAIR POOR	22,596 15,890 31,267	E0JD FAIR POOR	26,339 11,121 32,293	GCOD FAIR FAIR FCOR	39,221 24,827 3,705	6000 FAIR POOR	23, 778 14, 673 26, 302	DEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 0 0 867	GOOD FAIR PGOR	0 0 6 798	ECOD FAIR PCOR	113	GDON 0 FATR 575 FOOR 292	• K &
E.K.	600D FAIR FOOR	511 8,652 2,165	GOOD FAIR POOR	2,333 8,652 343	G000 FATE PDOR	5,023 4,305 2,010	609B FAIR POCR	2,789 8,741 188	EK	6000 FATR FOOR	000	600D FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GCCD FAIR FOOR	9.08
ANTELOPE	E GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR PGGR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>00,0</b>	ANTEL OPE	FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	<b></b>	600D FAIR POOR	•••	6000 FAIR FOOR	• • •

							4			ALLOTHER	ALLOTHENT MANE: HANSEN	INSEN	ALLO	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 6120		PLANNING UNIT: PEAVER	PEAVER		
	KLOTHENT NAVE	ALLOTYENT NAVE: GREENVILLE BENCH		ALLOTHENT MUMBER: 6111		PLANNING UNIT: PLAVEN	PLAVER			FSTINATE	ESTINATED CAFACITY	(AIIMS)	i sali s	NT DEMANDS	(AUNS)	FEI	PEZLONG TEEM	PENSIVES (A.	(ACHS)
, w U	ESTITATED CAFACITY	ACITY (AUNS)		CUSTENT DEMANDS PEER:	(AUNS) 124.0		FRIOR/LONS TERM DEER!	TERH DEMANDS	(AUHS) 200.0	CATTLE: SHEEP:		086	DETK: ELK:	DETK:	254.6		DEER: ELK:	7	0.0
<b>5</b> ,	SHELP:		_	ELK: Anielope:	0.0		ELK: AHIELOPE:		0.0				ANTEI	ANTELOFE;	0.0	ANI	ANTELOPE:		e
•									B					RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	I BY ALTERNATI	발			
				RANGE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERY	TIVE					Q.	NO ACTION	PI AWVING	52	FRODUCTION	! 8	PEDIECTION	NGI	
		NO ACTION	ā.	PLANNING	PRODUCTION	HOIL	PEOTECTION	CITON								1 200	Subject in Contraction	1 22	
	1990	POSSITION APPES		COMPITION ACRES	CONDITION A	COMPITION ACRES	DITICHOD	N ACRES		CATTLE	COMPLIENT ACKES	A ACKES	6000 0000 00000	- Acres	600D ACKES	A: REJ	9000	ر د د	
_	CATTLE 6900	0	0009	0	0000	11.654	G00D	•			FAIR	•	FAIR	0	FAIR	•	FAIR	0	
•	FATE	R 11,654	FAIR FOOR	0 11,654	FAIR	••	Fulk 3,379 FOCR 8,275	3,379			FOOR	•	PCOR	•	FOOR	•	POOS	•	
										SHEED	<b>@</b> 009	1,516	0000	1,516		14,210	6000	1,533	
•	SHEEP GOOD	0	0009	•	0009	11,654	0000	0			FAIR	6,722	FAIR	6,722	FAIR	959	FAIR	7,317	
-		R 0	FAIR POOR	0 11,654	FAIR FOOR	00	F.5.18 P008	3,379 8,275			FOOR	11,076	F00%	11,076	FOOR	4,438	PC3P	10,454	
R.													AICD	WILDLIFE HEBITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ADITION BY ALI	EE:NATIVE			
<b>-</b> 7			1	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITICH BY	AL TERNATIVE				DECE	<b>Q</b> 003	070	<b>1</b> 009	867	UUJU	6,29.1	ادريا	869	
	NEE GOO!		6000	0	2609	2,137	CUOD	0		4	FAIR	1,311	FAIR	1,473	FAIR	909	FAIR	1.173	
	FFFIR	1,487 10,167	FAIR	0 11,654	FAIR FOOR	9,517 0	FAIR POGR	2,460			POOR	¥.	FOOR	71	FOOR	•	F308	<b>*</b>	
										ELK	<b>2</b> 009	•	0000	•	0009	•	CCOD	0	
_	ELK E991	0	0000	0	<b>C</b> 009	•	0009	•			FAIR	•	FAIR	•	FAIR	•	FAIR	6	
	FAIR	<b>0</b> 0	FAIR	••	FAIR	<b>0</b> 0	FAIR	••			POOR	•	POOR	•	P008	•	FOCK	•	
										ANTELOPE		1,468	6000	1,468		•	6000	1,453	
	AMTELOPE 6000		0000	•	0.000	0	0009	•				9,673	FAIR	9,673	FAIR	12,474	FAIR	9,719	
	FATR PD09	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	FAIR POOR	<b>。。</b>	FAIR POOR	••	POOR	<b>.</b> •			Poor	6,446	P008	6,446		5,113	<b>200</b>	8,430	

ALLOTHEN	F HAME:	ALLOTHENT NAME: HAUKINS WASH	ALLC	ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5005		PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	FEAVER			ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT NAME: LEE SPRING	E SPRING	ALLOT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 6110		PLAHNING UNIT: REAVER	REAVER	
ESTIMATEL CATLES	ESTINATED CASACITY CATILE: SAED!	0 384 0		CUFENT LEMANS FEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(ACES) 189.9 0.0 0.0		FRICKLONG TERM Peer: Elk: Antelofe:	ERM DEHANDS (AUMS) 422.0 0.0	422.0 422.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIANTED CAFACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AUMS) 626 0	CURENT IN DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE:	CUTENT DEMANUS DER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(ALMS) 622.0 0.0 0.0	PRIGE. DEER: ELK: AMTEL	FRIODILOS TERM DEMANGS (AUSG) DEEK: 17033.4 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	1.003.0 1.003.0 0.0 0.0
				RENGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	N RY ALTERIAT	IVE							_	PAMCE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERNATI	J.		
	y CM	HO ACTION	FI AN	PLARKINS	FRODUCTION	101	FROTECTION	K011.			NO ACTION	TION	PLAMING	11/6	Pr. OFUCTION	8	PROTECTION	10H
CATILE	CO-DITION ACRES 6900 996 FAIR 3,219 FGGR 4,017	H 4CSES 996 3,219 4,017	COULTITION ACPES GOOD 2,319 FAIR 2,931 POGE 2,582	2,319 2,931 2,931 2,982	CORCITION ACKES 6000 5.425 FAIR 959 FOOK 1.848	ACRES 5,425 959 1,848	CONDITION ACRES GCON 1,347 FAIR 3,501 POOR 3,384	1,347 1,347 3,501 3,384		CATTLE	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 211 FAIR 5,606 FOOR 11,770	H ACRES 211 5,606 11,790	CELUTTON ACKES GOOD 3.825 FAIR 3.553 POOS 10.229	ACES 3.825 3.533 10.229	COMPITION ACEES GEORY 17.607 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	ACRES 7.607 0	COUNTION ACES 6700 3.579 FAIF 3.833 FUCR 10.192	ACEES 31579 31834 61192
SHEE	GOOD FAIR FCCR	000	6000 FAIR P008	000	600D FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000		SHEEP	GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GCOD FAIR PGGR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000
			WILD	VILDLIFE HASITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NDITION BY AL	TERNATIVE							WILDLI	WILDLIFE HARITAT COHDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NTION BY ALTE	ERNATIVE		
REER	CCCO FAIR PCOR	2,829 5,403	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1,323 2,639 4,270	6000 FA18 P008	2,228 4,129 1,875	600D FAIR POOR	3,355 4,877		DEER	6600 FATR FOOR 1	0 2,934 14,673	GOOD FAIR FOOR 1	3,614 2,661 11,332	GOOD 12 FAIR POOR	12.457 5.150 0	639 <b>0</b> F7 1K 1	3,991 11,793 1,823
EK .	6090 FAIR FC08	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	900		EK	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GGOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	000P FAIR FUGR	000
AHTELOFE	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FATR POOR	000	6000 Fair P038	• • •		ANTELOPE	6000 FATR P00R	000	600D FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	000	6000 Fair Foor	000

Charles   Char	ESTINATE	ESTINATED CAPACITY	(AUMS)		CUSTEMT DEMANDS	(AUS)	FRIOR	FRION/LONG TERM BEMANDS	HANDS (AUHS)	ESTINAT	ESTIMATED CAFACITY		GUE	CURTENT DEMANDS	(AUNS)	TAIGE	ACHG TERM I	STORALCHO TERM DEMANUS (AUMS)
Machine   Properties   Proper	SED:			REF	LOPE;	0.0	ELK: AMTELC	3bE:	`	SHEEP		0	ELK: FLK: ANTEL	ULEK: ELK: Aniclope;	0.0	LLEN: ELK: ANTELOPE:	300	0.0
FEDTECTION   FED					RAMGE CONDITION	RY ALTERNATI	₩ ;							PANGE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	RY ALTERNATIVE	L.		
CCCC  CCCCC  CCCCC  CCCC  CCCCC  CCCCC  CCCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC  CCCC		£	H011:	PLA	HING	PROTUCTIO	NO.	FEOTECT	ON		문	ACTION	PLA	PLAPUING	FEBTIOETION		FEOTECTION	¥01
CCOD   CCOD	CATTLE	CC+21110 6000 FAIR PCOR	4 ACRES 0 600 584	CONDITIO 600P FAIR PCGR	0 600 554 554	CCAVITION GOOD FAIR POOR	ACRES 0 200 534	COMPITION A	ICRES 0 600 584	CATILE		10H ACFES 5,459 14,585 15,094	COMPITI GOOD FAIR FOOR	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 11,110 FAIR 15,022 FOOR 8,006	COMPITION ACKES 6000 35.139 FAIR 0	7 ACFES 35,139 0	COMPTION ACKES 6200 8.579 FAIR 18.03 FGCR 81.472	ROFES P.578 1877:3
Harman   H	SKEE	CCOD FAIR POOR	009	6000 FAIR POOR	0 0 0	GOOD FAIR Poor	009	GOOD FAIR FOOR	009	SHEEP	GOUD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000
GCOD         GCOD         GCOD         GCOD         O         GCOD         FAIR         1,184				אורו	A.IFE HABITAT COM	HTIOH BY ALT	ERHATIVE						niu.	VICELIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITION BY ALTER	JEAT I VE		
600D         0         G00D         0         G00D         0         G00D         0         FAIR         0 </td <td>NEE.</td> <td>5000 FATR POOR</td> <td>0 1,184 0</td> <td>GOOD FAIR POOR</td> <td>0 1,184 0</td> <td></td> <td>0 1,184 0</td> <td></td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>DEER</td> <td>6000 FAIR PUGR</td> <td>4,012 13,014 19,463</td> <td>600D FAIR FOOR</td> <td>11,233 11,558 13,688</td> <td>6COD 12, FAIR 23, FCOR</td> <td>12,061 23,962 465</td> <td>6030 FATR 2 PCSR 1</td> <td>4,012 20,824 11,653</td>	NEE.	5000 FATR POOR	0 1,184 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 1,184 0		0 1,184 0		0 0 0	DEER	6000 FAIR PUGR	4,012 13,014 19,463	600D FAIR FOOR	11,233 11,558 13,688	6COD 12, FAIR 23, FCOR	12,061 23,962 465	6030 FATR 2 PCSR 1	4,012 20,824 11,653
GOOD         GOOD <th< td=""><td>ä</td><td>600D FAIR FOOR</td><td>•••</td><td>GOOD FAIR POOR</td><td>000</td><td>GOOD FAIR POOR</td><td>•••</td><td>GOOD FAIR FOOR</td><td><b>~</b> ~ ~</td><td>ä</td><td>6000 FAIR POOR</td><td>000</td><td>GOOD FAIR FOOR</td><td>000</td><td>GDOD FAIR FOCR</td><td>000</td><td>600D FAIR POOR</td><td>စပ္ဖ</td></th<>	ä	600D FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b>~</b> ~ ~	ä	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GDOD FAIR FOCR	000	600D FAIR POOR	စပ္ဖ
	ANTELOPE		•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	ANTELOP		<b>.</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	696	6000 FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR Poor	<b>0</b>

ESTINATO CARACITY CAITLE: SHEEP:		(AUHS) 850 0	CUERENT D DEFR: ELX: AMTELOFE:	CUSSINT DEMANDS PER! ELK: Anteldye:	(AURS) 418.0 0.0 0.0		PRIORALONG TER VEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE;	ЕВН ДЕКАМОЗ (	(AUNS) 674.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATE CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	7 (AUHS) 2+461 134	CUEFER PEER: ELK: AMTELC	CUFFENT DEMANDS PEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	(AUHS) 99.0 0.0		FRIEZUCHG TEAN BENGUSS (ASUNS) BEGS: 160-C ELK: 0-0 ANTELOYE: 0-0	DENGADS (	6.00 0.0 0.0
			æ	RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PY ALTERNA	IIVE			•					PAYGE CONDITION BY ALIERNATIVE	BY ALICENA	TIVE			
	NO ACTION		PLANVING	무	FEOLUCTION	NOIL		PROTECTION			2	ND ACTION	PLA	PLANITYS	FRODUCTION	110N	PFOTECTION	HOIL	
CATLE GOD FAIR	CCVELLION ACRES GCGD 2,681 FAIR 7,377 FCCR 11,828		CONDITION ACKES GCOD 2,081 FAIR 7,377 FOOR 11,038	ACKES 2,081 7,377 11,338	CCRUITION ACRES 6000 20,541 FAIR 0 FOGR 705	705	COVOITII GOOD FAIR FOOR	CDYSTTION ACRES GOOD 2,031 FAIR 10,620 FOUR 8,605		CATTLE	CCMDITION ACE GOOD 10,701 FAIR 6,003 FUOR 5,076	CCPDITION ACEES GOOD 10,701 FAIR 6,007 FUOR 5,076	CONDITION ACKE GOED 10,70 FAIR 6,00 FOOR 5,02	COVALITION ACKES GOOD 10.701 FAIR 6.007 FOOR 5.076	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 21,2% FAIR 483 FOOR 0	ACEES 21,2% 483	CCIGITION ACFES GOOD 9,377 FAIR 7,557 FOOR 4-650	9,377 7,557 4.659	
SHEEP GOOD FALP POOR	<b></b>		GOOD FAIR PCOR	000	690 <b>0</b> FAIR POSR		650 <b>0</b> FA1R POOR	000		SHEEP	693D FAIR FUCR	3,763 12,581 5,440	GOOD FAIR POOR	8,802 7,347 5,635	6000 FATR POOR	21,197 592 0	GOAR FAIR Pocr	2,244 14,131 5,469	
			WELDLE	WILDLIFE HASITAT CONDITION RY ALTERNATIVE	DITION BY A	LTERNATIVE							VILI	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITION BY AL	LTEFNATIVE			
NEER GOOD FAIR PGOR	D 4,715 R 7,831 R 8,800	- <del></del>	BOUD FAIR POOR	4,715 7,831 8,800	GANDE FAIR POGR	9,722 10,919 705	GOOD FAIR POCR	4,715 8,298 8,333		DEER	GCOD FAIR FUOR	331 9,375 2,482	6000 FAIR POOR	331 9,375 2,482	COOD FAIR FOOR	2,509 8,565 1,114	GOCD FAIR FOCR	5,234 3,353 3,596	
GOCD FAIR FUOR	000	<b>u</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	600D FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 ° 0		ELK	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	5000 FAIR POOR	000	690 <b>0</b> FAIR FOOR	0 <b>0 0</b>	GC )D Fair Poor	000	
ANTELOPE COOD FAIR Poor	000		GOOD FAIR POOR	0 o o	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR PCOR	<b>000</b>		ANTELOPE	E 6000 FAIR POOR	961 8,753 5,210	6000 FAIR POOR	331 9,698 4,895	GUOD FAIR POOR	9,703 5,221	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FOOR	630 8,285 <b>6,</b> 007	

ESTENTED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEP!  MG A  CCVVIIIO CATILE: FAIR FOOR												-				
	ACITY (AUNS)		CISEENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRICK/LOVG T IVER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	LOHG TERM	ERH DEMANDS (AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATE CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	17 (AUKS) 2,190	CUFRER PEER! ELK! AMTEL	CUFRENT DEMANUS FERK; ANTELOPE;	(AUMS) 116.0 0.0 0.0	FRICE/ DEEK: ELK: ANTELC	PRICRALOMO TERN Deer; Elk; Antelope;	FELENLONG TERN DENANGS (AUNS) PEER: 187.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0
			RZYSE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	RY ALTERNATI	IVE							RANSE CONDITION BY ALIERMATIVE	BY ALTERMATTI	<b>w</b> 1		
	NO ACTION	PLAK	PLAKNING	PRODUCTION	10H	PROTECTION	TION		윤	NO ACTION	PLAMNING	PLAHNING	PFOCUCTION	. No.	PPDTECTION	PPOTECTION
	CENTITION ACEES GOOD 444 FAIR 10,208 FOOR 6,203	COMDITION ACKES GOOD 2,168 FAIR 9,414 FOOR 5,273	2,168 9,414 5,273	CONDITION ACRES GCOD 2,331 FAIR 9,414 FOOR 5,110	ACRES 2,331 9,414 5,110	COURTION ACRES GOOD 444 FAIR 10,298 FCOS 6,203	ACRES 444 10,298 6,203	САТПЕ		COVOITION ACRES GOOD 51.206 FAIR 11.617 FOOR 4.225	CCMDITION ACRES GOOD 6.722 FAIR 11.617 FOOR 2.709	IN ACRES 6,722 11,617 2,709	CONDITION ACRES GOOD 18.397 FAIR 1.676 POOR 1.555	ACRES 10.397 1.076 1.555	CO-DITION ACKES GOOD 5-564 FAIR 11-257 FCES 4-225	N ACKES 5,554 31,257 4,225
SHEEP GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	6000 FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>0</b> 00	6990 FAIR FOOR	000	SHEEP	6000 FAIR POOR	900	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	6000 FAIR P008	000
R-7		WILD	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITION BY AL	TERHATIVE						MILL	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NITION BY ALTE	ERRAT IVE		
DEER GOOD FAIR PEOR	ت م م م م	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	.2,285 6,353 6,015	GOOD FAIR FOOR	21285 B1046 41322	6000 3 FAIR 8 POOR 2	3,535 8,324 2,734	6000 FAIR FOOR	2,295 12,368 0
ELK 6000 FAIR FOOR	e • • •	6000 FAIR F008	000	GOOD FAIR Pook	000	6000 FA1P. P00R	<b>000</b>	EK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6900 FA1R P00R	0 o o	GOOD FAIR POOR	° • •	GCCD FAIR POOR	000
ANTELOYE GOOD FAIR Poor	10 0 R 724 IR 16,131	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,724 724 14,407	GOOD FAIR PDOR	2,067 14,788	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 724 16-131	ANTELOPE	PE GOOD FAIR POOR	1,483 7,652 2,699	G000 FAIR POOR	2,999 4,645 4,190	GOOD FAIR 7	0 7,644 4,190	699B FAIR FOOR	1,483

£	ALLOTPENT MAKE: MINERSVILLE &	ALLOT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 6106		PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	IT: BEAVER		ALLOTNENT NAME	ALLOTMENT NAME: NORTH CREEK	₹	ALLOTMENT NUMPER: 6108		PLANNING UNIT: PEAVER	PEAVER	
ESTINATED CHPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	17 (AUHS) 837 0		CUSERT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AURS) 0.0 0.0 0.0		FRICE/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUTHS) THER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 APPELIPE: 0.0	)EHANDS (AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	(CITY (AUES) 1,316 0		CLFEENT DENANDS PEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	(AUNS) 349.0 0.0 0.0	FRIOF/LOW DEER: ELK: ANTELOYE:	FLOEALONG TERM THANDS (AUES) DEER: 543.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOTE: 0.4	553.0 0.0 0.0
			RAPSE CONDITION BY ALTERVATIVE	BY ALTERY	MIVE						RAKKE CONDITION	RAKKE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE			
2	NO ACTION	PLANKING	11HG	PROTU	PROLUCTION	PROTECTION	ונוסא		NO ACTION	PLANN	PLANVING	FRODUCTION	_ [	PROTECTION	_ !
CC:1011 GC:0 FATR POOR	CC:DITION ACPES GCOD 1,137 FALE 1,927 POOR 7,544	CONDITION ACRES 603D 2,295 FAIR 1,113 POOR 7,230	A ACRES 2,295 1,113 7,230	C0221110N 6090 FAIR FOOR	COURTION ACRES 6000 3,822 FAIR 1113 FOUR 5,693	CORDITION GOOD FAIR FOOR	TION ACRES 1-137 1-927 7-564	CATILE GCOS FARR FOGR	CO:IDITION ACRES GOOD 4,337 FATR 814 FOCR 6,446	CCMDI GC00 FAIR FOOR	CCADITION ACRES GOO 7,656 FAIR 574 FOOR 3,367	CCUDITION ACRES GOOD 11.597 FAIR 0	11,597	COVDITION ACKES GOOD 8.929 FAIR 32 P.036 P.036	40FES 8,929 32 2,636
GC00 FAIR FOOR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR F00R	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	SHEEP GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	603D FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	600D FAIR POOR	000	GOCD FAIR POOR	909
		WILM	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	VDITION BY	ALTERNATIVE					=	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITICH BY ALTER	HATIVE		
GOCD FAIR PCGR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FCOR	000	DEER 6000 FAIR POOR	1,226 1,538 8,783	GOOD FAIR POOR	4,934 1,964 4,699	6500 6 FAIR 3	6,056 3,230 2,311	COCD 5, FAIR 1, PCCR 4,	5,051 1,847 4,659
FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	c & &	ELK GOOD FAIR POIN	000	GOUD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR PCOR	•••	600D FAIR P00R	000
600 <b>0</b> Fair Poor	412 310 128	GOOD FAIR POOR	412 310 128	GOOD FAIR POOR	412 310 128	600D FAIR POOR	412 310 128	ANTELOPE GOOD FAIR POOR	<b></b>	5000 FAIR FOOR	900	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POCR	•••

	27.0	9:									
	A PENGKPS (			PEGTECTION	CONVITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 240	, 200 2	·		0 85	• ••	
	PLANHING UNIT: REAVER  1) FEIGNALING TEIM LENINGS (40MS)  0 EEK: 0.00	ANTEL OPE:		PEGI	COPPITIE	GCOD FAIR FOOR			6000 FATE FOOR	6000 FAIR	FOJE GOOD FAIR POGR
	רעווווועפ ה	0.0	ATIVE	FROTUCTION	CONFUTION ACKES GOOD 628 FAIR 0	• • • •		L TERMATIVE	829 0	• ••	• •••
į	₹ _	0	OH BY ALTER!	FROM	CONTITION GOOD FAIR	GOOD FAIR POOR		HALLTION BY A	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR	F00R 600 <b>D</b> FAIR P00R
entaine Partato	MECUTAENT NUMERKY 5006 CUEFENT DEMANDS DEER:	ANTEL OPE;	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANNING	CCNITTION ACRES 600D 0 FAIR 260 368	•••		WILL'IFE HARITAT COMPTION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 829 0	<b>0</b> 0 .	o ooo
*		£		PLANN	CONDITION OF THE FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR			GOOD FAIR POOR	600D FAIR	GCOD FAIR POOR
VIF.	CAU			NO1.	ACRES 0 260 368	• • •			628 0	•••	9 999
ALLOTHENT MANE: SPUTER	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:			NO ACTION	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 260 FOOR 368	GOOD FAIR FOOR			GOOD FAIR Poor	6000 FAIS	6000 FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHE	ESTINATE CATILE: SHEEP:				CATTLE	SHEEP			PEER	EK	ANTELOPE
	5 (AUNS) 522.0 112.0 0.0										
	KH DENAMIS		TECT TON	1104 ACTE	6000 0 FAIR 3,213 FOOR 4,944	•••		1,711	3,555	000	•00
PLANNING UNIT: BEAUER	FRICOZONO TERM DEMANUS CO Deen: Elk: Amtelope:		Usa	716.702	6000 FAIR POOR	600p FAIR Poor		0000	FAIR	GOOD FATR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
PLANNING 1	(AUNS) 323.6 12.5 0.0	HATIVE	PRODUCTION	COMPITION ACRES	8,157 0 0	000	AL TERNATIVE	4,964	3,193	000	•••
R: 6100		REVOE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PROD	COMDITION AC	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	CONDITION BY	GOOD	FAIR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALUTMENT NAME: PINE CPEEK INDIAN CR ALLOTHENT MUMIER: 6100	CUFFENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	RANGE COMPI	PLANITHG	COMDITION ACRES	0 2,891 5,266	000	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,713	2,593 3,951	•••	000
HDIAN CR AL			ž	11167/50	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	14	0000	FA:R Pcor	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR FOOR
PINE CPEEK 1	7 (AUAS) 275 0		NO ACTION	4 ACRES	2,165 5,992	000		0 0	5,265	•••	•••
M MANE:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHCEP:		₩ 6	CO-PITION ACRES	FAIR FCCR	GOGD FAIR PCOR		0000	P008	6000 FAIR FOOR	500 <b>0</b> Fair PGOR
ALOTH	ESTINATI CATILE: SHEEP:				i E	<b>43</b> 86		DEER		Ħ	AYTEL OPE

ALLOTH	INT MAHES	ALLOTHENT NAME: SOUTH CREEK	₹	ALLOTHENT MUMBER: 6116		PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	PEAVER		ALLOTHEN	ALLOTHENT NAME: SPRY	PRY	ALLOTH	ALLOTHENT NUMFER: 5007		PLANNING UNIT: FEAVER	: FEAVER		
CATILET SPED!	ESTINATED CANACITY CATILE: SHED!	TY (AUNS) 434 0		CULSENT VEHAVOS Deer: Elk: Antelope:	(40%3) 345.0 7.2 0.0	PK10R DEER: ELN: GKTEL	PRIORADNS TERM DEMANDS DEER! ELN: ARTELOPE!	EMANDS (AUMS) 556.0 64.0 9.0	ESTIMATE CATLET SHEP:	ESTIMATED CAFACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	(AUMS) 464 0	CURERNT DI PEER: ELK; ANTELOPE:	CURSENT DEMANDS FERS: ANTELOPES	(AUHS) 156.8 0.0 0.0		FIGS LEAN DEMANES DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	-	249.0 0.0 0.0
				KANJE CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	PY ALTEFHATI	JVE IVE						œ.	RAME CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	N PY ALTERIST	301			
	Q	NO ACTION	ಷ	PLANNING	FROCUCTION	<u>@</u>	PROTECTION	ION		SE CE	NO ACTION	FLANNING	Ş	PREFUCTION	LION	PROTECTION	PROTECTION	
CATLE		CCYPITION ACKES GOOD 1/150 FAIR 3/810 FOOR 1/299	CC-IETTON GOOD FATR POOR	CCULTION ACRES GOOD 1.150 FAIR 3.810 POOR 1.299	CC::D1110H AGEES GOGD 6,259 FAIR 0 POJR 0	ACKES 6,259 0	CCHDITION ACRES GOOD 1,150 FAIR 3,810 FOON 1,299	AURES 1,150 3,810 1,299	CATTLE	COMUTTON ACRE GOOD 1.002 FAIR 3.796 FOOR 4.462	COVICTION ACRES 6000 1,002 617 618 4,462	CORETTION ACKES GOOD 1.002 FAIR 3.776 POOR 4.462	ACKES 1,002 3,7% 4,462	COMDITION ACRES GOOD 9,240 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	9,260 9,260 0	CC-01/1/0 G00D FAIR F00R	CC-01110H ACKES GOOD 1,002 FAIR 3,796 FOOR 4,462	
SAEEP	GGGD FAIR PGGR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 Fair Puor	<b>~ ~ ~</b>	SHEEP	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	GC00 F41R PG0R	000	
			<b>3</b>	WILPLIFE HABITAT COMPLTION BY ALTERNATIVE	IDITICH BY AL	TERNATIVE						אורפרו	WILDLIFE HABITAT CORPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	HPITION BY AL	LTERNATIVE			
REER	GCOD FAIR POOR	1,150 4,630 479	G939 FAIR POGR	1,150 4,630 479	GOOD FAIR PCOS	3,393 2,866 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1,150 4,630 479	PEER	6000 FAIR PCOR	0 3,039 6,221	6000 FAIR FOOT	0 3,039 6,221	GCOD FAIR FOOR	6,843 2,417 0	GOD FATE FOOR	3,039 6,221	
ä	GCOB FAIR FOOR	•••	6000 FAIR Poor	000	G00D FAIR P00R	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	EK	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 & O	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 6 0 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 <u>66</u> 0	690D FAIR FOCR	o <sub>ĝ</sub>	
ANTELOFE	FE GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>~~</b>	600b Fair Poor		GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	ANTELOPE	E 6000 FAIR POOR	0 0 6s	GOOD FAIR Poor	00 S	600D FAIR FOOR	00 £	GOOP FAIR POOR	006	

ATTLE	CATILE:	25.0	10111	CCT CAT DEPARTS	(AUNS)		TOP/LONG TERM	DEMANDS	(SHO)	CCTIKAL	TEN CAPACITY		í	Carried Andrews				
3		9	ELK:		322.9		DEER: 521.0		521.0	CATTLE	CATTLE:	126	£ % 4	CUEFENT DEMANDS DEER:	(AUMS)		PRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANUS (AUMS) DEER: 15.0	DEHAMIS
			AMTELOPE	OPE:	0.0		TELOPE;		0.0					ANTELOPE:	0.0		ELK; Anteloye;	
			<u>u</u> :	EAHGE COHDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	H BY ALTERHAT	JAE								RAMSE COMPIL	RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1105		
	MD ACTION	!	FLANHING	ING	PRODUCTION	1 8	PROTECTION	110M			8	NO ACTION		PI AUNTNG	Pegamentan	1 1	14000	
	COUDITION ACRES	: £3	CONTITION ACEES	QUEEC .	Grace Mortration	92024							ł		100000	101	FULCIUM	NOT .
CATILE	6000			0	0000 TOTAL TOW	9,053	GOOD OCKES	ACRES 0		CATTLE	CORDITION ACRES	M ACRES	1100	CONDITION ACRES	CONDITION ACRES	H ACRES	CONTENTION ACTOS	SCEOS I
	POGE 81390	6 F	FAIR	8,390	FAIR	٥	FAIR	9,053		!	FAIR	316	FAIR	332 316	FAIP	8 °	600 1910	3:2
		,		500	8004	•	FUOR	•			P008	•	POGR	•	POOR	•	FUCR	6
SHEEP	0000		6000	•	6000	æ	<b>G</b> OOD	•			4004	•						
	FAIR	•	FAIR	•	FAIR		FAIR	• •		SHEET	FAIR	۰.	600p	0 0	0000	۰,	0000	0
	¥00		P00F.	•	P003	•	F00R	•			FOOR	• •	POOR		POOR	• •	FOCR	••
			אורערוו	WILDLIFE HASITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IDITION BY ALI	ERNATIVE							•	WILDLIFE KARITAT COKDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	OKDITICH BY AL	TEEMATIVE		
<b>3</b>	6000 <b>8,390</b>			8,390	6330	7,440		8,390		DEER	0000	•	0009	0	uuus	63	600	•
	•		FOOR	7 <b>0</b>	POCR	0 0	FAIR	993			FAIR	147 531	FATR	231 24	FAIR	169 362	FAIR	23.5
ä	6900		0009	0	0000	•	0000	•		ä	6000	۰	COOD	c	4000	<	60	•
			P008	- 0	FAIR FOOR	• •	FAIR POOR	••			FAIR POOR	• • •	FAIR	•••	FAIR POOR	<b>&gt; o o</b>	FAIR FOOR	000
ANTELOPE	600B		6000	•	0000	•	0000	•		ANTELOPE		•	0009	•	0009	•	009	•
			POOR	• •	P008	<b>-</b>	POOR	• •			FAIR	••	FAIR	••	FAIR		FA1R F00R	• • •

G 0 0 0								
FLIGYLONG TERM ICHANDS (AUYS) DEEK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		,	<b>5000</b>			000	000	000
K8 2665		PROTECTION	CUMPLITON ACRES GOOD FAIR FOR					
7L046 TE		PFO	CUMPITION 6009 FAIR FGOR	GC39 FAIR P908		600B FATR FOOR	593B FAIR FGSR	GOOD FAIR
FEIOS/LOM DEFR: ELN: ANTELOPE:			; geee	• • •	ATIVE		000	•••
(AUr.5) 0.0 0.0	TERMATIVE	PROT UCT TON	CC/01710N ACRES COOP FAIR POUS		Y ALTERI			
(AU	RAKGE CONDITION BY ALTERYATIVE	22	CC/PI GOOD FAIR POUS	GOOD FAIR POSR	WILILIFE HABITAT COUDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GCCD FAIR POCR	6000 FAIR POOR	FAIR
tands	COMPITIO			000	OD TATIEC		000	
CYFEENT DEMANDS DEER! ELN: ANTELOFE:	RAHGE	FLANNING	COMPLITION ACRES GOOD FAIR POOR		LIALIFE H.			
28 2 2		ž	CO:/11 G000 FAIR PCOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	3	G00D FA18 P008	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD
(AUMS)			. 10	900			989	
<u> </u>		NO ACTION	CCMUTTION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0					-
CAPACI		2	CCMITTON AC GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000 F41R F00R		GOOD FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR	. 6000 FAIR
								<u> </u>
ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILES SHEEPS			CATILE	SHEP		DEER	E	ANTELOFE
0.0 0.0		NO.					ELK	
0.0 0.0		FROTECTION	710V ACRES 0 0 483	1,536 2,717 12,506		459 6,274 0	•••	210
0.0 0.0		PROTECTION						210
FRICK/LONG TEAN DEMANDS (AUNS) PEER: 711.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	an H	l 25	COUNTION ACRES GOOD FAIR 0 FOR 483	GOED 1.536 FAIR 2.717 FOOR 12.506	TERNATIVE TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TO T	459 6,274 0	•••	G000 210 Fair 1,001
0.0 0.0	AL TERNATIVE	l 25	110H ACRES COUNTION ACRES 493 60°C 0 6 61.8 0 0 6 60.8 493	16,759 GOUD 1,536 0 FAIR 2,717 0 FUOR 12,506	OM BY ALTERNATIVE	4,854 6000 459 1,879 FAIR 6,274 0 POC? 0	0 GUOD 0 0 FAIR 0 0 FGCR 0	573 6000 210 10-200 FAIR 1-001
(1,UHS) FRICKALONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) 440.8 DEER: 711.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	TITION BY ALTERNATIVE	l 25	ACKES COMPITION ACKES 493 GPCD 0 6 FAIR 0 0 POOR 493	GOED 1.536 FAIR 2.717 FOOR 12.506	T COMUTTIOY DY ALTERNATIVE	600D 459 FAIR 6+274 POC? 0	GUOD 0 FAIR 0 FOCR 0	573 6000 210 10,200 FAIR 1,001
EMONDS (1,UMS) FRIEGAZLONG TEEM DEMANDS (AUMS) 440.8 DEER: 711.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	PAGE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FEGRACTION	CONUTTON ACRES CONDITION ACRES COND 483 COCD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 493	GOOG 16,759 GOOD 1,536 FAIR 0 FAIR 2,117 FOCR 0 FOOR 12,505	E HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GC00 4,854 GOOD 459 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 POCR 0 POC? 0	0 GUOD 0 0 FAIR 0 0 FGCR 0	6000 573 6000 210 FAIR 10,200 FAIR 1,001
FRICK/LONG TEEM DEMANDS (AUNS) DEER: 711.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FEGRACTION	110M AGKES COWNITION ACKES COWNITION ACKES 0 COND 433 COCD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 1483 FOGR 0 PCOR 493	5:806 6000 16:759 6000 1:536 782 Filk 0 Filk 2:717 10:171 FOCR 0 FOSK 12:505	WILDLIFE HABITAT COXOTTIOM BY ALTERNATIVE	4,729 GC00 4,854 G000 459 2,004 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 0 PGG 0 PQC? 0	0 GGOR 0 GGOR 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 POOR 0 FGGR 0	210 6C00 573 6D00 210 7,210 FAIR 10,200 FAIR 1,001
C.U.T.EHT DEMANDS (ALMS) FRICKALONG TEEM DEMANDS (ALMS)  FEER; 440.8 PEER; 711.0  ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0  AMTELOFE; 0.0	RAYGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FEGRACTION	COMULTION ACKES COMPTION ACKES COMP 493 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 493	GOOG 16,759 GOOD 1,536 FAIR 0 FAIR 2,117 FOCR 0 FOOR 12,505	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONGITION DY ALTERNATIVE	GC00 4,854 GOOD 459 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 POCR 0 POC? 0	G00R 0 G00R 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0 F05R 0	210 6C00 573 6D00 210 7,210 FAIR 10,200 FAIR 1,001
) C.F. ENT DEMANDS (1,UMS) FRLUKZLONG TEEN DEMANDS (40MS) FEER: 440.8 PEER: 711.0 ELK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	RAMOE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAINING FEGGEOTION	COMPITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES OCOD O FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 483	SCOD         5,806         GOOD         16,759         GOOD         1,536           F41R         782         FAIR         0         FAIR         2,717           F0F         10,171         F0CR         0         F0DR         12,506	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMUTTIOY BY ALTERNATIVE	6090 4,729 6090 4,854 6000 459 FAIR 2,054 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 POOR 0 POCR 0 POC? 0	0 GGOR 0 GGOR 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 POOR 0 FGGR 0	GOOD 210 GCOD 573 GOOD 210 FAIR 7,210 FAIR 10,200 FAIR 1,001
(AUMS) C.W. EM DEMANDS (KUMS) FRICK/LONG TEEM DEMANDS (AUMS) 956 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 AMICLOFE; 0.0 AMICLOFE; 0.0	RAMGE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAINING FEGGEOTION	COMPITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES CONVITION ACKES OCOD O FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 483	1,534 \$200 5,804 \$500 14,759 \$500 1,534 2,352 FAIR 782 FAIR 0 FAIR 2,717 12,841 FUER 10,171 FOCR 0 FOOR 12,504	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITIOM BY ALTERNATIVE	2,059 6600 4,729 6600 4,854 6600 459 4,674 FAIR 2,094 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 0 POOR 0 POCR 0 POCR 0	0 GUDD 0 GGODD 0 GUUDD 0 GUUDD 0 GUUDD 0 GUUDD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0	210 6000 210 6000 573 6000 210 1.001 FAIR 7,210 FAIR 10,200 FAIR 1,001
C.U.T.EHT DEMANDS (ALMS) FRICKALONG TEEM DEMANDS (ALMS)  FEER; 440.8 PEER; 711.0  ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0  AMTELOFE; 0.0	RAMCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAINING FEGGEOTION	COMBITTION ACRES CONGITTION ACRES  GOOD 0 COMP 493 CPC5 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 483 FOOR 0	SCOD         5,806         GOOD         16,759         GOOD         1,536           F41R         782         FAIR         0         FAIR         2,717           F0F         10,171         F0CR         0         F0DR         12,506	WILDLIFE WABITAT COMOITIOM BY ALTERNATIVE	6090 4,729 6090 4,854 6000 459 FAIR 2,054 FAIR 1,879 FAIR 6,274 POOR 0 POCR 0 POC? 0	GCBD 0 GCOR 0 GCOR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FGOR 0 PODR 0 FGGR 0	G00D 210 FAIR 1,001

(4UMS) CCHRSENT REMANDS (ALMS) PRIOR TERM FERANDS (ALMS) 0.0 PEER: 97:0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOFE; 3.8	RAHCE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE		TION ACRES COUNTION ACRES	0 0000	FOUR O FOUR O POOR O	0	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR PORTS	<b>P</b>	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 0 6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR 0	POOR P		FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR	0 FOOR 0	4002	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 CAID
ESTIMATED CAPACITY (G CATTLE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	COUNTION ACK	CATILE GOUD 0			FAIR 0 POOR 0			DEER GOOD 0 FAIR 0		ELK 6C90	FAIR		ANTELOPE GOOD 0	FAIR 0
3) FRIOR/LONG TENN PENANIS (AUNS) 0 IEER: 58.0 0 ELK: 0.0 0 ANTELOFE: 67.0			CH ACKES CONTITION ACRES 21/102 6900 2-20-2		0 FUCS 6,409	6000	0 PDGR 8,935	TIERWIIGE	;	77.70 6000 45.57 27.348 FAIR 47.445 0 6008 2.647		úC09	0 FA18 0 0 POUR 0		1,203 6000 0	
(AUMS) COFFENT DERANDS (AUMS) FRIORIZONG TENH FERANDS (AUMS) 1.019 FEER: 36.0 FEER: 58.0 1.52.6 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 67.0	FLANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	National	8,656 GOOD 21,102		0 4801	G000 21,102 6900 Fare	4,015 FEDR 0 PDGR	WILDLIFE HASTIAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	7.100	6000 FAIR FAIR	NCO.	UC09 0	FOOR O FOUR		0009	256 FOOR 0 PDDQ

		İ					100000	CCTIMATED CAPACITY	(SHING)	CHESENT OFHANDS	HANDS	(AUMS)	FFICE/LONG	FICE/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS)	AURS)
ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLES. SHEEP:	341 341	CUPPENT DE DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CUPPENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTFIDE:	(AUNS) 68.4 0.0 0.0	PRIOR. DEER: ELK: ANTEIO	FRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	118.0 118.0 0.0 18.0	CATTLE: SHEP!	91	DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE:		0.00	PEER: ELK: Amelope:		0.00
															1
		-	RANGE COMPITION BY ALTEPHATIVE	Y ALTEPHATIU	w					RANGI	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	AL TERMATIVE			
£	NO ACTION	PLARMING	146	PRODUCTION	! <del>*</del>	PROTECTION	NG.	NO ACTION	,	PLANNING		PROPJETION		FR.OTECTION	
50401110 6690 FAIR 7008	CCHTITON ACES 6C00 478 FAIR 4,133 FOOR 95	CCKDITION ACRES 600D 478 FAIR 41193 FOSK 95	ACRES 478 4193 95	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 4,765 FAIR 0 FOUR 0	ACRES 4,765 0	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 478 FAIR 4,193 PCOR 95	CRES 478 479 95	COVIDITION ACRES  CATLE 6000 675 FAIR 1.153 FOOR 0		CONDITION ACKES GOOD 697 FAIR 1.153 POOK 0	3 7 2 5 0	COLDITION ACKES 600D 1.850 FAIR 0 FOOR 0		CCCTTTON ACFES GOOD 697 FAIR 1,153 POOR 0	
EDOD FATR FOJR	1,991 2,497 1,358	6005 FAIR POOR	1,001 2,407 1,358	6000 FAIE FOOR	4,766 0 0	GOOD FAIR 20 POOR 15	948 2,450 1,358	SHEEP GOOD 1,433 FAIR 0 POOR 417		6000 1,433 FAIR 0 FOOR 417		6030 1,850 FAIR 0 POCR 0		6000 1,433 FAIR 0 PUCR 412	
		WILDL	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMPITTON BY ALTERNATIVE	TICH BY ALTE	TRHATIVE					VILDLIFE	VILDLIFE HARITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	OH BY ALTERH	41 IVE		
GMD FAIR POOR	916 2,963 0	5000 FAIR POOR	438 3,441 0	6500 1 FAIR 1	1,835	GOUD FAIR 3 POOR	438 3,441 0	DEER GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GCCD FAIR FOOR	900	GDDD 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	
6660 FATR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	ELK GOUD FAIR FUGR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOCD FAIR FOOR	522	6930 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	
5000 FAIR POOR	12 12 12 14 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	GOOD FAIR POOR	12 tz 52	GOOD FAIR POOR	478 804 274	GOOD FAIR POOR	531 751 274	ANTELDFE GOOD FAIR 96. POOR 88	961 F	5000 FAIR 9	961	GOOD FAIR 9	0 GC 961 F7 889 FC	6009 0 FAIR 1,850 FOOR 0	

	(AUMS) 0.0	9.7																				
	TAN DENGHUS				FROTECTION	CONTITON ACKES	<b>2</b> 20	1,555		۰ ،	9 0			<		<b>5</b>	•	9 0	•	133	- 5	10011
	FLENNING UNIT: CEDAR    FLEDV.LONG TERM DENAMIS (AUMS)   PEEE: 0.00   EEK: 0.00	ANTEL OPE:			FRO	CONTIL	FAIR	FOOR		60G	FOOR			EDOB	FAIR	É	600	FAIR	F6.38	6009	FAIR	5
	CRANING		201110		FRODUCTION	COMPITION ACRES	268	1,837	•	• •	• •		AL TERNATIVE	٥	• •	•	•	• • •	>	۰	133	
	S		REMOTE COMPITTION BY ALTERNATIVE		Fron	110/00	FAIR	rcox x	6	Fere	FOOR		OKEITICH BY	0009	FAIR		6003	FAIR	Š	0009	FAIR	
AT OTHER THE PASSES	CURSENT DEMANDS DEER; ELK:	ANTELOPE;	RAMSE CONDIT		(ING	ACKES	47	50103	•	> <b>o</b>	•		WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	•	• •		•	• • •	>	•	138	
2		ANIE		į	rlanging	CONDITION ACKES	FAIR	200	COOD	FAIR	POOR			6009	FAIR Poor		0000	FAIR	į		FAIR	
RESTRON	(AUMS) 27			20.2		ACKES	47		•		0			•	• •		•	• •	•	• !	138 1•531	
ALLOTHENT NAME: BERGSTROM	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:			NO ACTION	un un un un un un un un un un un un un u	CCMPITION ACRES	FAIR		6000	F4IR	POOR			0000	FOOR		0000	FAIR Poor		0009	FDOR 1	
ALLOTHE	ESTIMATED CATILE: SHEEP:					CATTLE			SHEEP					DEER			EK			ANTELOPE		
	69.4 69.4 0.0			2		200	24 5,376		0	•	•		;	548	69		•	• •		• •	•	
: CEDAR	PRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS DEER! ELN: AMTELOYE;			FROTECTIO	CCLOTTION AC	6000 200	F003 5.		0000	FOUR				FAIR 4.9	P008 969		6000	POOR		G002 Fair	POOR	
PLAKMING UNIT: CEDAR			HI IVE	FKUDUCTION	ON ACKES	6000 5,576 FAIR	, 0		0 4	- 0	,	AL TERHATIVE	4.107	1,779	•		• •	•		۰.	•	
: 5013	H)	PANCE FRUNTITION BY ALTERNATION	TOW BY ALTERNALI	FROM	KOTT TONO	6000 FATR	POSR		6000	FOOR		CONDITION BY	Gron	FAIS	P00%		FAIR	Poor		600D FAIR	P008	
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5013	CUCSENT DEMANUS Deer; Elk; Canelope;	Transp Testod	מענה בר בר בלה	PLAKYING	COMPITION ACRES	4,144	1,432	,	0 0	• •		WILPLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	3,944	2,017	•	•	. 0	•		<b>~ ~</b>	•	
¥	COUNS)			2	CO/40111	G035 FAIR	F008	ě	FAIR	POOR		หม	600.9	FAIR	PCOR	900	FAIR	POOR		FAIR	<b>8</b>	
BENSON				MO ACTION	CCHDITION ACRES	2 2	5,376	<	• •	0			•	4,767	11174	•	•	•		o o 1	<b>.</b>	
ALLOTHENT MAME: BENSON	ESTINATED CASACITY CATILES SHEEP:			MO ACTIO			F00R		FAIR	P038			0009	FAIR	5	0009	FAIR	¥52.		7. 17.18 18.00 19.00 10.	Š	
MELO	ESTIMAT CATILES SHEEP:					3		d Links	}		<b>P</b> .	·7.	20	)		FK				MILLON		

	PRIDE/LENG TERM DEMANTS (AUMS) PEEK:	16.4			FROTECTION	N ACRES	1,192	0 3,761 1,197		0	6	<b>000</b>	•	3,052
T: CEDAR	IDEZLEK <b>G TE</b> RM ER:	ELK: Antelope:			FEDTECT	COMPLITION ACRES	FF18 F09	GOUD FAIR POOR		0000 FATR	POOR	6360 Fair Foor	0009	FAIR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		_	,	HALLOE	PRODUCTION:		2,259 2,259 166	1,069 3,718 166	Y ALTERNATIV		1,705	• • •		481
5078	(AUKS)			EANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNALIVE	PRODUCT	10:00	GOON FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR P60K	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0000	FOOR	603D FAIR FUOR		FAIR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5078	CUERENT DEMANDS	DLEK: ELK: ANTELOFE:		EANGE COND	PLANNING	-	1,503 2,259 1,192	0 3,761 1,192	ILIALIFE HABITA	0	456 1,283	•••		481 2,722
ALL		256 DEEK: 96 ELK: ANTEL			4	01110	GOOD FAIR POOR	609D FAIR PGGR	28	_ 0000	FAIR	6000 FAIR POOR		6000 FARR POOR
ALLOTHENT MAKE: PLACK POINT	TY CAU				NO ACTION	COMPLITION ACRES	1,460 2,150 1,313	0 3,640 1,313			1,705	000		0 0 R 481 R 2,722
THENT MAKE:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY	CATIL <b>E:</b> SHEE <b>D!</b>			z	COMPLET	CATTLE GOOD FAIR FOOR	SHEEP GOOD FAIR FOOR		DEFR 6900	POOR TAIR	ELK 6000 FAIR	Fun	ANTELOPE GOOD FAIR POOR
	(AINC)	0.0	200											0.40 (
	NAR COLUMN CANADO	TERM DEMAND TH				PROTECTION	COMPATION ACRES 5020 912 618 388 618 851	6000 0 FAIS 1-221 FOOR 930			G020 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 0 FAIS 0	POOR 0	6000 0 FAIR 1156
	HATING UNIT: CEDAR	S LEKA BENAMI'S TA	ANGE CARE STATE OF THE CARE ST	•			AGRES CONVILION APRES 2-151 GR20 912 0 FAIR 388 0 FCOR 851	2,151 6000 0 0 FAIS 1,221 0 FOSR 930					P008 0	G000 FAIR
	PLANKING UNIT: CEDAR	TERM DEMAND TH	ANTELOPE:				_	2,151			GOOD FAIR POOR		• •	
•	PLANKING UNIT: CEDAR	(AUMS) FRIGATION IEAN TENNINGS IN 66.5 DEER:	OFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE:		er 1	FEDRUCTION	COVIDITION ACRES 600P 2.151 FAIR 0	G000 2,151 FAIR 0	:		0 G000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 0000	• •	833 G000 1,156 FAIR
	: 5015 PLANYING UNIT: CEDAR	CUFFEH (EMANDS (AUMS) FKIOR/LONG LKM REPANDS (AUMS) DEER: 66.5 DEER: 6.0 ELK:	ANTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE:				110N ACRES CONU; TION ACRES 912 GOOD 2,151 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	G00h 2,151 FAIR 0 FOOR 0			6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR FUCR 0 FOOR	0 0000 0	P003 0	6000 833 6000 FAIR 1+156 FAIR
	PLANKING UNIT: CEDAR	DEER! LEMANDS (AUMS) FRIOKLING IERM DEFINITS IN DEER! 66.5 DEER! 66.5 LEK!	ANTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE:			N PLANNING FRONCTION	COVIDITION ACRES 600P 2.151 FAIR 0	F00R 531 F031 C00 2-151 F01R 0 F00R 930 F00R 0			0 6200 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FUGR 0 FOOR	0 0000 0 0000	0 F003 0	768 6000 833 6000 428 FAIR 1+356 FAIR

	5 (AUKS) 9.0 0.0 46.4								
	(N-9834 M3		PROTECTICH	CONDITION ACES CODD 221 FAIS 6,662 FOOR 2,492	000		•••	• • •	1,451 7,755 527
T: CEDAR	FRICE/LONG TERM LEW-MJS (ACMS) DEER: 0.0 AMTELOFE: 46.4		¥.	CCM211 GCG3 FATS FATS	GCOD FAIR POOR		COOD FAIR FORR	600P F4 IR POCR	GOOD FAIR POOR
PLANNING UMIT: CEDAR		TIVE	TION	464 6,632 2,249	000	TERNATIVE	000	•••	1,694 2,436 5,103
	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEODUCTION	CCHPITION ACRES GOOD 464 FAIR 6.652 FOOR 2.249	GOOD FAIR POOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITIOY BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 FAIR POOR	600D FAIR F00R	GOUD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5916	PEMANDS	JE CONDITION		21 22 23 24 24	000	HABITAT CON	000	900	m or w
ALLOTHEN	CURRENT DEMANDS Deer; Elk; Antelope;	RAHC	FLANNING	CO-DITION ACRES GOOD 221 FAIR 6,652 POCR 2,492	0 **	WILDLIFE			1,451 2,679 5,103
	(AUNS) 460 0		į	C071 6091 FAIR	GOOD FAIR POOR		600b FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
הררסכע			NO ACTION	4 ACRES 221 6,662 2,492	•••		000	<b>000</b>	1,451 2,679 5,103
ALLOTHENT NAME: BULLOCK	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	CG-FUTTON ACKES 6000 221 FAIR 6,662 FOUR 2,492	6000 FAIR POOR		5500 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR Poor
ALLOTHEN	ESTINATE CATTLE: SHEEP:			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	3	ANTELOFE
	EMANIS (AUNS) 19.0 0.0 0.0		*01	ICRES 0 0	000		000	• • •	•••
EDAR	FAIDEALONG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) PEER: 19.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0		PROTECTION	CONDITION ACRES GOOD FAIR POOR	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0		G000 0 FAIR 0 PCOR 0	GOOD O POOR O	609B 0 FAIR 0 PUOR 0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRIORALON DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:				000	¥		61.2	<b></b>
PLANNIN	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0	ERNATIVE	PRODUCTION	TION ACRE		Y ALTERHAT	000	• • •	•••
: 5083		TON BY ALTE	¥	6000 6000 FAIR FGGR	GOOD FAIR FOCR	CONDITION R	GOOD FAIR POOR	600D FAIR POUR	6000 FAIR P00R
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5083	CUSTENT REMANDS PER! ELX; Antelope;	FANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	P. ANHING	CONSITION ACRES 600D 0 FAIR 0 FOR	• • •	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION RY ALTERNATIVE	<b>00</b> 0	606	000
			PL ANNING	COMBITIC 690D FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOGR	WILD	6900 FAIR PCOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHENT NEME: BEAFFITS CREEK	(AUKS)		5	ACRES 0 0	000		000	•••	<b>0</b> 0 0
MFPE: BR	GENCIIY		NO ACTION	CC-DITION AGRES 6C30 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	6000 F41R F0CR		FOR POOR	GCOD FAIR PGOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHEM	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATTLES: SMEPS	-		CATLE	SHEED		ğ	THE STATE OF THE S	ANTELOFE
					R-	-7.2	2		

ALLOTHENT HAME: BUTTE	BUTTE	ALI.	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5018		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	: CEDAR		ALL	ALLUIMENI MANE; CAVE	CANE	I	HLLUIMENT NORICK. 3034		ביישונים חוווי היישו	5	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	117 (AUNS) 618 164		CUSEUM DEMANDS Deer: Elk: Amtelde:	(AURS) 0.0 0.0 0.0		FKIORALONG TERM DEMAMDS (AURS) FEEK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOYE: 46.0	DEHANDS (4		ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AUNS) 73 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		CUSSENT PENANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(AUES) 5.3 0.0 0.0	PRIDE/LOS DEEK! ELK: AMIELOFE!	PELDY/LONG TERM TEMNYDS DEEK! ELK! AMTELOTE:	MANUS (AUMS) 8.4 0.6 0.0
			RAMCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERHAT	TIVE							EAMEE COUDITIO	RAMCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE			
¥.	NO ACTION	F.	PLAHNING	FRORUCTION	110W	FROTECTION	CTION		ī	HO ACTION	-	FLANNING	FROTUCTION	-	PEOTECTION	*6
CATILE GOOD FAIR	CCYDTTOM ACRES GOOD 1,758 FAIR 3,520 FOOR 6,929	CCHDITION 6290 FAIR FOOR	CCHOILICH ACFES 6090 1,753 FAIR 3,560 FOOR 6,929	CCMPITION ACRES GCCD 3.398 FAIR 1.520 POOR 6.929	3,398 3,398 1,520 6,929	CC-P1110N ACRES GCCD 1,758 FAIR 3,560 PODR 6,929	1,759 1,759 3,560 6,929	CAT	CATILE GOOD FAIR FOOR	CORDITION ACRES GOOD 215 FAIR 0 FOOR 104	C0351 6000 FATR P06R	CONDITION ACRES 6000 215 610 0	CEMPITION ACRES GOOD 319 FAIR 0 POOR 0	31.9 0	CCADITION ACTES CCAD 215 FAIR 0 POCR 104	215 215 0 104
GOOD FAIR POOR	270 4,396 7,581	GOOD FAIR FCOR	270 41396 71581	GVOD FAIR FOOR	1,910 3,403 6,929	GOOD FAIR POOR	276 4,396 7,531	<b>д</b> ЗН3	EEP GOOD FAIR Poor	<b>000</b>	GCOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FCUR	000	600D FAIR PGOR	<b>~~~</b>
		7	WILPLIFE HAZITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	INTICH BY AL	LTERNATIVE						_ <b>3</b>	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION PY ALTERNATIVE	HOITION PY ALTER	KHATIVE		
GOOD FAIR PCOR	•••	6200 FAIR P00R	000	GÓSB FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOS	000	DEER	ER GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 0 319	6000 FAIR POOR	319	GOOD FAIR FOOR	215	CODD FAIR FOOR	65
GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GGOD FAIR POOR	0 <b>0 0</b>	GOOD FAIR POSR	000	ă	.K 6000 FAIR FOOR	•••	6000 FAIR FOUR	000	600D FAIR POOK	000	GCOD FAIR POUR	<b>000</b>
AHTELOPE GOOD Fair Poor	16 4,332 7,899	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 4,348 7,899	GOOD FAIR POOR	5,000 7,247	600D Fair Foor	0 11,341 906	AMI	ANTELOPE GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR POOR	. · ·	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000

	ALLOTHED	IT NAME: CED	AR CITY UPALL	OTTE ALLOT,	ALOTHENT WHE: CEDAR CITY UNALLOTTE ALLOTHENT NUMPER:		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	: CEDAR			ALLOTREM	ALLOTRENT NAME: CROSS ROADS	ROADS	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5019	PLANNIN	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	œ	
	ESTIMIE CATILE: SPED!	ESTIMATED CAFACTIY CATILE: SHED!	(AUNS) 0 0	CUFENT D PEEK: ELK: AMELOFE:	CUFENT TENANDS FEEK: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AUMS) 320.0 0.0 0.0		PRIORALONG TERN Deer: Elk: Antelope:	ERN DEMANDS (AUNS) 503.0 0.0	73.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATTLE; SHEEP!	CAPACITY	(AUNS) 0 1	CUFFERIT DENANDS PEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE;	HANDS	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRICR/LON DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FEICRALONG TERM TC MANJS (AUMS) DEER: 0.0 DLK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	S (AUMS) 0.0 0.0
				Ψ.	FAKEE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERNATI	¥ 1							RAME	RAMGE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	L TERHATIVE			
		NO ACTION	TOW.	FLAHMING	ING	PRODUCTION	8	PROTECTION	TION			NO ACTION		PLANNING		PRODUCTION		PROTECTION	
		CO-21110W	ACRES	COMPLITION ACRES	ACRES	CCHDITION ACRES	ACRES	NOTTICKOO	ACRES			COMMITTION ASKES	. –	COMPITION ACRES	. –	CCHATTON ACRES		COLDITION ACFES	
	1	FAIE	- 0	600 <b>0</b>	<b>-</b> 0	6000 FAT8	• •	6000 9	e e		CATTLE	0000	5	0000	5	900	0000		
		Poor	. 0	FOOR	. •	PCOR	. 0	POOR						POSR 95	066	F00R 990	POCR.	JR 296	
	<b>GBHS</b>	6000	•	0009	0	000D	0	0009	۰		SHEEP	0000	•	0000	ਲ •	6	Đ.	8	
		FOCT	• •	FOOR	00	FOOR	• •	FOOR	• •			FAIR POOR	••	FAIR Poor	00	FAIR	FER	2 %	
R-7				MILDL	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PITION BY ALT	ERNATIVE							WILMIFE	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	H BY ALTERNA	3/11		
.24	KG5	6960 Frir	1,909	600D FAIR POOR	1,909 1,083 0	GC2D FAIR FOUR	1,909 1,033 0	GOOD FAIR POOF	1,909 1,083 0		DEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR FOOR	0 GCCD FAIR POOR	#1 X X	
	ä	GOOD FAIR PCCR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	600P FATR POOR	000		ä	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 0	GOOD Fair Poor	27.5	GOOP FAIR POUR	0 6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR	50 C	
	ANTEL OPE	FAIR POOR	•••	G000 FAIR Poor	•••	600D FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	•••		ANTEL OPE	600D FAIR POOR	9 <b>9 9</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	99	GOOD FAIR	E00D FAIR POOR	255	

PRIGALONG TERM PERMITS (RUNS) PERR: 21.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 46.0		PROTECTION	CONCITION ACFES GOOD 1,786 FAIR 5,277 FOOR 1,242	6000 0 F41R 0 F62R 0	땓	GCUB C FAIR D POOR O	GCOD OF FAIR OF POOR OF	4022
(AURS) 13.0 0.0 0.0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEOFUCTION	CC::0110N ACRES GOD 4.689 FAR 2.718 F0CR 1.020	6000 FAIR 0 POUR 0	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERHATIVE	6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	6000 FAIR 0 F00R	4000
CUSENT DEMANDS DEEK; ELK; ANTELOFE;	RAMDE CONDIT	FLANYINS	COMDITION ACRES 6000 3.516 FAIR 3.649 POCR 1.242	6000 0 FAIR 0 FUOR 0	WILDLIFE HABITAT	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	Att.
ESTIKATED CAPACITY (AUNS) CATLE: 757 SHEEP: 0		NO ACTION	COUNTION ACRES 6000 1,784 FAIR 5,379 FOOR 1,242	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0		6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	6500 0 Fair 0 Poor 0	•
AATED FE::			<b>y</b>	8.		DEER	<b>₩</b>	
ESTIMATE CATLE: SHEEP:			CATILE	SHEEP		<b>3</b> 6	EK	
FRION-LUNG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) ESTI DEER: 56.0 CATI E.K.; 0.0 SHEE	냎	NO PECIECTION	COPTITION ACRES GOOT 1-10 FAIR 254 PDOR 0	0 6000 0 SHEI 0 FAIR 0 PUGR 0	ERHATIVE	1,664 G09D 1,664 DEI 0 FAIR 0 0 PDGR 0	0 G00B 0 FALR 0 PEOR 0	•
(4JMS) FRIOK/LUNG TERM DEMANDS (ALMS) 35.0 DEER: 56.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Protoction	CONFITTOM ACRES CONFITTOM ACRES GOOD 1,410 FAIR 254 FAIR 254 FOOR 0	•••	JFE HABITAT COUDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	G00D 1.664 FAIR 0 POGR 0	600b 0 FAIR 0 PCOR 0	
FRIOR/LUMG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) DEER: 56.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	RANCE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NING	COMPITION ACRES COVILITION ACRES GCOD 1.410 FAIR 254 FAIR 254 FOOR 0 POOR 0	600D 0 600D 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0 POUR 0	WILDLIFE HABITAT CCHOTTICH BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD 1,664 GOOD 1,664 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0 POOR 0	0 6200 0 0 6718 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

	0.0 0.0 0.0 27.0								
	MILL LEGRA DE MINUS (AUNS) (GER: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 27.0		PROTECTION	COVITTON ACES COSO 125 FAIR 841 FOR 4,847	000		01.6	000	117 5,557 129
	FRICAZLONG FRICAZLONG FRICAZLONG FRICAZLONG FRICAZLONG FRICAZLONG			0000 6000 FATR 7008	600D Fair Poor		GOOD FAIR FOOR	COOP FATR FOOR	6000 FAIR FOOR
S Autum furth		#ATTRE	FROCUCTION	CONTITION ACRES 5000 5.033 FAIR 651	000	AL TEKNATIVE	000	•00	0 4,819 994
çç	₹.	RAMDE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FROE	CONTITION AC 6600 5. FAIR FGSR	GOOD FAIR Poor	OKDITION BY	GOCD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
SCO. STANDER STANDS	CUESENT DENANDS DEEK! ELN; ANTCLOFE!	RAYGE CONDIT	PLAKKING	COVERTION ACKES 6000 1,033 FAIR 841	<b>900</b>	WILDLIFE HABITAT COADITION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	•••	908 3,731 1,174
			-	6000 6000 FAIR FOOR	600D FATR F00R	5	6000 FAIR POOR	6000 FA1R P00R	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTKENT NAME: DICK PALMER WASH	11Y (AUNS) 95 95 9		NO ACTION	CCANTTION ACRES 600D 74 FAIR 555 FOOR 5,184	900		000	•••	0 3,639 2,174
KENT NAME:	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		ž		600 <b>0</b> Fair Foor		600D FAIR FOOR	6000 Fair Foor	E GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOT	ESTINATE CATALE: SHEEP!			CATTLE	SHEEP		PEER	ä	ANTELOPE
	1FEN DEMANIS (AUNS) 18.0 0.0 11.0		N.	ACRES 22 11375 2.401	22 1,009 2,767		0 727 0	•••	0 41 52
<b>8</b>	G TERN DE		FROTECTION	CONVITION ACRES GOOD 22 FAIR 11375 POGR 21401			1 1127	5 W L	2,341
PLANNING LILIT: CEDAR	PRIOS/LONG PEER! ELK! ANTELOFE!		i		GOOD FATR POOR	ш.	6001 FAIR POOR	GCOD FAIR FOOR	600D FAIR PDOR
PLANNING	AURS) 10.2 0.0 0.0	LTERMATIVE	FEORUCTION	COMPLITION ACKES 6000 3,798 FAIR 0	3,798	ALTERNATIV	1,009 118 0	000	22 21671
ER: 5082	<del>V</del>	RAMCE COMPLITION BY ALTERHATIVE	FROTUCTIO	COMULT 6900 FAIR FOOR	GCOD FAIR POOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6500 Fair Poor	GCOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT HUMPER: 5082	CUSSENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	RANCE COM	PLAMING	CC-01110M ACEES 6000 22 FAIR 1,375 PCGR 2,401	1,534	ILDLIFE HABITA	0 1,031 96	<b>6</b> 00	1,512 22 1,159
	(AUNS) 113 0			6900 6900 FAIR POOR	GOGD FAIR POOR	35 I	FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	600D FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT MAME: DESERT MOUND			NO ACTION	6000 22 FAIR 1,375 FOR: 2,401	22 1,609 2,767	•	1,031 96	000	0 22 2,671
SHT KAME:	ESTESTE CARCITY Cather Spedy:	•	NO ACTION		6000 FAIR POUR	6003	FAIR	FAIR POOR	FAIR POOR
ACLOTA	CATILE SPEEP:			CATTLE	945B	DEF		ELX	ANTEL OPE
					D_	7 26			

	10.0 0.0 0.0								
	FRIERIA TERM TERNES (AUNS) 10.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		#0113	A ACRES	55 189		28 E2	•••	•••
CEDAR	PRIORALONG TEKN reer; elk; antelope;		PPDIECTION	CCVDITION ACRES COCD FAIR PCOR	GCOD FAIR POOR		6009 FAIR POCR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	PRIOR/ REER: ELK: ANTEL	إيوا	<u> </u>	1CRES 0 0	55 139	ERKATIVE	55 187 58	000	•••
2087	(AUNS) 6.3 0.0 0.0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PROTUCTION	COUPLITION ACRES 6030 FAIR POOR 0	600D FAIR FOOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD FAIR POCK	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTMENT MUMBER:	CUPPENT DEMANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	RAYGE CONDIT	THG	ACRES 0 0	244	LIFE HABITAT	55 189 58	000	•••
ALLOT	CUPPENT DE DEER: ELK; AMTELOPE;		PLAKHING	CONDITION ACEES 6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 FAIR POOR	WILD	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOUD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
AKES	(AUMS) 0 6		8	CRES 0 0	244		55 82 S8	000	
ALLOTHENT HAME: DRY LAKES	CAPACITY		NO ACTION	COMBITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	GOOD FAIR FOUR		GDOD FAIR POOR	609D FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:			CATILE	SHEED		DEER	ä	ANTELOPE
	KH DEHANDS (AUMS) 131.0 0.0				000		220	000	000
	ERN DEHAND		PROTECTION	CONDITION ACKES GOD 567 FAIR 216 FOOR 189	000		686 286 0		
IT: CEDAR	PRIGAZIONG TER Veer; Elk; Antelope;	1 1 1 1 6 6	84	CCNOT GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOGD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	600D FAIR POOR	G000 FAIR PDOR
PLAKNING UNIT: CEDAR		ATIVE	CT10N	COMPITION ACRES GROD 756 FAIR 216 FOOK 0	000	AL TERHATIVE	972	000	•••
	(AUR) 75 0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FROTUCTION	COMPITION AC GROD FAIR FOOK	6000 FAIR POOR	WILELIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5022	CUFRENT DENANDS DEER; ELK; AHTELOPE;	RANGE CONDI	FLAHNING	50KUTTON ACKES 6000 557 FAIR 216 FUOR 189	e o o	PLIFE HABITA	686 286 0		•••
H			FLA	SCHULTION GCOD FAIR FLOR	600D FAIR FUUR	TIA	GOOD FAIR FOOR	600D FAIR FOCR	GOOD FAIR POOR
Y CANYON	(AUMS)		110W	291 291 502 137	•••		0 982 982	000	000
ALDTHENT HAME: DRY CANYON	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		HD ACTION	COMPITION ACRES 6990 291 FAIP 502 FOOR 137	GOOD FAIR FOOR		ECOD FAIR FOOR	GCOD FAIR POOR	E GOOD FAIR POOR
ALOTHEN	ESTIMATE CATTLE: SHEEP!			CATILE	Section		REER	ä	ANTEL OPE

		HPS (AURS)	6.0				: S: S		ပခင							
		ERN DEN:				PEOTECTION						000	>	• • •	5	•••
	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FFICE/LONG TERN DENIARS (ALMS) DEER; OLO ELX; OLO	ANTELOFE:			34	COOD	FAIR	GCOD FAIR FOOR			603p FA1R F038		6300 FATR	8	GCCD FAIR POOR
	LANNING L				3/1/6	<u>ē</u>	ACRES 0	• •	000		EFHATIVE	•••	•		•	•••
	5023	(AUNS) 0.0 0.0			RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FROTUCTION	COUNTION ACKES	FAIR FOOR	COON FAIR FOOR		WILTLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD FAIR FOOR	60	FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR POOR
	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5023	CUSPENT DEMANDS DECR! ELK!	RATELUFE:		RANGE CONDI	PLAMING	COUPTION ACRES	00	000		PLIFE HABITAT	•••	c	• • •		
;	İ		£ .			2	CO:01	POOR	6000 FAIR POOR		≣	GOOD FAIR POOR	0000	FAIR		FAIR
3	רשי <i>ג</i>	(AURS)				_ !	Socie	۰.	• • •			000	•	••		
1	E	ACITY				NO ACTION	CONTITION ACRES									
ALI DIMENT NAME . CAST 1 APP		ESTIMILI CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:	İ			ļ		FOOR	G10D FAIR FOOR			GOOD FAIR POOR	0000	FOOR		FAIR
4		CATTLE	I				CATTLE		SHEEP			DEER	£		ANTELOPE	
	(DE CAPACE)	28.0					<b>13.5.5</b>									
	TERM REMANDS				POOTECTION	L VOIE CLIUM	COMULTION ACRES GOOD FAIR O	•	000		•	000	0	<b>&gt;</b> 0	•	••
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRIGEALONG TE	DEER; Elk; Antelope;					COMDIT! 6000 FAIR	FOOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	עו		FAIR	6000	Poor	0000	FAIR Poor
PLANNING	(3)	0.0		ATIVE	PRODUCTION	Countition source	o o o	0	•••	LTERNATIVI	-		•	• •	0.	<b>.</b>
R: 5098	٤	,		RANGE COMPLITION BY ALTERHATIVE	PROTE		6000 FAIR FAIR	200	GOJD FAIR FOCR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0000	FAIR	COOD	Poor	0000	POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5028	CUETERT DEHANDS	ELK: Antelope:		RAMSE COMPI	FLANNING	COUDITION ACEES	000	,	000	PLIFE HABITAT	0	<b>0</b> 0	• •	•	۰.	• •
≪		-			전	100	GOOD FAIR FUGR		GOOD FAIR FCOR	N.	6000	FAIR	GOOD	Pock	5000 FATR	FOOR
FORK	(Aluns)	•			_	5	•••		•••			• •	• • •	0	9.0	_
ALLOTHENT MANE: EAST FORK	ACIIT				NO ACTION	CCMDITION ACRES										-
THENT MA	FOLDWILD CAPACITY CATALES								6000 FA 19 POOR		6009	POGR	EC30 FAIR	ě	E GOOD FAIR	Poor
A. LO	SIL	SHEEP:					CAITLE	į	A THE		PEF.		ä		AYTELOPE	
									R-	7.2	28					

	(AUMS) 3.0 0.0 0.0						•		
	N PEKNYIS		FROTECTION	CONTITION ACTES GOOD FAIR FIGH	•••		•••	000	••
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRICE/LONG TEFM PEGNATIS (AURS) TOTER: 3.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		FROTECTION	C9:111116 6390 FAIR FGOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1.3	6000 FATR POGR	6000 FA1R F008	6000 FAIR
ANYING UN	2252	TIVE	<b>₹</b>	4 ACRES	•••	LTERNATIVE	•••	•••	••
2084	(AUNS) 0.0 0.0	RAMCE CONDITION BY ALTEENATIVE	PROTUCTION	CONSTITUTION ACRES	GOOD FAIR POOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	6030 FA1R POOK	600D FAIR POOR	GOOD
ALLOTHENT MUNBER:	CUERENT DEMANDS Deek: Elk: Antelope:	RANCE CONDITI	PL ANN I MG	H ACRES	000	LIFE HABITAT	000	000	••
VETO	CUREEN PEER: ELK: ANTELO		PLAN	CONDITION ACRES GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	WILD	6000 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR FOOR	GOOD
	(AUMS)			: SS 0 0 0	•••			000	00
ALLOTHENT NAME: FARM	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	CCHDITION ACRES GCOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	GOOD FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GDOD FAIR FOUR	GOOD
OTHENT	ESTIMATED CAPA CATILE: SHEEP!			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	ä	ANTELOPE
ALI				E.	<i>5</i> 5				
	131.0 0.0 0.0		PROTECTION	COUDTION ACRES 6000 0 CA FAIR 1,493	600D 0 SY FAIR 0 POGR 0		6030 17841 FAIR 1,988 POOR 0	600N 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	0 000
		IVE		COPDITION ACRES 6COD 0 FAIR 1.493 FOR 2,138	000	TERNATIVE		0 600R 0 0 0 FAIR 0 POR 0	0 6000 0
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	7.10NG TERM PERMINS (AUMS) 131.0 0.0 0.0	ON BY ALTEFHATIVE		COPDITION ACRES GOOD PFAIR 1.493 FOOR 2.138	6000 0 FAIR 0 POGR 0	OMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	609D FAIR POOR		0 0000 0 0000
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	(4.145) PELGYLONG TERM NEMANTS (AUMS) 75.9 DEER! 131.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	RAHEE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEDDUCTION	CCHOTTON ACRES CCHOTTON ACRES COUT 3,631 COUT 0 FAIR 1,493 FOOR 0 FCOR 2,138	0 6000 0 0 FAR 0 0 PUCR 0	OLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	297 G09D 3,530 FAIR 0 POOR	<b>.</b>	•
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5024 PLAMMING UNIT: CEDAR	CUSTEM PERANDS (ALMS) PRIBORLONG TERM BEHANDS (ADMS) 15ER; 75.9 DEER; 131.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0	FAMEE CONTITION BY ALTEFNATIVE		CCCOTTON ACRES CONTITION ACRES 600: 3,631 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 1,493 FOOR 2,138	GOOD 600D 6 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0 POOR 0	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 297 6000 FAIR 3-530 FAIR POOR 0 POOR	GOOD FAIR O	•
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5024 PLAMMING UNIT: CEDAR	(4.145) PELGYLONG TERM NEMANTS (AUMS) 75.9 DEER! 131.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	EAREE CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	PLANHING FEDRUCTION	CC:ID17104 ACRES CC:ID17109 ACRES COPTITION AC	0 6000 0 6000 0 0 FATR 0 FATR 0 0 POOR 0 POOR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMBITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,841 6,000 297 6000 1,404 FAIR 3,530 FAIR 584 POOR 0 POOR	0 G000 0 0 FAIR 0 0 PG0R 0	0 0009
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CUSTEM PERANDS (ALMS) PRIBORLONG TERM BEHANDS (ADMS) 15ER; 75.9 DEER; 131.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0	FAREE CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	PEDDUCTION	CCHOTTON ACRES CCHOTTON ACRES COUT 3,631 COUT 0 FAIR 1,493 FOOR 0 FCOR 2,138	6000 0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0	WILDLIFE HARTAT COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6030 1,841 6393 297 6030 FAIR 1,404 FAIR 3,530 FAIR FOOR 584 POOR 0 POOR	CO3D 0 GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	0 4009 0

		(A:45)	67.0														
		TERN DEAGADS				PEGTECTION	CONTITION ACTES	2:2:2	•	• •		85	464	•	• • •	656 3,644 661	
	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRJOYZLONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS)	ELK; Antelope;			9	4693 CE 231	F41R F068	0000	FOOR		6030	100k	659	FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	
	PLANNING (		0.0		PATTUE	PRCDUCTION	CONDITION ACRES	532 1,768	• •	• •	LTERNATIVE	1,183	781	•	••	696 3.013 1.292	
	1 5025				RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	PRCI	CO:011	FOOR	600D FAIR	FUOR	HDITICH BY	600D FAIR	FOOR	0000	POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	
	ALLOTHENT NUKBER: 5025	CULRENT DEMANTS DEER:	AHTELOPE:		RANGE CONDEN	PLANNING	CONDITION ACRES 5000 4,294 FAIR 2,118		• •		WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	243 2,820	648	0 0	> 0	696 3,013 1,292	
	CANYON	(AUKS) 812 6				!	COAD! 6000 FAIR	POGR	600D FAIR	rook	311	GCOD FAIR	PUCK	600D FA18	Pour	600D FAIR POOR	
	ALLOIMENT NAME: FINDLERS CANYON					NO ACTION	CONFITTON ACKES GOOD 4,294 FAIR 2,118	2,271	900	>		243 2,820	5	• •	•	696 3,013 1,292	
	DIMENT NAKE	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:				=		FOOK	GOOD FAIR POOR			FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR	POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	
	₩	SH SHE	I				CATTLE		SHEED		o d	MER		EK		ANTEL OPE	
ALLOTHENT MUNEER: 5090 FLAHWING UNIT; CEDAR	CUESENT DEMANDS (AUMS) FELORALGHO LERM DESMANDS	70.2 PEFK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOFE;		PANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANNING PEGGUCTION PROTECTION	TION ACKES CONDITION ACKES CON	FAIR 2,101 FAIP 0 FAIR 2,191 P.O.R 2,747 FDOR 0 FDOR 2,657	0 0009	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 COUN 0 POOR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE		2,994 F05R	0 0009	POOR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POCR 0 POCR 0	0 0009	FOOR 0 FOOR 0 POOR 0	
FENTON	(AUNS) 231				TION	ACRES 0	2,101 2,747	• •	° •		1,854		• •	•		•	
ALLOTHENT NAME: FENTON	ESTIMATED CAPACITY				NO ACTION	6000	F00.9	GCOD FATR	Poor		6090 FAIR 1		609D FAIR	<b>F</b> 00%	600 <b>0</b> FAIR	P003	
ALLO	CAITL	,				CATRE		<b>3365</b>		į	DELK	3	ដ		AMIEL OPE		

ALLOTHENT NAME: FENTON

COLUMN   C										**********							
CANTIE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE   FROTECTION   FROTECTI	(AUNS)	1 _	CUSTES: PRER: ELK: AMTELO	IT DEMANDS	(AUKS) 42.0 0.0 0.0	PRIORY DEER: ELK: AMTELD	/LONG TERM DEMANDS IPE:	69.0 0.0 0.0	ESITMAI CATILEI SHEEP!	TED CAFACITY:	(4UAS) 0	CUTRENT DEER! ELK! ANTELO	I DEMANDS	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0	FIORADH Deer; Elk; Antelope;	FFIGEALORA GERANDS (AUNS) FFER; 67.0 FER; 67.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0	67.0 (40%)
THE FEB CHONGING PERSON   PROTECTION   PRO		ŧ		a notition John	N ALTEONATTIC								ANCE CONDITION	BY ALTEFNATIV	<u></u>		
The first continue   The fir	7			מיים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים	NOT THE PARTY OF T		REDITERTION			NO ACT	NOT	P. P. P. P.	9	FROLUCTION	. *	FFOTECTION	*6
110H ACRES   COVIDITION ACRES	no horizon		r Chara,	2	10110000	i	no contract						. !		-		1
O			COSTITION 6530	ACRES 0	COMEITION AC	RES 0	COMPLITION ACRES		CATILE		ACRES 0	CO::01110N 6000	ACRES 0	CONDITION ACRES GOOD 6030	CCES 0	CORPITION ACRES 6000 6 6 6418 0	CAES O
COUNTY   C	o <b>o</b>		P00%	. •	POOR	. •	FOJR 0			FOOR	<b>,</b> o	FOOR		FOOS		P00%	. 6
11 DALIFE H-SUITAT COMDITION PY ALTERNATIVE	• • •		GOOD FAIR POCR	606	GOOD FAIR POGR	000	6000 0 FAIR 0 P00R 0		SHEEP	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	COOD FAIR FOOR	000	GCOD FAIR FOCR	000
93         GC90P         93         G00D         93         RER         G00D         0         G00D           439         FAIR         489         FAIR         60         FAIR         0			WILDL	(FE HABITAT COND	ITION PY ALTER	CHATIVE						MILL	FE HABITAT COM	IDITION BY ALTE	ERMATIVE		
0 650.0 0 660.0 0 670.0 0 ELK 6000 0 0 600.0 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR 0 FAIR 0 FOUR	489		6000 FAIR	439	GCOD FAIR PAGR	489			DEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	GOCD FAIR PCOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6500 FA1R POOR	000
0 6000 0 6000 0 ANTELOFE 6000 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0 POOR 0			GOOD FAIR FUOR		600 <b>0</b> Fair Poor				EK	600 <b>D</b> FAIR FEOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	G00 <b>0</b> FAIR F00R	•••	6000 FAIR FGOR	000
	•••		6000 FAIR POOR	0 o <b>o</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>•</b> • •	6000 6 FAIR 0 POOR 0		ANTELO		• • •	GOUD FAIR POOR	000	600D FAIR PGOR	000	GUUD FAIR FOGR	• • •

	(AUFS) 86.0	33													
	HIT: CEDAR FETSATONG TERN DERANDS (AUMS) NEER: 86.0				FROTECTION	CCVD1TTON ACKES GCOD 2:332 FATE 1:261	2,252	000			4,010	70 <b>7</b>	60	•	•••
	PLANTING UNIT: CEDAR  FRICALLONG TER  DEER:	ANTELOPE:			FRO	CC/0111 G093 FAIR	POGR	GOOD FAIR POOR			FAIR	50	GOOD FAIR	Look	GOOD FAIR FCOR
	PLANTING U			WATIVE	PRODUCTION	CO-01110H ACEES GOOD 27-964 FAIR 27-155	ĝ			AL TERNATIVE	3,227	?	•••	>	•••
	1 3			NEWS COMPILION BY ALIEKKATIVE	FEOT	CO:011 6003 FATR		6000 FAIR POOR		CONDITION BY	GUOD FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR	5	GOOD FAIR FOOR
Al Other	MCCUTRENT NUMBER; 5093 CUBERENT DEMANUS DEER;	ANTEL OPE:	and Junya	NINGE COMBI	FLANNING	COMPITION ACRES GOUD 3.868 FAIR 1.193	•	000		VILBLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,405		•••	•	000
5	(AUMS) 238				i	COND GOOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR POOR			GCOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTKENT MANE: HAMILITAN EDRT					NO ACTION	COMPITION ACRES 600D 1,306 FAIR 2,419 FOR 2,360		•••			1,843 2,479 1,557		•••		006
ENT MARE:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEP:			!	NO ACTION			6000 FAIR P008			COOD FAIR FOOR		G000 FAIR F00R		GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTA	CATLE:	•				CATTLE		SHEEP			DEER		Ä		ANIELUFE
	DEMANDS (AUNS) 29.0 0.0	0.0		NOI	SJALP RUI		<	562 161			309	•		•	•
PLANING UNIT: CEDAR	PRICERLONG TERM DEFANDS (AUNS) DEER: 29.0 ELK: 0.0 AVELOPE:			FROTECTION	CO.Satting orese	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b>1</b> 009	FAIR		Guun	FOOR	0009	FOOR	0009	FAIR Poor
PLANNING (	(AUNS) 17.0 0.0 0.0		MATIVE	PROTUCTION	COMPITION ACKES	000	Į	148	AL TERHAT IVE	136	287	•	• • •	۰	• •
9205 :			ICH BY ALTER	FF.01	CONSTITON	GOOD FAIR FOOR	UCJO	FAIR FOOR	ONDITION BY	0503	FAIR FOOR	0000	FAIR FOOR	0009	FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER:	CUEKENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:		RANSE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANNING	CCHDITION ACRES	000	•	562 161	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Ę	309	•	••	0	• •
	(AUNS)			•	Id::00	GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000	FAIR FOOR	<b>H</b>	0000	POOR	6000	FAIR Poor	6009	P008
GROVE CREED				NO ACTION	CCHDITION ACRES	900	•	362 161		1	ò °	•	<b>-</b>	• •	• •
ALLOTHENT NAME: GROVE CREEK	ESTIMATED CAFACITY CATTLE: SPEEP:		,	2		FOOR FOOR	0000	Progr Progr		0000	FOOR	6000	769 769	6200 FATR	800
ALUI	ESTIMATE CATILES SKEEP:			•	CATHE	3	<b>23</b> HS			RER		ă		ANTEL OPE	

ALLOTHE	ALLOTHENT NAME: HEAD SPRING	AD SPRING	ALLO	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5027		FLANNING UHTT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTHENT HAME: HICKS CREEK	REEK	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5094		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		
CATLE:	ESTLANED CAPACITY CATLES SHEEP:	(AURS) 0 62	CUSSE PECRE ELK: AHTEL	CUSSENT DEMANDS PECR: ELK: Antelope:	(AUMS) 2.8 0.0 0.0		FELSALONG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) DEEK; 5.0 ELK; 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	1940S (AUMS) 5.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	(AUHS) 0 132	CUPPERT DENANDS DEER: ELK; ANTELOPE;	(AUES) 28.4 0.0 0.0	FRIOR/LONG TE PEER! ELK! AMTELOPE!	FFIGE. LONG TERM DEMANUS (AUMS) TYPER 47.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	47.0 0.0 0.0
				RANGE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Y BY ALTERWAT!	36					RAYGE COMPLT	RANGE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE			
	NO ACTION	TION	PLAMING	IING	PREMUCTION	, S	FROTECTION	=	NO ACTION		PLANNING	PROLUCTION	PRO	PROTECTION	
anto anto	CONDITION ACKES COND 0 FAIR 624 PCSR 0	ACKES 0 624 0	CCHOITION ACRES 6500 0 FAIR 624 FOOR 0	624 624	CC:01110N ACRES GOOD 235 FA18 389 POGK 0	ACRES 235 389 0	CCHAITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 624	RES 0 0 0 0	CATILE GODD 0.05 FAIR 1.329 FOOR 611		CONDITION ACRES GOOD 140 FAIR 1,329 FCCR 471	COMDITION ACRES GCON 11.212 FAIR 588 PCOR 140		COUDITION ACTES 0030 259 FAIR 1,329	
Ŗ	0.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8	996	693D Fair Focr	000	GNOD FAIR POGR	000	6090 FAIR FOOR	•••	SHEEP GOOD FAIR POOR	0 0 0	600b 0 Fair 0 Poor 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	600b FAIR FOOR	000	
			PILD.	WILDLIFE HASITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITICH BY ALT	ERNATIVE					WILDLIFE HABITAT C	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	345		
<u> </u>	EFF	535 88 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	536 88 0	GCSB FAIR FOSR	536 88 0	6000 S FAIR F.208	929 83 0	DEER 6000 1,329 FAIR 492 FOOR 119		GOOD 1,508 FAIR 352 FOOR 0	G000 11890 FAIR 140 F00R 0	6700 FAIR FOOR	1,588 352 0	
3	g a p	•••	5009 FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 0 0	ELK G000 C FAIR C FOOR	9 2 2	6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	
1	13)		G00D FAIR POOR	000	GOUD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	TELOPE GOOD 0 PAIR 0 POUR POUR	8 2 8	6000 0 Fair 0 Por 0	600D FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR PUOR	•••	

	(AUS) 71.0 0.0												
	KM PENAUS			PF91ECT109	CURTITON ACRES CODD 35 FATR 134 FOOR 1,613	۰.۰			1,613		000	• • •	
	UNII: LERAR FAIGALONG TERM DEMANUS (AUMS) PRER; 71.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELORE; 0.0			FFGI	CUTCITION AC COOD FAIR FAIR FOOR 1,	6500 Fair Foor			GCCO FAIR FOOR		FAIR Poor	GOGD FAIR POCR	
9	רשאואפ ח		ATIVE	PROPRICTION	COMPLITION ACRES 600D 657 FAIR 44	000		AL TERMATIVE	1,613 79 0	•	000	•••	
<b>3</b> 00 <b>3</b>	(AUNS) 45.0 0.0		ON BY ALTER	FRUPDOTI	CO40111 600h FAIR FOSR	6000 FAIR FOOR		MOITICK EY	GGCD FAIR FOJR		FAIR POOR	GOUD FAIR POOR	
ALI DEFINIT WINDER	CUSTENT DEMANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!		RAYGE CONDITION BY ALTERIATIVE	PLAPAING	COADITION ACRES GOOD 35 FAIR 44	000		WILTULIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	991 701 0	•	<b>&gt;</b> 0 0	• • •	
				PLARMING	CO.DITIC GGOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	•		GUOD FAIR PUOR	פטט	FAIR POOR	6000 FATR POOR	
ALLOTHENT WANE: HOLE IN THE ROCK	(AUKS) 29 0			TION	1 ACKES 35 44 1,703	•••			991 701 0	c	•••	000	
NT MANE: HE	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATLE: SICEP!			NO ACTION	COMPITION ACKES 6000 35 FAIR 44 FOOR 1,703	GOOD FAIR FOOR			GOOD FAIR Pour	0000	FAIR	GOOD FAIR PGOR	
ALLOTM	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP:				CATTLE	SHEEP			DEER	ELK		ANTELOPE	
	28.0 28.0 0.0 0.0		*	9330		0 462 778		;	/4 879 287	0	۰.	0 0 0	
	1ERH DEMANDS (AUNS) 28.0 0.0 0.0		PROTECTION		6000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 462 1,778		ř	1,879	0	۰.	393 0	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRIGRALONG T DEER! ELK; ANTELOPE!		PR	Tendo	6000 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	W	פטטט	FAIR PDD3	0009	POOR	GOOD FAIR PDOR	
PLANNING	(AUKS) 16.1 0.0 0.0	FHATIVE	PROPUCTION	COMPLITION ACRES	000	2,240	ALTERNATIVI	2.240	200	0	•	393	
\$ 2028		TION BY ALTE	PEO	13:702	COOD FAIR POOR	600P FAIR FOOR	CONDITION BY	Conn	FAIR	0000	POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5028	CLESENT DEMANIS REER: RLK: ANTELOPE:	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANNING	CONTITION ACRES	000	0 389 1,852	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0	287	96	<b>&gt;</b>	0 86£ 0	
			P.	CG//2111	600D FAIR FCOR	GOOD FAIR Pock	TEM 1	6000	FAIR	6000	PCOR	G03D FAIR PUOR	
ILITEN SPRIN	ਦ		HO ACTION	I ACF.ES	•••	0 388 1,552		74	1,879 287	• •	•	393	
ALLOTHENT NAME: MIETEN SPRING	ESTIMATED CAFACTIY CATTLEL: SHEEP:		KO A	CC!'DTTTON ACRES	6000 FAIR POSR	6000 FAIR PJGR		6000	FAIR	600D FAIR	POOR	GOJD FAIR Pook	
ALLOTAL	SHEEP:				CAINE	SHEEP		<b>E</b>		ELK		ANTELOPE	
						R	-7.	34	ļ				

ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AURS) 70 0	CUSFENT D DECK: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CUEFENT DEMANDS BELK: ELK: ANIELOPE:	(AURS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRIGAZLON DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FIGAZLONG TEKH DEHANDS (AUNS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOYE: 31.0	HANDS (A		ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(TY (AUMS)		CUSTENT TEMANUS THER: ELN: ANTELOPE:	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0	FRIGRADOS DEEK! ELK! ANTELOPE!	FEISALOIS TEM LENNIS (AUXS) DEEK: 2.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	7475 (4855) 2.0 0.0 0.0
			RANSE CONDITION PY ALIERNATIVE	Y ALTEFHATIV	ш							RANGE CONDITION	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERMATIVE			
NO ACTION	TION	PLANNING	ING	FRODUCTION		PROTECT10N	HOI		Z	NO ACTION	PL	PLANTING	FRODUSTION		PROTECTION	~
COUDITION AC GOOD 4 FAIR 2,5	CCHDITION ACRES 6000 424 6118 0 FOOR 21561	CCATTION ACRES 6000 424 FAIR 0 FOCR 2.541	ACRES 424 0 2,541	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 2,985 FAIK 0	ACRES 2,985 0	CCMDITION ACRES GOOD 424 FAIR 710 POOR 1.851	ACRES 424 710 1.851	CAT	CATILE GOOD FAIR FOOR	COUPLION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	CONDITION 6000 FAIR FOOR	COMDITION ACRES 6000 0 611R 0 600R 0	COURTION ACRES	NES O	CC-DITION ACKES GC-DA FAIR POOR	5500
GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GOCD FAIR FOOR	000	603D FAIR POOR	•••	GCCO FAIR FOOR	000	SHELP	EP 6000 FATR FCOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b></b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	5000 Fatr Fugr	000
		WILM	VILDLIFE PREITAT COMPITION BY ALTERHATIVE	TION BY ALTE	RHATIVE						7	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITICA BY ALTERHATIVE	DITICH BY ALTER	WAT I VE		
GOGD FAIR POGR	0 1,428 855	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 1,428 655	GOOD 2 FAIR POOR	2,041 242 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	2,041	DEER	FAIR POOR	000	GCOU FAIR FDOR	000	GOCD FAIR FOOR	000	GOUD FAIR FOOR	
GCOD FAIR FOOR	000	G000 FAIR P00R	•••	GOOD FAIR FCOR	• • •	6000 FA1R P00R	•••	EK	GOOD FAIR FUOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b>~ ~ ~</b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FATR POOR	•••
603D FAIR POCR	0 1,747 631	6000 FAIR POOR	0 1,747 631	GOOD FAIR 2 POOR	71 2r307 0	600D FAIR Poor	613 1,765 0	ANT	ANTELOPE GOOD Fair Poor	000	GOOD FAIR PCOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	6030 FAIR POCR	900

														************				
ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: Speep:	_	(AURS) 550 310		CU:SENT DEMANDS DECR; ELK; Antelope;	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	PRICK/LONG DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE;	FRIENZLONG TERM NEMANDS (ANMS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 37.0	EMANDS (1	0.0 0.0 39.0	ESTIMATED CATILE: SHEEP!	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE; SHEEP;	(£UNS) 42 0	CUESENT D DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CUESENT BEHANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	18.4 0.0 0.0	PPIOR DEFR: ELK: ANTELC	PPIOR/LONG TEPM GENANIS LEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	32.0 92.0 0.0 0.0
				RAPSE COMPLITON BY ALTERNATIVE	Y BY ALTERNATI	301							7.7	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTEFNATIVE	IY ALTEFNATIN	<b>u</b>		
Ď.	Ş	NO ACTION	ž	PLAWING	PRODUCTION	TON	FF0TECT10N	¥01.			NO ACTION		PLANNING		PRODUCTION	! ≊	FROTECTION	<u>₹</u>
CCVELTICN ACRES GOOD 3,379 FAIR 582 FOOR 219	. E "	7 4C9ES 3,379 582 219	5000 6000 FATR FOOR	COURTITION AGEES 6000 3,379 FAIR 592 FOOR 219	CCW1710N ACEES GOTO 4+180 FAIR 0 FCOR 0	ACEES 4,180 0	CCHUITION ACKES GOGD 3.555 FAIR 395 FOOK 219	ACKES 3,565 395 219		CATILE	CONDITION ACRES 600D 0 FAIR 367 FOOR 486		CONDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 367	.RES 0 367 486	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 853 FAIR 0	853 853 0	COVELTION ACKES 6000 0 0 FAIR 367 FGOR 486	16.ES 36.7 48.6
6030 FA18 PG98		3, 379 592 219	600D FAIR Pour	3,379 592 219	6000 FAIR POOR	4,183 0 0	GOOD FAIR FOUR	3,565 396 219		SHEEP	6009 FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6500 FAIR FOOR	000	GOUD FAIR POUR	000
			<b>F</b>	WILELIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	NDITION BY ALT	TERHATIVE							WILDLIF	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TION BY ALT	ERNATIVE		
6000 FATR PCOR		000	6000 FAIR PCGR	0 ° 0	699D FATR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POCR	000		DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	584 ( 145 F	600h Fair Foor	594 145 29	6000 FAIR Poor	23	0090 FAIR FGOR	594 145 29
6000 FA18 P008		•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••		ELK	GOOD FAIR POOR	999	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GDOD FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	0 <b>0 0</b>
GGOD FAIR POOR		554 1,721 1,905	6000 Fair PGGR	554 1,721 1,905	GOOD FAIR Poor	554 3,467 219	6000 FAIR POCR	554 3,407 219		ANTEL OPE	GC9D FAIR POOR	909	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	6000 FAIR FOOR	•••

ALLOTAENT	NAME: 19	ALLOTAENT NAME: IROH SPRINGS	ALL!	ALLOTNENT NUNBER: 5032		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR	-	ALI	ALLOTMENT NAME: JACKRABBIT	HE: JACKR	4BBIT	ALLOTREN	ALLOTHEMT NUMBER: 50	5033 FLAN	FLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CELVAR		
ESTINATED CARCITY CATUE: SPEEP:	CARCITY	(AUMS) 307 0		CUFRENT DEMANDS PERS: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(AUKS) 4.8 0.0 0.0	FRIG PEER ELK: ANTE	FRIGRALONG TERM PEER: CLK: ANTELOFE:	IERN DEMANDS (AUNS) 8.0 0.0 14.0	1 25 35	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:	PACITY	(AUNS) 924 0	CUSENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE;	DEMANDS	(AUMS) 91.0 0.0 0.0	FRIGK/LOH DEER: ELK: AHTELOPE:	VLONG TEFN OPE:	FRIGALLUNG TEFN DERANTS (AUMS) DEEK: 147.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	147.0 0.0 0.0
				PANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	M BY ALTERNAT	32 <u>:</u>							RAP	SE CONDITION	RAPJE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ىي			
	KO A	NO ACTION	PLA	PLANNING	FEDEUCTION	ION	PROTECTION	TION			NO ACTION		PLANHING		PRODUCTION	! F	PFOTECTION	101	
CATTLE	CCP31710M ACKES 6000 1,022 FAIR 2,778 FOOR 1,031	A ACKES 1,022 2,778 1,031	CENDITIC GEOD FAIR FOOR	CCADITION ACRES GCOD 1,434 FAIR 2,475 FOOR 922	COMDITION ACRES 6000 4,358 FAIR 402 FOOR 71	4,358 4,358 402 71	CONUITION ACKES GCOD 1,022 FAIR 2,887 POCR 922	ACKES 1,022 2,887 922	5	CATTLE GOOT	CONDITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 6,644 FOOR 3,515		CCAPITION ACKES GOOD 3-192 FAIR 6-644 POOR 323	FES 192 544 123	COMULTION ACKES GOOD 6.079 FAIR 4.080 FOOR 0	4,030	CCAUTION ACEES CCOD 0 FAIR 6.644 FOOR 3.515	ACFES 0 6,644 3,515	
SHEE	600D FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	• • •	***	SHEEP GOO	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR F00R	0 <b>0 0</b>	
			E !	WILLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERHATIVE	PPITION BY AL.	TERHATIVE							WILDLIFE	HABITAT COND	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	RHATIVE			
PER	6009 FAIR POOR	331 1,563 165	600D FAIR FOOR	331 1,728 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1,152 907 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	331 1,728 0	뿐	DEER GOOF	6000 FAIR 4.6 FOOR 3.5	0 4,603 7,516 P	6000 3, FAIR 4,	3,192 4,297 630	GOOD 3 FAIR 3 FOOR 1	3,400	GCOD FAIR FCCR	2,699 4,719 1,320	
NT T	GOOD FATR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	600D Fair Pour	000	ă		GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR F00R	000	GOOD FAIR POCR	000	
ANTELOPE (	6003 FAIR POOR	718 1,069 1,531	GOOD FAIR FOOR	94 1,763 1,461	GOOD FAIR POOR	908 2,410 0	600D FAIR POOR	94 3,148 76	AH	ANTELOPE GOOD Fair Poor		0 0 115 F 1,042 P	6900 FAIR POOR 1+C	0 115 1,042	GOOD FAIR POCR 10	0 115 1.042	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 1,157 0	

(AUMS) 320.0	5												
EEM DEPANDS			FEOTECTION	CONDITION ACTES 6000 11713	5,943	• •	0		4,025	1,218	٥	• •	, 00
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR  PETER-LONG TERN DEFANOS (AUYS)  A DEEK; 320.0  ANTIORS:			FEO	CORPIT	F008	500B FAIR	¥5.		GOOD FAIR	RCCA	(-000	FAIR Poor	6000 FAIR
LANNING L		PATIVE.	PRODUCTION	COMULTION ACRES GOOD 18,166 FAIR 0	• •	900	>	LTEFHATIVE	16,045	æ	0	۰ ٥	0 0
15		RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PRODUCTI	COADITI GOOD FAIR	FOJR	6300 FAIR Poor		DHDITION BY A	ECCD FAIR	ruor	6000	FOOR	G90D FAIR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER; 5035 CUBERT EENANDS BEEK; ELK;		RANCE CONDIT	PLANNING	COMPITION ACRES 6000 1,713 FAIR 10,485	2,968	000		WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTEFNATIVE	4,025		• •	۰.	90
			7	CCUDIT 600D FAIR	POOS	6000 FAIR P008		<u> </u>	GOOD FAIR FOOR		6000 FAIR	P008	6000 FAIR
ALLOTHENT MAME: JOEL SPRING ESTIANTED CAPACITY (AUMS) ATILE: 1.284 BHEP: 0			NO ACTION	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 1,713 FAIR 10,485	5,758	• • •			4,025 11,263 3,154		••	•	° • •
ALLOTHENT MANE: J. ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:			오	COMPITI GOOD FAIR	מטטר	GOOD FAIR Poor			FAIR Poor		6000 FAIR	POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHEN ESTIMATE CATILE: SHEEP:				CATTLE		SHEEP			DEER		Ä		ANTEL OPE
(MS) 7.0 0.0 0.0													
15 (AUINS) 7.0 0.0 0.0													
ERM DENAMIS (A		PROTECTION	PUBLICA CORE	000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		00 0 1R 1,038 0R 1,532			1, 329 R 747	•			•••
ERM DENAMIS (A				6900 0 0 6900 FAIR 0 FOOR 0		6030 Fair PCGR	VE		FA13 1,399 Poor 747	0009	FAIR 0		600D 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0
FATOR/LONG TERM DEHAMIS (AL FEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	301 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT			000			' ALTERNATIVE	690n		0 0000			0 6000 0 FAIS 0 0 POOK 0
(AUES) FRORZONG TERM DENAMIS (AL 3.8 FEER: 0.0 ELN: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	ITTON BY ALTERNATIVE		CONDITION ACKES CONTITION ACCES		, c	6030 Fair PCGR	COMPITIEN BY ALTERNATIVE	1,823 6900	FA1R Poor	0	FAIR		
(AUES) FRORZONG TERM DENAMIS (AL 3.8 FEER: 0.0 ELN: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	PANCE CINDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Pagadotion	CCMPITION ACRES	000	נירר כי מחחח	21372 6000 193 FAIR 0 PCOR	DLIFE HABITAT COMPITIEM BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 1.823 6900	549 FAIR 198 Poor	0 0000	O FAIR		<b>000</b>
CUFFRI FERRIS (AUTS) FRIORALONG TERM DELIAMIS (AL LEGN; CALL) CENTRO CALLONG TERM DELIAMIS (AL LEGN; CALLONG; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALlong; C	PANCE CHABITION BY ALTERNATIVE		TION PERES CONDITION ACRES	6230 FAIR 0 FUOR 0	1,238	FAIR 193 FAIR 190 PEGR	WILDLIFE MARITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 1.823 690p	747 FOUR 198 FOUR	0 0000 0	FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR 0 POOR		6003 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0
(AUMS) CU-SEN PENANGS (AUMS) FADRALONG TERN DENANGS (ALLS) 178 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOPE;		FLANTING F.OSUCTION	COMPITION ACKES	0 6280 0 0 FAIR 0 FUSK 0	6000 11,238	1,029 600 200 2747 6000 294 F01R 193 F41R 0 PCCR	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,673 6000 1,823 6000	POOR 747 PCCR 198 POOR	0 0000 0 0000	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOR POOR		0 6000 0 0 FAIR 0 0 PDOR 0
CUFFRI FERRIS (AUTS) FRIORALONG TERM DELIAMIS (AL LEGN; CALL) CENTRO CALLONG TERM DELIAMIS (AL LEGN; CALLONG; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALLONg; CALlong; CALLONg; CALlong; C		FLANTING F.OSUCTION	TION ACRES CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	FAR 0 FAI	0 600D 1/238 READ	FAIR 1,028 CAIR 193 FAIR 190 FAIR 190 FEER		1.388 CATE 1.673 COOD 1.623 GOOD	POOR 747 PCCR 198 POOR	0 0000 0 0000	FUGR O FAIR O FAIR FAIR	•	FAR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 PDOR 0

Control   Cont	LOTHER	ALLOTHENT NAME: KAMARRA NTN	RA NTN	ALLOTA	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5097		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTHENT H	ALLOTHENT WAHE: KAMARRAVILLE	RAVILLE	ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5016		PI SUNTING 1911T'S CERVE	9	
Part   Part	ESTIMATE CATTLE: SHEEP:	O CAFACITY	(AURS) 0 0	CUFFER PEER: ELK: AMTELOF	T DEKKNDS	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0	PRICES CINCES ANTE	DR/LONG TERM DE R: LOPE;	19.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED C CATTE: SHEEP:	CAPACITY	(AUHS) 0 21	CUFFENT DE ICER; ELK; ANTELOFE;	HANDS	800 800	PRICE/LOW DEER: ELK: AWTELOPE:	TEEN PENAUDS	(AUKS) 14.0 0.0
Figure   F				¥.	HGE COMPITION	BY ALTERNATI	돭						John G	Na notification				
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC		NO ACTION	<u>.</u>	PLAPMIN	9	FEODUCTI	8	PROTECTI	NO		on on	_	10.14.1	COMPLIED RT	AL LEKNATIVE			
FIGURE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CATTLE	COUNTION ACK GOOD FAIR FOOR	S O O	CONDITION A GOOD FAIR FOOR	icres 0	CCN21T10N GOOD FAIR FCCR	ACKES 0	CONDITION A GOOD FAIR POOR	icres 0	_	CORDITION ACE SOOD AIR		PLANKING OUDITION ACRE OOD AIR	_	PROPUCTION CHAITION ACKE		TION ACK	
The color   Color	<b>£</b>	EOCD FAIR POCR		GD99 FAIR PO9R	000	600P FA1R POOR	000	GOOD FAIR Pogr	•••									
FATE OF FATE O				WILDLIF	E HABITAT COMD	TITION BY ALTE	ERNAT I VE						WILDLIFE HA	BITAT COMDITIO	JH BY ALTERNAT	301		
6C39         0         600b         0         600b         0         600b         0         600b         0         600b         0           F1R         0         FAIR         0         600b         0		GOUD FAIR FOOR		600D FAIR POOR	000	GDOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR PCOR	000					_		i		
EFOUR         0         GCDD		6009 FAIR F008		GOOD FAIR PGOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••		30 <b>0</b> 31r 30 <b>r</b>		178 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	20 4. 2			000	
		EPOD FAIR POOR	000	SCOD FAIR YOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b></b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	900		100 11.R 10.R	0 0 0 F 7 6	88 %	99 A. C	9 25 85	6000 FAIR PD08	•••	

(5UMS) 0.59 50.00								
NA DEMANTS		PROTECTION	CONCITTOR ACRES COOD 29 FAIR 2,791 FOOR 3,055	•••		5,733	000	2,791
FRIGS/LONG TERN DENANTS (AUMS) DEEK: 64.0 ANTELOFE: 50.0		PFOI	CC451T1 E020 FA1R F09R	GCOD FAIR FOOR		GCCD FAIR PUGR	6950 FATR FOOR	6000
	TIVE	1104	ORDITION ACRES 1990 51467 113	000	AL TERNATIVE	2,942 2,725 95	000	0
(AUHS) 41.0 0.0 0.0	ON BY ALTERY	PR0FUCT10N	C0401T10 C0-0h FAIR FOCR	6000 FAIR FOOR	ONDITICH BY A	GCOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000
LUFRENT DEMANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	RANSE COMPLTION BY ALTERNATIVE	ING	ACRES 2,725 95 3,055	000	WILPLIFE HASITAT CONDITICY BY ALTERNATIVE	2,655 3,066 0	000	2,696
CUFRENT D DEER! ELK! ANTELOFE!	•	PLANNING	COUDTION ACRES 6500 2,725 FAIR 95	GOOD FAIR FOOR	WILPLI	GCOO FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR PCOR	6000
(AUKS) 198 0		NO	29 29 2,791 3,055	•••		0 2,971 2,791	000	•
ESTIMATED CARACITY Catile: Sheep:		NO ACTION	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 29 FAIR 2,791 POOR 3,055	600 <b>0</b> Fair Poor		GCOD FAIR FOOR	6900 FAIR Poor	6000
			w					ANTELOPE
ESTIMATE CATTLES SHEEP:			CATILE	SHEEP		DEER	EK	ANT
ESTENT CATLES SHEEP:			CATTL	SHEEP		DEER		ANT
(AUNS) 100.0 0.0 0.0			. S 2 0 0	O SHEEP O			ELK 0	ANII
(AUNS) 100.0 0.0 0.0			10N ACRES 302 0	999		860 2,461 0	0.00	• e
(AUNS) 100.0 0.0 0.0			. S 2 0 0		w		6000 0 ELK FAIR 0 PUOR 0	•
FRIGR/LDNG TERN DENNINS (AUNS) DEER: 100.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	ATTVE	FR	CONDITION ACRES 6220 302 FAIR 0	999	ALTERANTIVE	860 2,461 0	0.00	•
(AUNS) 100.0 0.0 0.0	ON BY ALTERANTIVE	FR	CO::01110N ACES G000 302 FAR 0	GCCD 0 FAIR 0 PCCR 0	CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	G00D 860 FAIR 2,461 POSR 0	60.00 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 0 6000 0 ANTE
(AUMS) FRIOR/LONG TERM BEHNANS (AUMS) 244.0 PEER; 100.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0	PRACE CONDITION BY ALTERNATUE	45 FROFUCTION FR	CCNPITION ACKES CONDITION ACKES GOOD 0 COOD 302 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PEOR 0	0 GCCD 0 0 FAIR 0 0 PCCR 0	IFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	559 G00D 860 2,461 FAIR 2,461 302 P05R 0	0 GDCD 0 0 FAIR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0009 0
CU-TEMT REMANDS (AUMS) PERS 244.0 PERS; 100.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATUE	45 FROFUCTION FR	COMPITION ACKES GOOT FAIR FOUR FOUR FOUR FOUR FOUR FOUR FOUR FOU	60CD 0 6CDD 0 FAIR 0 FOGR 0 PDGR 0	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTEFMITUE	6990 559 6000 860 FAIR 2+41 FAIR 2+461 FOOR 302 PD3R 0	65030 0 66070 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 PGOR 0	0 0009 0
(AUMS) FRIOR/LONG TERM BEHNANS (AUMS) 244.0 PEER; 100.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELOPE; 0.0	RAMEE COMBITION BY ALLEMATIVE	ON PLAYHING FROUDCTION FRO	CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRE	0 60C0 0 6C0D 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0 POOR 0	MILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	GCCOD 860 GCOTO 559 GCOD 860 FAIR 2-461 FAIR 2-461 FAIR 2-461 FOSR O FUCR 302 PUSR O	0 6533 0 6505 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0 POOR 0	0 009 0 009 0
CU-TEMT REMANDS (AUMS) PERS 244.0 PERS; 100.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	PAMEE CONDITION BY ALIEPANTIVE	ON PLAYHING FROUDCTION FRO	CONDITION ACRES   CONDITION	EGGB         0         GGDB         0         GCDB         0           FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           POSR         0         FOGR         0         FOGR         0	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERWATIVE	860 6090 559 6000 860 2.461 FAIR 2.461 FAIR 2.461 0 FUGR 302 PD3R 0	GDOR         0         GDOR         0         GDCD         0           FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           POGR         0         POGR         0         POGR         0	0 009 0 009 0 009

IT DEMANDS (AUMS) FEIG-/LONG TEAN PERANGS (AUMS) 0.0 FER: 32.0.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ERS: 0.0		CCYETION AGKES CONTION ACKES 6000 0 600 0	600D 0 600D 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0 FOOR 0	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FUSR 0 FUSR 0	673D 0 670P 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 FGGS 0
CUMFUT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE: RAMGE COXPITIO	PLAKHING	CO401110N ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	WILDLIFE HABITAT CO	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 6 FAIR 9 P008 0
ESTIMATED CAPACITY (AUMS) CATLE: 0 SHEEP: 0	NO ACTION	CATUE GGOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 FOOR 0	SHEEP 600D 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0		G00D 0 FAIR 0 P00R	G00D 0 FAIR 0 P00R 0
016 TERN DEMANDS (AUNS) 0.0 0.0 3.0	PEDTECTION	00/2) TION ACRES 0.00 0	000 0 14R 0 0 00R 0		100 0 0 AIR 502 UUR 0	000 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PRIORALDNG TERM DEMANDS (4) DEEN; ELN; AVIELOPE;		9901710N AGRES COUDITION AGRES 930 562 6269 0 11R 0 FAIR 502 5CR 0 FOOR 0	005 0 6000 0 11F 0 FAIR 0 03R 0 POOR 0	IN BY ALTERNATIVE	129 G000 173 FAIR 0 FURR	000 0 6000 0 018 0
(AUNS) PRIERALONG TERM NEWANDS (4) 13.0 PEEK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 AVITELOPE;	ING FROTUCTION	COMPITION ACKES GODD 502 FAIR 0		LELIFE HABITAT COMULTION BY ALTERHATIVE	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 6000 0 6000 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FOUR 0 PLOR 0
PRIORALDNG TERM DEMANDS (4) DEEN; ELN; AVIELOPE;	ING FROTUCTION	COUDITION ACKES GOID 502 FAIR 0	GDOD FAIR OF POOR O	WILELIFE HIBITAT COMUTTION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 329 6000 FAIR 173 FAIR FOOK 0 PUOR	0 <b>0 0</b>

ESTIPATED CAPACITY Cattle: Sq.ep:	111	(AUES) 1,168 0	CLFSENT D DEFR: ELK; ANTELOFE:	CLFRENT DEHANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOFE!	(AUKS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRICZ/LOW DEFR: ELK; ANTELOFE:	LOWG TERM I	FRIGATONG TEKN BENANG (ARMS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	ESTINATED CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLE: Sheep:	7 (AUKS) 0 39		CUFACENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(AUMS) 12.5 0.0 0.0	PRIORALDIN DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FRICK/LONG TERM NEMANIS (AUMS) LIER: 22.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	(IS (AUMS) 22.0 0.0 0.0
			_	RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERYATIVE	BY ALTERPATIY	بيو							RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERMATIVE	BY ALTERHATIV	ш		
	ND ACTION	齐	FLANNING	ING	PEQUUCTION	! *		ION		8	NO ACTION	PLAH	PLARITHS	FRODUCTION		PROTECTION	
COMPITE SCOP FAIR PCOR	51	7,40FES 5,335 2,965 915	COMPITION ACKES 6000 5,335 FAIR 2,065 FOOR 915	ACKES 5,335 2,065 915	CONTITION ACKES GCOD 5,375 FAIR 2,593 FOOR 0		COUDITION ACRES GOOD 5.335 FAIR 2.065 FOOR 915	A ACRES 57335 21065 915	CATILE		CSMETTION ACRES 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	CO::DITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	M 4CRES 0 0	CC-ID1110N ACRES GCOD 0 FAIR 0 FGUR 0	Ches O	CENTITION ACPES	5000
FAIR POOR		000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GPOD FAIR FOGR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	SHEEP	6000 FAIR Pour	0 0 8 7 0	6000 FAIR POOR	0 0 870	60JD FAIR FGOR	870 0	6000 FAIR P968	0 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
			MIL	VILOLIFE HABITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	ITICH BY ALTE	RMATIVE						WILD	WILDLIFE HABITAT COHDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITION BY ALTE	WATIVE		
6699 7.18 7.09	B~ F	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	000	DEER	GOOD FATR POOR	0 483 387	6000 FAIR FJCR	0 483 387	GUOD FAIR POOR	410 0 0	GCOD FAIR POOR	483 387
FAIR FOOR	ES RI OK	000	GUOD FAIR POOR	<b>6</b> 00	GOOD FAIR PCGR	000	600D FAIR Poor	e	ä	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR PGGR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000
6663 F 2 1 R POOR		582 3,645 3,043	GOCD FAIR PCOR	582 3,845 3,043	6000 FAIR 3	582 3,845 3,043	600D FAIR FOOR	582 6,888 0	ANTELOPE	OPE GOOD FAIR	002	6000 FAIR	00	6000 FA18	• •	GOOD	00

Central Central Secor	ESTRATED CAPACITY CATILES STEP!	(KPS) 85 0		CUSTENT PENANDS DEER! ELK: ANTELOPE;	(AUSS) 41.0 0.0 0.0		FRIORZLONG TERM Deer; Elk; Antelope;	F116/10K5 TERM DEPAMDS (AUNS) DEER: 65.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEP:	PACITY	699 0 0	CURSENT DI DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	CURSENT DEMANDS DEER: ANTELOPE:	(AUNS) 41.0 0.0 0.0	PRICS/LOW Deek: Elk: Awielope:	FECS/LONG TERM PEYSHES (AUNS) PEERS 66.6 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 26.0	ENSITES (AUNS) 66.0 0.0 26.0
				RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IN RY ALTERHA	11:E						No d	FANGE CONDITION BY ALTEPYATIVE	IY ALTEFI'ATI'VI	ىي		
	NO ACTION	NO ACTION	PLA	PLANNING	PRODUCTION	TIEN	PROTECTION	CTION		HU ACTION	*	PLANNING		FREIUCTION	1 2	FF9TECTTON	10×
CATTLE	CONDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 425 FOOR 1,376	M AGEES 0 425 1,376	CO:01111 600D FAIR POOR	COVOTTION ACRES GOOD ACS FAIR FOOR 1,376	CC-01110H ACRES G00D 1,801 FAIR 0 P006	H ACKES 1,801 0	CONDITION ACKES 693D 0 FAIR 425 FOOS 1,376	# ACRES 0 425 1,376	CATILE 6009 FAIR FOOR	COMPITION ACRES		CORRITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	nes 0	CONDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0 PGGR 0	CRES	CCKTITICM AFES ECCD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	ACFES 0
ans.	FUCE	• • •	GCOD FAIR PCOS	<b>000</b>	600D FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	• • •	SHEEP GOOF	6000 FAIR 5.	627 6 5,820 F 2,452 F	GOOD FAIR 5, FUUR 2,	627 5,820 2,452	6090 8 FAIR FOOR	6,89,89 0	GOGD FAIR PCOR	627 5,820 2,452
			WIL	WILDLIFE HABITAT CORDITION BY ALTERNALIVE	HDITION BY AL	L TERNA) IVE						WILDLIFE	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTEFMATIVE	TION BY ALTE	EMATIVE		
<b>8</b> 334	600D FAIR FDCR	475 568 788	GOOD FAIR FOOR	425 588 768	6000 Fair Poor	1,801 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,013 728 0	<b>DEER</b> 600 FAI	6000 15. FAIR 3.	1,555 3,391 F 3,953 F	FAIR 3,	1,555 3,391 3,753	GCOD 6 FAIR 2 FOOR	6,717 2,182 0	CCC3 FAIR POOR	1,555 3,391 3,953
ä	6000 FAIR PDCR	<b>~ ~ ~</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POCR	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	000	ELK GOOD FAIR FOOR	00 08 08	000	GOOD Fair Poor	° ° °	GOOD FAIR PGOR	<b>000</b>	600D FAIR FOOR	960
ANTEL OPE	E GOOD FAIR PCOR	•••	5000 FAIR PGOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 Fair Poor	• • •	ANTELOFE GOOD Fair Poor		0 0 1,046 F	GOOD FAIR 1,	0 1,045 0	6000 FAIR 1.	1,046	6090 FAIR FOGR	1,046

SHEEP   CONTIES   CUT RESIDENCE   CUT RESIDENCE	PRIOKALONG TI PEER; ELK; ANTELOFE;
ED CAPACITY	TERM DEMANUS (
CUT RENT REMANDS   CUT RENT REMANDS   F. CUESTLONG TERM BERENTS   COTOR   CO	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP:
CUS RENT DENAMIS	
FEOTECTION ACTES 6000 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 2.92.10 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 0.00 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045 FAIR 1.045	
F.UCATONG TERM DEFENDS  LLG  WIELDTE:  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  CC-20110M ACFES  GOOD  FAIR  FORM  FAIR  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  GOOD  FORM  FOR	i :
•	(AUNS) 4.5 0.0 0.0

CATLE: SHEEP:	CSTINATED CAPACITY (AUSS) CATLE: 0 SHEEP: 0		CUGALNT DENANDS DEER: ELK; ANTELOFE:	(AUKS) 0.0 0.0	FP157- DECR: ELK: ANTEL(	FFIDE/LONG TERN DEMANUS (AUNS) DEER: 0.0 ENS: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	(AUNS) 14.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATE CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:	TY (AUNS) 27 0		CUGF ENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AURS) 86.0 0.0 0.0	FEIOS/10N DEER: ELK: AMTELOFE:	FRIOK/LONG TERM TEMANDS (AUNS) DEER: 137.( ELK: 0.6 ANTELDFE: 0.6	137.0 0.0 0.0
			RAMSE CONDITIO	FAUSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	λĒ							RANGE CONDITION	RAKSE CORDITION BY ALTEHATIVE			
皇	NO ACTION	PLAK	PLAKHING	FROCUCTION	! <b>8</b>	PROTECTION	*		문	NO ACTION	PLANNING	PLANNING	PRODUCTION	!	PESTECTION	<b>3</b>
CATRE GOOD FAIR FOR	COUNTION ACRES 6030 0 FAIR 0	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 PCOR 0	N ACRES	CONSTITON ACKES GOOD FAIR FOOR	ACKES 0 0	CO::D1110N ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOS 0		CATTLE		COUPTION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 2,227	COMULTI 6000 FAIR PCGR	COMPITION ACRES 6000 0 7.818 0 PCOR 2,227	COUNTION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 2,227	ACKES 0 2,227	COMPITION ACSES GPCD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 2,227	ACT.ES 0 0 2,227
GVOD FATR POOR	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FGOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	SHEEP	FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FGGR	000
		VILE	VILDLIFE HABITAT COMULTION BY ALTERNATIVE	PESTION BY ALT	TEF.NATIVE						ni.	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DITION BY ALTER	URTIVE		
G00B FAIR F00R	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GO3D FAIR POOR	000	G00B FA1R F00R	000	DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,397 830 0	GOOD FAIR FOCR	1,397 830 0	GCO 11 FAIR POOR	830 830 0	GCOD FAIR POOR	1, 197 8?0 0
G000 FAIR FOOK	000	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	EK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOP FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	600D FAIR POUR	•••	6930 FAIR FUGR	•••
ANTELOPE GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR	• • •	GOOD	•••	GOOD	•••	ANTELOPE	OPE GOOD FAIR	<b>~</b> ~ ·	GOOD	• •	6000 FAIR	• •	GOSE FAIR	• •

ALLOTH	ALLOTHENT NAME: LUND	LUMB	균	ALLOTHERT NUMBER: 5135		PLANNING UNIT: CETAR	CEIMR			ALLOTHEN	ALLOTHENT NAME: MAIN CREEK	CREEK	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5101	ER: 5101	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	IT: CEDAR		
ESTIMATE CATILE: SHEEP:	ESTIBATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP!	7 (A!!!5) 308 0		CUS FENT TEHANDS DEEP! ELK! Antelope;	(AUYS) 0.0 0.0 0.0		FRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELORE: 4.0	LIFHANDS (A	0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATEI CATILE: SHEEP!	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AUKS)	CURFENT DENAULS PEER: ELK! ANTELOFE!	ă)		FILECONO TERA PERANS (AMES) PERS. 15.0 ELK: 0.0	(PKP)S (Allege 15.	15.0 9.0 6.0
				RAMSE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IN BY ALTERHAI	TIVE							RANGE CON	RANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	HATIVE			
	Š	HO ACTION	ಚ	PLANH1716	FEORECTION	110N	FROTECTION	110M			NO ACTION		PLANKING	FFORMETI	FFORUCTION	PROTECTION	K31.	
CATILE		CC-01110M ACES 6000 1.360	COURT	CD-4011104 ACES 6000 1-360	COMPITION ACRES 6090 1,350	1,350	CCPDITION ACRES GCCD 1,350	1,350		CATTLE	COMPITION ACRES		CONDITION ACKES 6000 FAIR 0	CC3DIT CC3D FAIR	CCCDITION ACKES CCCD 0 FAIR 0	COMPLITION ACRES 6030 0 FAIR 0	ACRES 0	
	POSR	790	F008	790	FOOR	750	FOOR	280			POOR		POGR 0	POUR	•	FOOR	0	
SEE	6000 FA1R F00R	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FUOR	000		SHEEP	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 0 FATE 0 POOR 0	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FUOR	• • •	COOD FAIR FGCR	• 0 0	
D . 7			In	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONFITTON BY ALTEFNATIVE	JANTITOR BY A	LTEFNATIVE							WILDLIFE HIBIT	WILDLIFE HEBITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	AL TERNATIVE			
<b>H</b>	6000 FA18 FOGR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR POUR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000		DEER	6000 FAIR FOOR	000	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 FAIR PGOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	
EK	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	900	600D FAIR FOUR	•••	6500 FAIR POOR	000		ELK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	650th FAIR FOOR	• • •	600P FAIR PC2E	c c c	
AHTELOPE	PE GUOD FAIK FCOR	394 1,592 1,575	COOD FAIR Poor	394 1,592 1,575	6000 FAIR P00R	394 1,592 1,575	GOGD FAIR POOR	394 1,592 1,575		ANTELOPE	E GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 0 FAIR 0 1 600R 0	GOOD FAIR POUR	•••	GCOD FAIR PGOR		

FRICE/LONG TEEM DEN'YIS (AUNS) DEEK: 2.0 ELN: 0.0 AMTELDPE: 0.0			CC::D110d ACFES 0 6707	8 5020 0 9 FAIR 199 0 F09R 59	11.05	8 6520 0 37 FAIR 109 0 FOOR 58	0 CCOD 0 0 FA1R 0 0 FUOR 0	0000
(AIMS) 1.0 0.0 0.0	RAYGE COHDITION BY ALTERMATIVE	PRODUCTION	CO: PITION ACKES GROD FAIR FOOR	600D 58 FAIR 109 Poor 0	WILDLIFE KARITAT COYCITIOM BY ALTERNATIVE	G020 58 FAIR 109 FOUR 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0009
CHERNT DCHANDS BER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	RANGE CONDITI	PLANITING	COVALITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0	6000 0 Frik 109 Foor 58	VILILIFE KABITAT (	6000 0 FAIR 109 POOR 58	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	0 0009
CITY (AUNS)			1110N ACRES 0 0	0 109 58		109 58	000	•
ESTIMATED CAFACTITY CATTLE: SHEEP:				P GOOD FAIR Poor		R GOOD FAIR POOR	K GOOD FAIR PCOR	ANTEL DEF. GOOD
SH C			CATLE	SHEEP		DECR	EX	INA
FRIORLONG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) EST PERIOR TERM DI.O CA ELK: 0.0 SHH ANTELOPE: 0.0		FROJECTION	CC:IDTION ACRES GCCD FAIR 899 FGCR 200	0 G000 0 SHEE 0 FAIR 0 0 FOUR 0	IIVE	609b 0 FAIR 1,033 POOR 0	0 6000 0 FAIR 0 PUOR 0	c
(ADMS) FETOKZLOMG TERM DEMANGS (ADMS) 7.0 DEEK; 11.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 AMTELOPE; 0.0	HOTTION BY ALTERNATIVE	12		G000 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0	ITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 1,033 0	G00D 0 FAIR 0 P00R 0	פטט ע פטט ע
CUFFNT REHARDS (AUNS) PRIORALONG TERM REHARDS (AUNS) REEF: 7.0 REER; 11.0 ELK; 0.0 ELK; 0.0 AMHELOPE; 0.0	ERYCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	12	110M ACRES CC:NTIION ACRES 724 GC:D 0 165 FAIR 889 200 FG:R 200	0 GG00 0 0 FAIR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	WILRLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 6090 <b>0</b> 918 FAIR 1,033 165 P008 0	0 6000 0 0 FAIR 0 0 POOR 0	• 0000 v
(ADMS) FETOKZLOMG TERM DEMANGS (ADMS) 7.0 DEEK; 11.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 AMTELOPE; 0.0	RAMIC COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEGDUCTION	110H ACRES CCPUTION ACRES CCNDTION ACRES 165 FAIR 165 FAIR 899 924 FORR 200 FCR 200	0 G00D 0 G00D 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FDOR 0 FOUR 0	WILPLIFE HIBITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 GOOR 0 GOOD 0 0 FAIR 918 FAIR 1,033 1,083 FOOR 165 POOR 0	0 6FOD 0 6OOD 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0 POOR 0	A FIAM A CORN

	TOTAL	YT NAME: M	ALLOTHENT NAME: MORTENSON HOLYDAK		ALLOTHENT MURBER: 5047		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTAENT ;	ALLOTHENT HANE: KADA	Æ	ALLOTHE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5048		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		
Column   C	MILE:	ED CAFACITY	(AUN) 200 699		FENT DEMANTS R1 CELOFE!	(AU15) 38.0 0.0 0.0		DR/LOMG TERN	DEMANDS (AUMS) 61.0 0.0 93.0		CAFACITY	(AUMS) 653 0	CUFFENT DEER: ELK; ANTELOF	I:ENAMIS E:	(AUNC) 30.0 0.0 0.0	PEIDE// DEEK: ELK: ANTELD	LONS TERM TO	POVES (AU)	25.00.00 25.00.00
Figure   F					RANGE CONDITION	BY ALTERIAT	IVE						RA I	HEE COMPITION B	Y ALTERNATIVE				
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC		E CH	1110N	PLA	PHING	FACTUCE	TON	PR0TEC:	TION		NO ACI		PLAKNIN	9	FR9DUCT10N	_ !	PEOTECT	3	
C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	CATILE	CP-S-11101 6020 FAIR FOCR	+ ACRES	COADITI 6000 FAIR PCOR	3,160 0,000 0,000 0,000	CO-(D) T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	1 ACTES 0 0	CONDITION COOD FAIR POOR			CCHDITION GCOD FAIR 10		COMPLITON 6 5000 AIR 10 608 5	ICRES 741 ,051 ,832	110N	.RES 183 1667 774	LICH	4CFES 187 0,403 5,632	
CCCD    CCCD	<b>3</b> 150	6003 FAIR PUGR	204 5,128 10,335	SOCD FAIR FCOR	5,510 3,877 6,260	609D FATR PPGR	12-454 895 2,318	GOOD FAIR FOOR	3,255 3,877 8,525		GOOD FAIR FOOR		SOUD 'AIR 'UOR	000	GCOD FAIR POCR	<b></b>	EUOP FAIR POCR	000	
FAIR         4,973         FAIR         4,973         FAIR         4,973         FAIR         6,587         FAIR         6,587         FAIR         6,587         FAIR         6,597         "><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>WIL</td><td>PLIFE HABITAT COP</td><td>"DITION BY AL</td><td>TEPRATIVE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>WILPLIF</td><td>E HABITAT CONDI</td><td>TION BY ALTER</td><td>SHATIVE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				WIL	PLIFE HABITAT COP	"DITION BY AL	TEPRATIVE						WILPLIF	E HABITAT CONDI	TION BY ALTER	SHATIVE			
GCOD         G         GCOD         G         GOOD         G         GOOD         G         GOOD         G         GOOD         G         GOOD         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         FAIR         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         G         FAIR         FAIR         G         FAIR         FAIR         G         FAIR         FAIR         G         FAIR         FAIR         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR         S         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR         G         G         G         G         G         G         G         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR         FAIR         S         FAIR	REA	6:00 FAIR P008	0 4,973 0	COOD FAIR POOR	4,973	GOOD FAIR FOOR	2,102 0	COOD FAIR FOOR	0 4,973 0		GUOD FAIR FOOR			582 ,587 483		582 597 483		0	
GCOD         3,160         GOOD         1,047         GOOD         0         GOOD         2,812         GO	ž	GOOD FAIR PCOR	000	GCOD FAIR PGOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000		GOOD FAIR POOR		5000 A I K	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	900	GOOD FAIR POCR	•••	
	WIELOP.		0 8,541 7,126	GOOD FAIR POOR	3,160 8,541 3,966	600D FAIR POOR	1,047 7,764 6,856		0 15,667 0		6000 FAIR POOR			0 ,044 ,318		100 100 150		0 8,625 1,737	

	ESTINATED CARACITY Cattles Speep:	(AUTS) 540 0	CUFFENT P FEER: ELK! ANTELOPE:	CUSTENT DEMANUS DEEK: ELK: ANIELOPE:	(AURS) 32.6 0.0 0.0	PEIDRALONG 1 DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	.016 TERH I	1ERH DEMANDS (AUMS) 56.0 0.0		ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE! SHEEP:	(AURS) 101 . 0	CUBLENT OF DEER! ELK! ANTEL.OPE!	LIIFENT TEMANDS DEER! ANTELOPE!	(AUKS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FE1957LOP DEEK: ELK: ANTELOFE:	FRIGS/LOMG TERN TERNISS NEEK: ELK: ANTELOFE:	6.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
		***	1 2	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTEFNATIVE	Y ALTEFNATIO	뮟			:			_	RAMGE COMUTTION BY ALTERNATIVE	RY ALTERNATIVE			
	NO ACTION		PLAHNING	9.	PRODUCTION		FKOIECI	NOI.		A ON	NO ACTION	PLAPHING	NS	PRODUCTION	1	PEOTECTION	*
CaTILE	CC-E1TION ACRES GCOU 1.451 FAIR 7,291 FOOR 1,731		CONDITION ACRES 00:00 3,590 FAIR 5,162 FUGR 1,731	ACRES 3,590 5,162 1,731	CCHDITION ACRES COOD 8,014 FAIR 1,713 POOR 746		CCHDITION ACKES GOOD 13-451 FAIR 7.291 PODR 11-731	ACKES 1,451 7,291 1,731	CATILE	COMPITION ACRES 6000 339 FAIR 629 PGGR 0	339 629 0	COMPLITON ACKES 6000 339 FAIR 629 POOR 0	ACKES 339 629 0	Q	77.5 543 0	CONFLITON ACECS GOOD 339 FAIR 629 FOOE 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
94EP	600 <b>0</b> F41R P008	000	G000 FA18 F008	• • • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	SHEEP	6000 FA1R POOR	000	600D FA1R P00R	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	GCOD FAIR FCOR	<b>.</b>
			WILPLI	WILPLIFE RABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TICH BY ALT	ERHAT19E						MILD	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITION BY ALTER	CHATIVE		
NEER	603b 1,236 FAIR 4,682 FGGR 640		6000 FAIR POOR	1,236 4,194 528	GOOD FAIR POOR	4,294 1,664 0	GOOD Fair Poor	2,414 3,284 260	DCER	6000 FAIR Poor	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	o o o	GOOD FAIR POOR	000
Ĕ	6900 Fair Pocr	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOCD FAIR FOOR	0 0 <b>0</b>	600D FAIR FOOR	000	BLK	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR PGOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POUR	000
ANTELOPE	6900 15 FAIR 155 POCR 318	118 1,535 3,817	GOOD FAIR FOOR	2,129 1,653 1,668	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 3,640 1,830	GOUD FAIR POOR	118 5,352 0	ANTELOPE	FE 6000 FAIR POOR	0 896	GOUD FAIR FOOR	896 0	600B FAIR POOR	0 896	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 896

							111111111111111111111111111111111111111					!							
CATLE:	ESTRATED CAPACITY CATRE: SHEEP:	(A) 1-1		CUSENT DEMANDS PEES; ELK; ANTELOPE;	(AURS) 351.2 0.0 0.0		FFIORZLONG TERM DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(ERN DEMENDS (AUNS) 606.0 0.0	(AUNS) 60.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP!	ESTIMATED CAPACITY Cattle: Sheep:	(AUMS) 518 0	CUFFENT D' DEER! ELK! AHTELOPE!	CUFIENT TEMANDS DEER! ELK! AMTELOPE!	(AUMS) 7.0 0.0 0.0	PRICRACON DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	PPIER/CHG TEKN BENKNDS (AUNS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0	MANDS (AU)	0.0 0.0 17.0
				RAHEE CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	N BY ALTEPHA	34176							Œ	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	Y ALTERNATIVE	w			
•	¥	HO ACTION	2	PLAHNIMG	PRODUCTION	NO11:	PROTECTION	CTION			NO ACTION		PLANNING	9	PEODUCTION	, 25	PROTECTION	<b>ĕ</b>	
CATILE	CCHOITION ACRES GCOD 3.893 FAIR 5.900 FCOR 6.301	n ACRES 3,803 5,950 6,301	CCLDITION GCOD FAIR FGOR	CC. DTT10H ACKES CCOD 5, 239 FAIR 5, 900 FOOR 4, 865	COMBITTION ACRES 6000 3,551 FAIR 5,900 POOR 6,153	5,900 6,153	COUDITION ACKES GODD 2,771 FAIR 6,030 FOUR 7,203	2,771 2,771 6,030 7,203		CATTLE	COMPITION ACKES GOOD 2,164 FAIR 717 FOOR 0		COMBITION ACKES GOOD 2.164 FAIR 717 FOOR 0	2,164 717 0	COMPITION ACKES 6000 2,881 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	ACKES 2,881 0	COMBITTON ACRES COSD 2+164 FAIR 717 FOOR 0	ACRES 2,164 717 0	
	GOOD FAIR PUOR	•••	GUOD FAIR POCR	•••	600D FAIR POCR	000	GDOD FAIR POOR	000		SHEEP	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GGGD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	6500 Fair Poor	•••	
			3	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION AY ALTERNATIVE	NOTTION BY A	LTEFHATIVE							WILDLIF	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TION BY ALIER	RKAT IVE			
)(E)	6020 FAIR F00R	10,177 4,246 1,591	GOUD FAIR PGCP	10,177 5,813 14	6030 FA1R P00R	10,543 5,447 14	GOOD FAIR POOR	11,509 4,481 14		REER	GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GCOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR PGOR	•••	
ä	6009 FAIR FOOR	000	COOD FAIR FGOR		GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000		ă	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	6000 FAIR Puor	000	6000 F41R P00R	•••	
ANTEL OPE	E000 FAIR P008	<b>000</b>	6000 FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••		ANTEL OPE	GOUD FAIR PGOR	431	GOOD FATR 1	431 1,733 717	GOOD FAIR 1.	151 125,1	6000 FAIR 1	E E E	

{	ALL STREET MARE - MODIN GAP	MODIN CAP		ALI DI PENT MINRES: 5079		PI ANNING II	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR			ALLOTAE	NI MANE:	ALLOTAENT NAME: NUKIH HIGHWAT	METON	HELUINERI RUMELINI SINI					i
# 155 F	CATLE:	5	KUNS) 0 573	CUTENT DEMANDS TEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AUH) 40 0		PRISR/LONG TER DEER: ELN: ANTELOPE!	TERM DEMANIS	(AUNS) 65.0 0.0 26.0	ESTINATE CATLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	TY (AURS) 38 0	CUSERT P DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	CUSSENT DEMANDS Deer: Elk: Antelope:	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	PRIORY PEER! ELK! ANTELO	PRIGRALONS TERM DEMANTS NEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	ਤ	0.0
i				UNUJ 30M73	SALIDHEILING BY ALIFERNITE	ATTVE		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2						RANCE CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	RY ALTERHATI	¥ 1			
	¥	HO ACTION		PLANNING	FROCUCTIC	FROTUCTION	P:01	PEOTECTION			2	NO ACTION	FLANKING	THG	FEODUCTION	NOI	PROTECTION	¥3[	
ጀ	CATTLE GGGD FAIR POOR	CONDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	C0/20 60/00 F41R F00R	COTOTITON ACKES 650D 0 FAIR 0	CC-UTTION AC GOOD FAIR FOUR	CC401110N ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0	CONDIT. COOP FAIR POOR	COURTION ACRES COOR 0 FAIR 0		CATILE		CONDITION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 811	CONTITION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 811	ACRES   0   811	CO:DITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOCR 811	ACEES 0 0 811	CC*21TION ACTES COCD 0 FAIR 0 PCCK 811	ACTES 0 0 811	
55	SPEEP GOOD FAIR POOR	582 5,697 130	GDOD FAIR POOR	30 582 1R 5.607 0R 130	600D FAIR POOR	6,319	GOOB FAIR FUOR	582 5,607 130		SHEEP	6000 FAIR FOOR	000	600D FAIR PUOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GCOD FAIR FOOR	•••	
				WILDLIFE HAPITA	WILM IFE HAPITAT CORPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIO	¥.						MILB	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONPITIO! BY ALTERNATIVE	HPITION BY AL	TERNATIVE			
題 7.51	ER 6503 FAIR PCOR	2,776 672 2,243	848	6030 24776 FAIR 672 FOOR 21243	GOOD FAIR POOR	3,850 1,841	 6000 FAIR POOR	2,776 672 2,243		DEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GCOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR POOR	°°°	COOD TAIR PCOR	,	
E	K 6000 FATR POSR	<b>~ ~ ~</b>	P. P. C.	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	6000 FAIR FUOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	600		ECK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GJOD FAIR FGOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOCR	<b>000</b>	
રૂ	ANTELOPE 6960 FAIR POOR	80641	56 70	6000 0 FAIR 1,011 POOR 897	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,908	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,908		ANTELOPE	OPE GOOD FAIR FOOR	811 00 11	6000 FAIR POOR	0 0 118	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • =	GOOD FATR POOR	0 0 11	

	ALLOTHEN!	ALLOTHENT MANE: DRIVER CANYON	ER CAHYON	ALL	ALLOTKENT NUMBER: 5103		PLAMMING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTH	ALLOTHENT NAKE: P HILL	P HTLL	ALLOTM	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5104		PLAMNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		
	ESTRATED CATTLET SHEEP:	ESTIMATED CAPACITY SHEEP:	(AUHS) 14 0	CUFFER PEER; ELK; ANTELC	CUSEENT DEMANUS DECR! ELK! ANTELOPE!	(AUHS) 2.8 0.0 0.0		FRIOR/LONG TERN D DEER: ELK: AVIELOPE:	TEKN DEMANDS (AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTIMATE CATILET SHEEP!	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	Y (AURS) 220 0	CUSENT PR DER: ELN: ANTELOFE:	CUSENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: AMTELOFE:	(AUNS) 37.0 0.0 0.0	PETGS PEERS ELN: ANTEL	FEICS ALONG TERM I PEER; ELN; ANTELOPE;	FICS/LOVG TERM FEMANIS (44.45) THER: 59.0 AMTELOFE: 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
					PANCE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IN BY ALTERNA	TIVE						e <del>c</del>	RANSE CONDITION BY ALIEPHATIVE	BY ALIEFHATIV	يين			
		NO ACTION	ION	PLAS	РГРИНІНО	PRODUCTION	710W	PEOTECTION	NOT		N	NU ACTION	PLANNING	NS	FROTUCTION		PROTECTION	110%	
	CAINE	CCFDITION ACRES GEOD 0 FAIR 65 POOR 133	ACRES 0 65 133	CONDITION ACRES GOOD FAIR 65 FOOR 133	ON ACRES 0 65 133	COVDITION ACEES GOOD 198 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	CONTION ACKES 0000 198 AIR 0	CONDITION ACRES 6000 65 FAIR 0 POOR 133	ACKES 65 0 133	CATILE		CONDITION ACRES 6000 584 641R 674	CONTITION ACRES 6000 584 FAIR 674 FOUR 774	ACRES 584 674 774	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 584 FAIR 674 FUCK 774	584 584 674 774	COUDITION ACFES GOOD 524 FAIR 674 FOOR 774	ACFES 524 674 774	
ļ	SHED	GOOD FATR POOR	. · · ·	6090 FATR F096	•••	6000 FAIR FOOR	<b>.</b>	GOUD Fair Poor	000	SHEEP	6000 FAIR F00R	000	GUOD FATR POOR	• • •	600D FAIR F008	•••	603P FA1R FG03	000	
R-7.				MILD	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	HUITTON BY A	LIERNATIVE						WILPLIF	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERATIVE	OTTION BY ALTE	EHAT IVE			
52	<b>8333</b>	660 <b>0</b> FAIR PDGR	65 133	G09D FAIR POGR	0 65 133	GOOD FAIR FOOR	133 65 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 65 133	DEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	132 1,900 0	600D FAIR POOR	132 1,900 0	GOOD FAIR 1 POCR	132	GCOD FAIR POJR	132 1,500 0	
	Ä	6900 FAIR FOOR		600D FAIR FEOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000	5000 FATR POGR	000	Ä	6000 FA1R P00R	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	GCOD FAIR POUR	000	
	ANTSLOPE	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	ANTELOPE	PE 600D FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	. · ·	6000 FAIR Posr	•••	

	60.0	39.0			10 =	• •	o <del>-</del> 1	2		0 (	<u>6</u>	00	. 0	532	2,463 1,626
	N DENSITES			PROTECTION	CONDITION ACRES		7,554	,			1,330				
CEDAR	PRICEALCHG TERM TENSUES (AUMS) 18EES: 60.0	ELK: AHTELOPE:		PRO	00:31 00:35	FAIR	6000 FAIR	FOCK		6000	POOR	6000	200	פנה	FOOR
PLAHNING UNIT: CEDAR	PP.169	ELK: AHTEL	팢	. No.	ACRES	. • •	11,422	•	TERMATIVE	534	0	•	•	•	8,693 1,951
2023	(AUKS)	0.0	RAHGE CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	FROTUCTION	CO-FITTON ACRES	FOSR FOSR	6200 FAIR	PCGR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0000	F00%	0000	FAIR Puok	6009	FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER:	CURFENT DEMANDS	966:	RAHSE CONDIT	ING	ACRES	000	260	3,598	LIFE HABITAT	0	1,330	•	00	0	1,951
ALLOTH	CUEFE	NEER: ELK! ANTELOPE!		PLANKING	CONDITION ACRES	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0000	F00K	MILL	0000	FAIR POOR	000D	FAIR POOR	6000	FAIR
OUAN GAP	(AUKS)	0 477		NO ACTION	ACRES	<b></b>	280	3,578		•	282 1,380	•		•	8,693 1,951
NAME: PAR	CAPACITY			94	CONDITION ACRES	GOOD FAIR POOR	0000	FOOR		GOOD	FOOR	6000	FAIR		FAIR FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHENT NAME: PAROWAM GAP	ESTIMATED CAPACITY	CATTLE: SHEEP!				CATTLE	SHEEP			900	į	5	4		ANTELOPE
		TERM TEMAMPS (AUMS) 181.0 0.0 0.0			1	53 22 53 53 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	· ·	47. 3,859 9,036			306 12,755 550		000	•	<b>⇔</b> ⇔ <b>⊙</b>
		EEN TCHAN			FROTECT 10N	COURTION ACEES 6000 472 FAIR 3,859 POOS 9,036		,					e e e	¥	GOOD FAIR FOOR
	: CEDAR	ער פאפ			=	C0:17 C000 FAIR P003		FAIR POOR			GOOD FAIR FOOR	:	GOOD FAIR	Ž	8 4 5
	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR			11VE	110N	N ACRES 13,367 0	•	13,367 0 0		ALTERHATIVE	3,195	>	00	•	000
		(AUMS) 112.0 0.0	2.0	I BY ALTEFHATI	FRODUCTION	CONTITION ACRES GGOD 13,367 FAIR 0	<b>-</b> 000×	GOOD FAIR FUCR		ONDITION BY	COOD FAIR	, 100	GOOD FAIR	FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
	ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5052	CUPERT DEKAUDS PER: ELK:	AHTELOFE:	EANGE CONDITION BY ALTERMATIVE	PLAMING	CONTITION ACKES 0000 11.316 FAIR 2.051	•	11,316 2,051		WILMLISE HABITAT CONDITTON BY ALTERNATIVE	11,150	•	۰۰	•	<b>000</b>
	ALLO	CUTS PRER ELVS	ANTE		PLA	CCADITI GOOD FAIR	P008	GOOD FAIR		In	GOOD	P008	600 <b>0</b>	FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
	ALLOTHENT NAME: PAPAGONA CATTLE	(AUMS) 382 449			NO ACTION	A ACF.ES 472 3,859	9,036	3,959	41630		305	1,527	0 0	• •	• • •
	MAPE: PA	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATLLES SHEP?			£	COSSITION ACRES 6000 472 FAIR 3,859	FCOR	FAR	, Sec.		GC00 FAIR	P008	0000	7.00E	ANTEL DPE GOOD FATR POOR
	₹.	ESTENTED CATTLE: SHEEP:	.			CATTLE		SHEED			RECK		Ħ		펉

	ALLOTHER	ALLOTHENT MANE: PARCHAM STAKE	DWAW STAKE	ALLO	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5054		FLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTHENT P	NAME: PARO	ALLOTMENT MAME: PARGMAN UMALLOTTED	ALLGIMENT NUMEER: 0000		PLAYNING UNIT: CEPAR	FINAR	
	CATILES SACEP:	ETTINITO CAPACITY CATILES SPED'S	(AUMS) 151 0	CUSSE PEES: ELK: ANTEL	CUSSENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: Antelope:	(AUS) 29.0 0.0 0.0		7.045	TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) 47.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	CAFACITY	(AUMS)	CUEENT DENANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	212 212 0	FRICE/LOSI PEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FRICKALONG TERM DEMINIS (ANYS) TYER: 5.739.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
					RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERNAT	IVE						RANSE COM	RANSE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE			•
		HO ACTION	8	PLAHHIHG	(IHG	PECCUCTION	HOI	PROTECTION	*5		NO ACTION	NO	PLANNING	FEGIUCTION		PEDIECTION	
	CATTLE	CONDITION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 3,708 FOOR 0	1 ACKES 0 3,708	CCMDITION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 3,708	4 ACKES 0 3,708 0	CCHOITION ACRES GCCD 3,708 FAIR 0 FOOR	3,709 0 0	COMPLITION ACRES 60010 0 FAIR 3,708 POOR 0	CRES 0 0 0	CATLE	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 389 FOOR 183	<b>-</b>	CONDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 339	CO: E111OM ACRES GEOD FAIR 393 FOOR 183		COMPITION ACRES FORD 0 FAIR 337 FOR 183	
	Siett.	GCOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	<b>~</b> ~ ~	600P Fatr Foof	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	SHEEP G	GCOB FAIR POOR	0 0 0	GOOD O FAIR O POOR O	600D Fair Foor	900	GOOD OF FAIR OF FOOR O	
R-7.				MILM	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITION BY ALI	TERNATIVE						WILM IFE HABITA	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	11 IVE		
	<b>5</b>	LOGD FAIR 3.	3,708 0	600D FAIR POOR	3,708 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	2,833 875 0	GOOD FAIR 3, FOOR	3,709	DEER GC F1 F7	6000 2, FAIR 2,	2,921 G00D 2,680 FAIR 4,729 PG0R	DD 2,921 IR 2,680 DR 4,729	GRUD 2,921 FAIR 2,680 FOOR 4,729	1	6000 2,921 FAIR 2,630 FOOR 4,729	
_	ä	GOOD FAIR FCOR	•••	G000 FAIR FGGR	•••	600D FAIR FOOR	000	GOD9 FAIR POOR	<del>0</del>	6 ELK 65	GOOD Fair Poor	0 6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR	00 88.88.00 000	GOOD FAIR FGOR	000	6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	
-	AYELOPE	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOUD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	ANTELOPE GO FA PO	GOOD FAIR Poor	0 G009 0 FAIR 0 FOUR	<b>000</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	GOCD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	

į	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0 52.0								
	1 DESMARS		PEDIECTION	CGRATTON ACTES EGOD 31,259 FAIR 31,573 FOOR 11,033	• • •		•••	000	3,231 1,250 3,325
CEDAR	FRICPLONG TERN INSWAYS (AUMS) DEEK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: \$2.0		PEOI	CGR91710 6690 FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FLOR		COOD FAIR FCOR	GOJD FAIR POOR	G000 FAIR POOR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		3 <u>8</u> !	101	H ACKES 7,553 253 0	000	LTERNATIVE	0 ° °	• • •	3,602 2,409 1,795
\$056 Pt	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRY ALTEFHA	PEODUCTION	CONDITION ACKES 6090 7.553 FAIR 253 FOCR 0	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FOCK	HELLTION BY A	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GUUD FAIR FUOR	COOD FAIR POOR
**	CURSENT DENANDS LEER! ELK: ANTELOFE!	RAPIGE CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	PLASHING	3.200 3.200 3.573 1.033	000	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPLIION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	3,231 1,250 3,325
ALL01	CURED DEER: ELK: ANTEL		PLASHING	CGMPITION ACRES GOOD 3,200 FAIR 3,573 PCCR 1,633	600D FAIR FCOR	MILD	GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000 FA1R P00R	6000 FAIR POOR
RRY WELL	(AUS) 789 0		TION	4 ACRES 3,200 3,573 1,033	•••		•••	000	3,231 1,250 3,325
ALLOTHENT NAME: FERRY WELL	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 3,200 FAIR 3,573 FOOR 1,033	600D FAIR PUOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	G00D FAIR POOR
ALLGTHENT	ESTINATEI CATTLE: SHEEP!			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	ä	ANTELOPE
	33.0 33.0								
	5		CTION	520 414 1,236	e e e		000	<b>0 0</b> 0	2,169 51
IT: CEDAR	TEEM DEMANDS (A		FROTECTION	COUSTION ACRES GEOD 520 FAIR 414 FORE 11/236	6000 0 FAIR 0 PUOR 0		. 0000 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6000 FAIR 0 POOR 0	GOOD 0 FATR 2,169 POCR 51
LANNING UNIT: CEDAR	PPLORALONG TERM DEHANDS (A Deer; Elk; Antelope;	TIVE				ALTERHATIVE	0 0000 0 1 41R 0 0 0 P00R 0	0 GOGD 0 0 FAIR 0 0 POOR 0	
5055 PLANNING UHIT: CEDAR	TEEM DEMANDS (A	DH BY ALTERHATIVE	FEGRUCTION FROTECTION		GOOD FAIR PUOR	ONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1		6000 FATR POCR
	(AUNS) PRIBAZLONG TERN DEHANDS (A 20.0 DER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FEDRUCTION	COMPITION ACRES 6000 723 FAIR 211 FOUR 1,285	0 FAR 0 PUOR	OLIFE HARITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	0 6000 367 FATR 1,853 POCR
ALLOTHENY MUMER: 5055 PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	PPLORALONG TERM DEHANDS (A Deer; Elk; Antelope;	RAPSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE		COMPITION ACRES 6000 723 FAIR 211 FGER 17285	6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR FG03 0 PVOR	WILDLIFE HARLIAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	6030 0 6000 FAIR 367 FAIR POCR 1.853 POCR
ALLOTHENT NUMSER: 5055	(AUNS) PRIBAZLONG TERN DEHANDS (A 20.0 DER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	RACSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FLANKING FEODUCTION	CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES GOOD 520 COOD 723 FAIR FAIR 211 PGGR 1,236 FG/R 1,286	0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FUS 0 PUGR	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 CCCD 0 0 F41R 0 PCOR . 0	0 G00n 0 0 FAIR 0 0 PGGR 0	0 6030 0 6000 367 FAIR 367 FAIR 1/853 POCR 1/853 POCR
	CUCEENT BENANDS (AUNS) PELDRALDOG TERN DENANDS (A DERS 20.0 PEERS ELK: 0.0 ELK! AHTELDPE: 0.0 ANTELDPE:	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	FEDRUCTION	CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES GOOD \$20 COCD 723 FAIR FAIR 211 POOR 1,236 FGR 1,265	6000 0 6000 0 6000 FAIR PUGR PUGR 0 FUGR PUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 0 FUGR 1 FUG	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMBITION BY ALTERNATIVE	609D 0 000D 0 FAIR 0 P09R 0 P09R 0	G000 0 G000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 P00R 0	600D 0 600D 0 600D FAIR 367 FAIR 367 FAIR FOGR 1.853 POCR 1.853 POCR

	(AUMS) 35.0 0.0	l							
	IN DENGINS		NOTTUBEOGR	CO-DITION ACRES GOOD 103 FAIR 460 FOOR 384	•••		747	° • •	•••
T: CFDAR	FRIOP/LONG TEEN TENCHUS DEER! ELK: ANTELOPE;		1034	COUNTION ACCOUNTS ACC	GOOD FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
FLAWITHG UNTT: CEDAR			A I I OF	COMMITTION ACKES SOOD 563 FAIR 0	• • •	TERNATION	B# 101	000	•••
	200	PANCE CAUDITION BY ALTERNATURE	DIA BI BLIEKRALIVE	COMUTTION GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	WILLY IFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD FAIR POOR	6000 Fair Foor	600B FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5058	CUERENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	ANGE COUNTY	SA COMPANY	103 103 450 384	000	E HABITAT CO	947	•••	•••
ALLOTA	CLERENT DE DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE;	-	PLANNING	CONDITION ACKES 6009 103 FAIR 450 PGGK 384	600 <b>0</b> FAIR POOR	WILMIF	6000 FATR POOR	6090 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
CREEK	(AUNS) 74 104								
DUTCHAPA	±		NO ACTION	CONDITION ACRES 6000 103 FAIR 460 PUOR 384	000		947	•••	•••
ALLOTHENT NAME: QUICHAPA CREEK	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		£	CONDITION ALCOOD FAIR FUOR	G000 F41R P00R		GOOD FAIR Poor	600 <b>0</b> FAIR F00R	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHI	ESTINATE CATTLE: SHEEP:			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	ELK	ANTELOPE
	(AUKS) 75.0 0.0 0.0								
	16900								
	TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) 75.0 0.0		PEOTECTION	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 177 FAIR 1,759 FOOR 14	•••		1,403 547 0	•••	<b>000</b>
IT: CEDAR	FRIOR/LONS TER DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!		PEOT	COUDITION OF THE FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR POOR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		HATIVE	PEODUCTION	CCTOTTON ACRES GOOD 1,950 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	•••	AL TERNATIVE	1,403 547 0	e • •	• • •
5057	<b>3</b>	ION BY ALTER	FEORUCTI	CC::DIT) GBOD FAIR FOOR	600D FATR PGOR	OMDITION BY	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FATR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5057	CLTFENT PENANDS DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	RAMCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANNING	CONDITION ACKES 600D 177 FAIR 156 POSR 1.417	•••	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 1,936 14	000	• • •
₹			PLA	CONDITI GOOD FAIR POOR	GOCD FAIR FOCR	DI.	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FATR Poor	GOOD FAIR POOR
CREEK	(AUNS) 128 0		1	80 000	•••		m m <b>e</b> r		900
ALLOTHENT NAME: PINTO CREEK	ACI ITA		NO ACTION	CC*31TION ACRES 6003 177 FAIR 156 FOOR 11417			1,403 533 14	. <del>.</del>	
THENT NAME	ESTIMATED CARACITY CATILE; SHEEP;				6000 FAIR Posr		GOOD FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR PCOR	PE COOD FAIR POOR
ארנם	SEEP:			CATTLE	<b>6</b> 1346		DEER	ä	ANTEL OPE
					R	-7.	56		

ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT MAME: REED LETCH	LETGH	ALLOTH	ALLOTHENT HUNBER: 5059		PLANNING UHIT: CEDAR	CEDAR			ALLOTHENT HAHE: RESERVOIR	RESERVOIR	ALLO	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5060		PLANKING UNIT: CETAR	CETAR	
ESTERATED CAPACITY CATTLES. SHEEPS	CAPACITY	(AUNS) 499 0	CLESENT D DEER! ELK! AHTELOPE!	CUESENT DENANDS Drer; Antelope;	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	PEIO DEER ELA; ANTE	PPLORALQUIG TERM DEMANDS (ALMS) DEER: 0.0 ELK; 0.0	DEMANUS (A.		ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEF!	Y (AUKS) 257 0	CUES. PEER. ELK! ANTE	CUFFENT DEMANUS NEER: ELK! ANTELOPE:	(AUMS) 59.9 0.0 0.0	FRICK/LOW REER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FIEGRALONG TERM TERAMES (AMPS) TOTER: 103.0 ELN: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	AHES (AUMS) 103.0 0.0 0.0
			a:	RAPSE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	RY ALTEFNATI	3/1							RAYGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	BY ALTERNATIVE			
	NO ACTION	¥	FLAMMING	KG	FRODUCTION	. E	FFOTECTION	WOIL		9	NO ACTION	PLANATHG	FLANAIMG	PRODUCTION	į	FEOTECTION	æ
CATILE	CC!DITION ACRES (CC)0 2,550 FAIR 31 FORR 0	2,550 31	COUDITION ACKES GOOD 2,558 FAIR 31	ACKES 2,558 31 0	CONDITION ACKES 6000 2,217 FAIR 372 FOOR	ACKES 2,217 372 0	COPUTION ACRES GOOD 2,217 FAIR 341 POOR 31	2,217 341 341	מחתב		CONDITION ACRES GOD 494 FAIR 2:191 FOUR 439	CONDITION ACRES GOOD 2494 FAIR 2.191 POOR 439	21191 21191 139	CONSTITON ACRES 6390 3.124 FAIR 0 FGSR 0	ACRES 3,124 0	CONTITION ACTES CODD SAS FAIR 2,140 F506 439	7.05 545 140 437
SHEE	COOV FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FATR FOGS	000	SHEEP	P G090 FAIR F06R	•••	6000 FAIR POOR	<b>000</b>	GGGD FAIR Pode	•••	6990 FA18 PO08	000
			WILP	VILILIFE MABITAT COMBITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IDITION BY AL	.TERHATIVE						TII.	VILDLIFE HAPITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TITION BY ALTER	HATIVE		
PEER	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GCCD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	600D FAIR F00R	000	PEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	3,067 57	GOOD FAIR POOR	3,067 57	6000 FAIR FOGR	1,314 1,810 0	GOOD FAIR 3	3,067
ä	GOOD FAIR FUOR	<b>600</b>	600B FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR PUUR	000	6000 FA1R F00R	000	ELK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR F00K	•••	60JD FAIR PCOR	
KATELOPE	6000 FAIR POCR	195 1,925 469	GOOD FAIR FOOR	195 1,925 469	GOUD FAIR POOR	195 1,925 469	6000 FAIR P008	195 2,394 0	ANTEL	ANTELOPE GOUD Fair Poor		6000 FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b></b>

!										THE THE PARTY OF T		TC L V 111.11	ALLUTHER HUNGERS SUBV		PLHMMING UNII: CEIMN	T 14	
ESTICATED CAPACITY CATILE: SMEEP:	- 1	(AUMS) 268 0	CUFFENT DEAGNDS DECK; CLK; ANTELOFE;	<u> </u>	(ACHS) 102.4 0.0 0.0	FRIGEZTONG TERM DEMANDS (ANYS) PEER: 177.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0	א ספאמונט (נ		ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	4C1TY	(AUMS) 60 113	CUFFENT DENAMDS DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE;	DEKAMDS	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	FESTESS. THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL	FEICEZLONG TERM TYGE: ELK: Anteloke:	FELENTONG TERM DEMONS (AUNS) FEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOFE: 0.0
			BANCE CO	FAHSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	SHATIVE							Fau	FAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Y ALTERNATI	F.		
NO ACTION			PLAKYING	FEST	FEORUCTION	F501	FROTECTION			NO ACTION		PLANVING		PE070CT10N	; 8	PROTECTION	#6; <u>1</u>
CCYPITION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 1.991 FOGS 1.455		CCADI COOD FAIR PCOR	CCASTTION ACRES GOOD 837 FAIR 1-485 PGOR 1-124	CONDITION O 6900 FAIR 1 P06A	COMULTION AGRES 6900 837 FAIR 1,465 POGR 1,124	CO:0111 GCO FAIR FOOR	CONTITION ACRES GCCD 6 FAIR 1,991 FOOR 1,455	'S	CATTLE GOND FAIR	COUNTION ACRES GOND 0 FAIR 1,158 FOOR 3,205	10000	COLUTTION ACKES COCO 25524 FAIR 344 POOR 11455	ACIES 2,524 344 1,475	CO-01110A ACRES GCOD 2.524 FAIR 344 FOOR 1,495	ACRES 2,524 344 1,495	COPITION ACECS 6090 0 FAIR 1,153 FOOR 3,205	1.45/ES 0 11/173 31,205
GCCD 0 FATR 0 FCOR 0		G000 FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR POER	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	жs	SHEEP GOOD FAIR POOR	10 0 R 1,153	ے تی د	6000 23/ FAIR 11-	27524 344 17495	FAIR FOUR	2,524 244 1,455	GMOD FAIR FOUR	0 1+158 3+265
			WILDLIFE HARIT	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	AL TEPHATIN	<u>u</u>						WILPLIFE	WILDLIFE HARITAT CONDIIIOH BY ALIERHATIVE	IION BY ALTE	ERHALIVE.		
6000 3,115 FAIR 0 PCOR 331		GCOD FAIR POOR	3,446 R 0 R 0	GCDD FAIR FCDR	2,940	GC00 FAIR POOR	3,115 0 331	NEER	ER GCOD FAIR POOR	n 692 R 692 R 344		GOOD FAIR FOOR	692	6750 FAIR Poor	692	506B FAIR PC03	692 344
GG00 FA18 PUSR 0		600D FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	600P FAIR POUR	•••	EIK	GOOD FAIR FOUR	000	5 1 2	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	600D Fair Poor	•••	600D FA1R F00R	<b>000</b>
6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0		GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	ANT	ANTELOPE GOOD FAIR POOR	0 0 R 1,548 R 1,867	822	G000 1,832 FAIR 0 FOOK 1,683	,832 0 ,683	6000 FAIR 1	0 1,648 1,867	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FOOR	0 1,648 1,857

	HAHDS (AUNS 68.		10H	ACRES 0 0	000		<b></b>	000	000
T: CEDAR	FFIORALONS TERM DEMANDS FELK: ANTELOPE:		FEDICCTION	CC:21TGN ACPES COOD FAIR POOR	G00D FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR PUOR	G00D FAIR P00R	GOOD FAIR POOR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	E E E	3A -	10N	ACRES 0 0	000	LTERNATIVE	000		000
2063	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0	RAHGE CONDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	PROFUCTION	CONFLITON ACRES GOOD FAIR FORE	GOOD FAIR FCOR	CONDITION BY A	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR POGR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER:	CUSENT DEMANDS PEER: ELK: Antelope:	RANGE CONDITI	PLAKHING	III ACKES 0 0 0	•••	VILINIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	. · ·
ALL01	CUSSER PEER: ELK! ANTEL		PLANHI	CONDITION ACKES GOOD FAIR POOR	G000 FAIR F00R	NIA I	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GNOD FAIR POOR	G000 FAIR POOR
ND RIDGE	(AURS) 0		NO ACTION	CCHOTTON ACRES GCOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	000		000	•••	•••
ALLOTMENT MANE: SAYD RIDUE	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		2	CONDITION ACKE	GOOD FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR FOUR	GOOD FATR POOR	YE GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTMEN	ESTIMALE CATTLE: SHEEP:			CATTLE	SHEE		PEER	ELK	ANTELOPE
	(AUNS) 95.0 0.0								
DAR	ERM DEMANDS (AU		PROTECTION	CCRUTTON ACRES 00000 0 641R 1.439 PORR 4.224	6000 0 6A1R 0 PFOR 0		6000 0 Fair 5,612 Foor 0	6600 0 FAIR 0 Poor 0	6600 0 FAIR 11-139
WILL CENAR	ERM DEMANDS (AU	ų.		, • • • •		ERINTIVE			6000 FAIR
AAS PANATIG LAIT: CEDAR	(AUDE) FRIOR/LUNG TERM DEMANDS (AUDE) 59.0 DEER: 90.0 ELK!	PY ALTERNATIVE		EES 439 224	GOOD FAIR PCOR	HDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	CCOD FAIR FUOR	GG03 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR
	(AUMS) FRIOK/LOV3 TERM DEMANDS (AU 59.0 PEER: 9.0 ELK! 0.0 AHTELOFE:	FANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	REDUCETION	CO-10110N ACRES 603D 1,439 FAIR 0 FOOR 4,224	0 600D 0 FAIR 0 PUOR	DLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 GC0D 5,612 FAIR 0 FC0R	0 GG00 0 FAIR 0 POOR	0 6000 0 FAIR
ALI DINCUT BINBER: SAA? PI ANVING LATT: CEDAS	CU-SEMI EEMANDS (AUMS) FRIOR/LOYS TEKN DEMANDS (AUMS) PEER: 59.0 PEER: 9 LLK: 0.0 ELK: AMTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE:	EANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE		CES CO-01110N ACRES 60.00 11-139 60.00 11-139 60.00 11-139 60.00 6	6030 0 6000 FAR 0 FAR FOSR 0 FUGR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6070 0 6000 FAIR 5,612 FAIR PDGR 0 FDGR	0 GG00 0 FAIR 0 POOR	6000 0 6C00 FAIR 0 FAIR
CAO? "GRANIM TWONTO LIA	(40MS) (U-CENT GENANDS (40MS) FRIOR/LOYS TERN DEMANDS (AU 56 PEER: 59.0 PEER: 9 6 ELK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE:	FANSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ROUGH PERMITS	CCMPITTON ACRES CCCD 1+439 G030 1+439 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 4,224 F030: 4,224	0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	VILULIFE HABITAT COMDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	11439 GGCD 0 GCOD 4,123 FAIR 5,612 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 FCOR	0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PUGR 0 POOR	11439 GOOD 0 GGOD 0 FAIR
CAO? "OTRINE TUDATO LA	CU-SEMI EEMANDS (AUMS) FRIOR/LOYS TEKN DEMANDS (AUMS) PEER: 59.0 PEER: 9 LLK: 0.0 ELK: AMTELOFE: 0.0 ANTELOFE:	EASSE CONDITION BY ACTERNATIVE	REDUCETION	S CCMUTTON ACRES COMMITTON ACRES COCO 14439 GOOD 14439 GOOD 14439 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 44224 FOOR 44224	6000 0 6030 0 6000 FAIR FAIR 0 FAIR PUGR 0 FUGR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 11439 6000 0 6000 FAIR FAIR 51412 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PUGR 0 POOR	1,439 G000 0 GC00 0 FAIR 0 FAIR

	(AURS)	1								
	1 DEPARTIES			FFOTECTION	STATE S	0 980	•	238	• • • •	
T: CENAR	FFICKACHO TEFN DEMNUS (AUNS) VCER: 9.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELORE: 0.0			FFOTE	COMPITION ACASS GOOD FAIR 0	GOOD FAIR POOR		690 <b>0</b> Fair Poor	GCOD FATR FOOR	GCOD FATR PCOR
PLANNING UNIT: CENAR			ATIVE	PROTUCTION	CONDITION ACKES GOOD OFAIR OFAIR OFOR	285		283 0	• • •	•••
	(AUMS) 5.3 0.0		ION BY ALTERNATI	FFOE	CONTITION ACT GOOD FAIR FEOR	GGCP FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR	GOOD FAIR Poor	600D FAIR FOOR
ALLUINEMI NUMBER: 5065	CUSSENT DEMANDS Deer: Elk; Antelope;		RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAMHING	COUDITION ACRES 5000 0 FAIR 0	286	**************************************	0 6090 0 8 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9	•••	<b>~ ~ ~</b>
				PLA	CCUPITION AC GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1	GOOD FAIR FOCS	GOJD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
	30 0 30			T10N	ACKES 0 0	0 286 0		980		•••
	ESTIMATED CAFACITY Catile: Sheep:			NO ACTION	CONDITION ACKES GOUD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	660D FAIR F008		690D FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR FOOR	COOD FAIR POOR
	ESTIKATE CATILE: SHEEP:				CATTLE	SHCEP		DEER	EK	ANTEL OPE
	FIRSTONE ENT DEMINIS (AU) EER; ELK; ANTELOFE;		CTTON	r.orect 108	COYDITION ACRES 6000 2,421 FAIR 821 FOOR 625	•••		1,309 2,516 1	•••	0 0 2
	MARIS (AUNS) 147.0 0.0 0.0		3	¥ !	RES 421 821 625	000		109 1 1	• • •	0 0 <u>0</u>
0.000	PEER; EELN; ANTELOPE;		č			G2CD FAIR FUOR	ží.	605D FAIR FOOR	6000 FA1R POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
1986	85.1 6.0 150.0	ERMATIVE	PROTECTION		COMPITION ACRES GOCD 37242 FAIR 0 FOOR 625	000	Y ALTERHATIN	1,655 2,171 0	•••	002
		PANSE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	9	i	COAD 6050 FATR FODR	GOOD FAIR POOR	CONDITICH B	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOOP FAIR Poor	690D FAIR FOOR
PERMIT DEMANDS	VEER: ELK: Ayteldpe:	PAYSE CONFI	PLANNING		COMPLIES GOID 2.421 FAIR 337 FOOR 1.649	•••	WILLLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,309 2,516 1	000	000
	188 0 EE		7	TOTAL STATE OF	COSTILL GOD FAIR FODS	GCOD FAIR FOOR	H	6093 FAJR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
			NO ACTION	CHAPITICA ACCE	2,421 396 1,059	000		1,309 2,516 1	000	0 0 0
ESTIMATED CAPACITY	m		문	THE STI		6090 FA1R F20R		600D FAIR POOR	600B FAIR PUOR	E 6900 FAIR POOR
11:3	SEG:				STIR.	336B		AT THE	ä	ANTLOPE
						R	-7.	60		

ALLDTHENT NAME: SHERRATT	ERRATT	ALLOTI	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5066		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDIAR		ALLOTHENT NAME: SILVER PEAK	<u>¥</u>	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5067		PLANKING UNIT: CEDAR	DAR	
COTTRATED CAFACITY CATILC: SHEEP:	(AURS) 11 0	CUSSENT D DEERS ELKS ANTELOFES	COSSENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AURS) 4.0 0.0 0.0	FE.19 DEER ELK! AHTE	FELORZLONG TERM I Deer: Elk: Antelope:	FELDRALONG TERM DEMANDS (ALMS) DEER: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	ESTIMATED CAPACITY (CATILE) SHEEP!	(AUHS) 220 0	CUFFERT DEMANDS DEER! ELN: ANTELOPE:	(AUNS) 40.5 0.0 0.0	PRICS/LOM PER: ELK: ANIELOPE:	FILOS/LONG TEEM PLEAMDS (ALMS) ELEE: 70.0 ELEI: 0.0 ANIELO?E: 0.0	15 (AUMS) 70.0 0.0
			RAME COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	I BY ALTEENATI	ive					RANGE CON	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTEFNATIVE			
ND ACTION	TIGN	FLAMMING	TMG	PRODUCTION	1 5	PROTECTION	HOIL	NO ACTION		FLAMMING	FROTECTION		FFOTECTION	
CONTITION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 210 POOR 617	1 ACKES 0 210 617	CONDITION ACRES 0COD 0 FAIR 210 FCOR 617	ACRES 0 210 617	CONFUTION ACRES COOD 827 FAIR 0 FUSER 0	ACRES 827 0	CORDITION ACRES 6000 FAIR 210 FOOR 611	10H ACRES 0 210 617	CATILE GOOD 0 0 1.651 FAIR 1.651 FOOS 1.824		COMDITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 2,236 FOR 1,239	COUPTION ACRES GOD 3,475 FAIR 0 FOOR 0		CERRITION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 2,234 FOCK 1,239	
CCOD FAIR FUCR	600	609D FAIR F00R	000	600D FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	<b></b>	SHEP GCOD 0 FAIR 0 FUOR 0		6000 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	600 <b>0</b> Fair Foor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	٠
		WILM	WILICIFE HASITAT COADITION RY ALTERNATIVE	ADITION BY AL	TERNATIVE					WILPLIFE HABIT	WILPLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IATIVE		
6330 FA18 FOCR	210 540 57	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 077 52	GDJD FAIR POOR	770 57 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	210 560 57	DEER GOUD 2,556 FAIR 777 FOOR 142		60CD 2,556 FAIR 777 POOR 142	6030 1.6 FAIR 2.3 PCOR	2,379	6000 2,536 FAIR 777 FOOR 142	× > 51
6230 FAIR F038	•••	GOOD FAIR FOGR	000	GCCD FAIR FOOR	000	6300 FATR POJR	•••	ELK 6500 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	<u>ت</u> تـ د	6000 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	GOOD Fair Poor	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	200
ANTELOPE GOOD FATE POOR	• 0 •	6000 FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	ANTELDFE GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	ته بـ هـ	6000 0 FAIR 0	GCOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GOOD FAIR POOR	

(AUNS) 49.0 0.0								
N PERANDS		PEOTECT 109	CONTITON ACRES COOR FAIR FOOR FOOR	170 1,853		355 971 731	•••	•
PRICALLONG TEPN TRENATS (ALMS) TREN: 49.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		PE.01ECT 10	CG"CITII COOR FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FCSR		0998 Fair Foor	GCOD FAIR FGOR	£300
	311.1	T:0N	H ACRES	589 136 1,333	LTERNATIVE	877 450 731	900	•
(AUNS) 30.9 0.0 0.0	ON BY ALTERIA	PEODUCTION	CONFITION ACRES GOOD FAIR FOOR	600D FAIR FCUR	DNDITICH BY A	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR PGCR	0000
CURFENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	RAMSE COMPITION BY ALTERHATIVE	ING	ACFES 0	0 170 1,883	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	356 744 958	000	۰
CURTENT D DEER: ELK! ANTELOPE:	_	PLAPHING	CG:'0110H ACRES CCOD 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	G00D FAIR POCR	WILDL	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	0000
(AUKS) 0 55		NO.	ICRES 0 0	0 170 1,888		356 744 953		•
CAPACITY		NO ACTION	CONVITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	COOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR Pook	0000
10								ANTEL OPE
ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE SHEEP:			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	Ħ	ANT
				SHEEP 0			0 0	O ANT
		Protection	CONTITION ACKES COUNTION ACKES COUNTION ACKES FOR 15 FOR 597			GOOD 205 DEER Fair 432 Fook 180	60c0 0 ELK Fair 0 Foor 0	G000 0 ANT
			CD::11109 ACKES [ED:: 205 FAIR 15 FOCR 597	<b>000</b>	RANTIVE	205 432 180	500 500	•
	I BY ALTERNTIVE	. NO	CONTITION ACES (COD) FAIR 15 POCR 577	6500 0 FAIR 0 PDOR 0	IDITICH PY ALTERIATIVE	6000 205 FAIR 432 FCCR 180	6000 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 0000 0
(AUMS) FAIGALDMG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) 21.7 DEFR: 36.0 0.0 ELN: 0.0 0.0 AMTELOFE: 0.0	VAYSE CONDITION BY ALIEPRATIVE	PROTUCTION	CONDITION ACKES GOOD 220 GOOD 205 FAIR 0 FAIR 15 POOR 597 POOR 577	0 6500 0 0 FAIR 0 0 0 PDOR 0	IFE HARITAT COMPITIEN BY ALTERNATIVE	167 GROR 205 485 FAIR 432 165 PUCR 180	0 6060 0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0	•
CUE: ENT DEMANDS (AUMS) DEEK: 21.7 DEEK: 36.0 ELK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	PARSE EN OLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	. NO	CONDITION ACKES GROP 229 GROD 205 FAIR 0 FAIR 15 FROR 597 FORE 597	GOOD 65UD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	WILELIFE HARITAT COMMITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6090 167 6000 205 FAIR 465 FAIR 432 FOOR 165 FCCR 180	500D 0 500D 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0 FOOR 0	0 0000 0
(AUMS) FAIGALDMG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) 21.7 DEFR: 36.0 0.0 ELN: 0.0 0.0 AMTELOFE: 0.0	PARTE COMUTION BY ALTERVITUE	FLANING FROIUCTION	CUMPLITOR ACRES CONDITION ACRES CCC1110N ACRES CCCD 205 C	0 6000 0 6500 0 0 FF1P 0 FFIR 0 0 FOGE 0 FOOR 0	WILBLIFE HARITAT COMMITTON BY ALTERNATIVE	167 6990 167 6000 205 4B5 FAIR 485 FAIR 432 165 FOOR 165 FCOR 180	0 6500 0 65000 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0 FOOS	0 0009 0 0009 0
CUE: ENT DEMANDS (AUMS) DEEK: 21.7 DEEK: 36.0 ELK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	PAPSE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PROTUCTION	CUMPLITOR ACRES CONDITION ACRES CCC1110N ACRES CCCD 205 C	GGGD 0 GGGD 0 G5GD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FDGR 0	WILDLIFE HARITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	695P 167 609D 167 600P 205 FAIR 485 FAIR 485 FAIR 432 PCCR 165 FOOR 165	6500 0 5000 0 5000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	0 0009 0 0009 0

1	0.0 0.0 0.0								
	EMENDS (AU		NOL	ACEES 479 184 E21	•••		1,284	000	000
: CEDAR	FILCYLONG TEPN TERHNIS (ANYS) PETR: 70.0 ELN: 0.0		FROTECTION	COMPITION ACEGS COOD 479 FAIR 184 FOOR 621	GGOD FAIR FOOR		6000 FA18 FCC8	609D FAIR PGOR	GOJD FAIR FOJR
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FEIGO PEFR: ELK: AMTELC	10E	¥0.	ACFES 663 0 621	000	TERNATIVE	27 1,080 175		000
	(AUME) 44.0 0.0 0.0	RAMSE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEGEUCTION	CORTITION ACRES 69CD 643 FAIR 0 FGUR 621	6000 FA1R POCR	COPPLITION BY AL	GOUD FAIR PODR	GOOD FAIR FUOR	GOOD FAIR POGR
ALLOTHENT MUKBER: 5108	CUPFENT DEMANDS DEEN: ELK: ANTELOPE:	RAMSE COMPLTI	PLAHNING	CONTITION ACFES GCCD 261 FAIR 225 FOOR 799	000	WILDLIFE HABITAT COPOLITOY BY ALTERNATIVE	925 359	000	•••
ALL(			7.1	CONTITION ACE GCCD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR F00R	5	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOED FAIR POUR	GOOD FAIR POOR
UMNIT	(AUNS) 85 0		NO ACTION	COMULTION ACRES 6900 261 FAIR 225 FOOR 798	000		0 954 330	•••	000
ALLOTHENT HAME: SUMMIT	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLES SHEEP:		8	69% 69% FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	E GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTKEN	ESTIMATE CATTLES SHEEP:			CATILE	SHECP		DEER	ELK	ANTELOPE
	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0								
	ERH DEMANDS (AUMS) 0.0 0.0		FROTECTION	CONDITION ACRES GCC9 0 FAIR 0	0 775 1,833		000	000	0 775 1,833
I: CEDA?			FRO	CONDIT GCCD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
FLANNING UNIT: CEDAR		TIVE	1101	M ACRES	2,098	ALTEPHATIVE	000	000	0 775 1,833
	CAUR	RAMME CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEGDUCTION	COGNITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0	6600 FA18 POCR	KILILIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	COUD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POUR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5081	CUSENT VENZUOS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	RAINE CONDI	1HG	A ACRES	0 775 11833	LIFE HABITAÌ	000	• • •	0 775 1,833
7		2 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7	PI, ANNING	CCND1110H ACRES 6990 0 FAIR 0	6000 FAIR FGGR	אזרו	6000 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR P008	GOOD FAIR POOR
NO FIGH BESTS CHEEN THE BEST THE	(AURS)		NO ACTION	M ACFES	0 775 1,833		996	•••	0 777 1.833
I NOW !	CATLES CARACITY CATLES CHEEP:		Ç.	CONTITION ACEES	6000 FATR FUCR		E00D FAIR PDCR	G99D FAIR FUCR	1E 6000 FAIR P000:
OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSO	CHITE:			CATTLE	d3in5		TEER	ă	AMELET

	(AUMS) 19.0 0.0 0.0														
	+ BEPANIS		5		SHOW R	• • •	c	• • •		0	00	•	• •	•	•
T: CEDAR	FP19710NG TEFM BEYANGS (AUMS) TEER: 19.0 ELK: 0.0			rolectics	CONTITION ACFES	FAIR	ניטטו	FA1R FOOR		6000	FOOR	4	FATR	FOOR	0009
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	FRIFE PERS ELKS MIEL	91	!   2	104	ACRES	• • •	٠	۰۰	EERIAT IVE	0	• •			•	•
	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0	A RY AI TERUAT	1011214030	011001111	COMPITION ACRES	FAIR	6000	FOOR	INITION BY ALT	6000	FCOR	4	FAIR	F00R	0000
ALLOTHEHT NUMBER: 5110	CUSASUT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	S.A.		ACKES	• • •	0	۰.	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0	<b></b>	•	<b>&gt;</b> • •	0	•
ALLOT	CUSASHT D DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:		EI AKETING		COUDITION ACKES	FAIR	0000	FAIR FOOR	MILDLI	0000	FOOR		FAIR	Pour	0000
T MOUNTAIN	(AUMS)		2	<u>.</u>	•		•	۰۰		•		•		•	•
ALLOTHENT NAME: SUMMIT MOUNTAIN	AFACITY		NO ACTION		CORDITION ACRES	FAIR	<b>0</b> 00	FAIR FOOR		<b>0</b> 00	POOR	Ĕ	FAIR	¥an	2000
ALLOTHENT N	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATILE; SHEEP;			'	CATTLE G		SHEEP GO	u ā		DEER	. a.	) 		ī	ANTELOPE GO
	60.0 0.0 0.0														
	3		NOIL		4 ACRES 0	• •	6	471 129		•	129	0		>	0
IT: CEDAR	3		FROTECTION	***************************************	CONTITUOR ACRES	FOUR 0		FA1R 471 FUUR 129		0 0000	2	0000	FAIR 0		0 0009
LANNTHG	FRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANIS (AU BERR: ELN: Anteldfe:	17.VE					0009		LTERNATIVE		F00R 13	0 0000	FAIR	5	
PLANNING	3	ON BY ALTERHATIVE	PROCUETION FROTECTION			FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	324 600P	FA1R POOR	HARITEM EY ALTERHATIVE	6000	0 F00R 12	•	FAIR	en a	0 0000 0 0000
5109 PLANING	(AUYS) FRIOK_LONG TERM DEMANUS (AU 0.0 PEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PROSUCTION		0000 0000 0000		G500 324 G00P	275 FAIR 0 FUUR	IFE HUBITAL CONDITION EY ALTERNATIVE	0 600D 129 FAIR	FOOR 0 FOOR 12	0 0000	FAIR 0 FAIR PEOR	ממו	0 0000
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5109 PLANNING	CLSSENT FEMANDS (AUMS) FRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AU FERS: 0.0 ELKS: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE			0 COLITION ACKES 0 COOLITION ACKES 0	FAIR 0 FOUR 0	0 6500 324 600P	FAIR 276 FAIR POGR 0 FUUR	WILDLIFE HUBITAL CONDITION EY ALTERNATIVE	6000 0 6000 FAIR 129 FAIR	129 FOUR 0 FOUR 12	0 0000 0	FAIR 0 FAIR POUR 0 PEOR	יביי	0 0000
ALLOTMENT JUMBER: 5109 PLANNTHG	(AUYS) FRIOK_LONG TERM DEMANUS (AU 0.0 PEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE:	RAMSE CORDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANYING PROCECTION	COUNTY AND A COUNT	CONDITION HUKES CONDITION ASKES 6000 0 6000 0	0 FAIR 0 0 FOOR 0	GC9B 0 GG90 324 GD0P	FOR 471 FAIR 275 FAIR POCR 0 FUGR	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 0 6500 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR 129 FAIR	FOOK 129 FOOK 0 FOOK 12	0 0000 0	6 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POUR 0 POUR	LUCAL A MODEL TO THE LUCAL A M	0 0000 0 0000
MIT HIGHWAY ALLOTHENT HUMSER: 5109 PLANNING	CLSSENT FEMANDS (AUMS) FRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AU FERS: 0.0 ELKS: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	RAMGE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PROSUCTION		0 6000 0 6000 0	FAUR O FAUR O FOOR O FOOR O	0 6000 0 6500 324 600P	471 FAIR 275 FAIR 129 POGR O FUUR	WILDLIFE HEBITAL COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 GCUD 0 GCUD 0 GCUD 0 FAIR 129 FAIR	129 FOOK 129 FOOK 0 FOOK 13	0 0009 0 0009 0	FAIR C FAIR O FAIR FOOR O POR	ערטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטע אינטער אינער אינערער אינערער אינער אינער אינטער אינער אינער אינערערערער אינערערערערערערערערערערערערערערערערערערער	0 0000 0

	RLLOTRENT	ALLOTHENT NAME: SVEETWATER	WATER	ALLOTKEN	ALLOTKENT NUMBER:		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		AL	LLOTKENT H	ALLOTHENT NAME: SUETT HILLS	T HILLS	ALLOTA	ALLOTHENT NUHFER: 5068	PLANNI	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	EDAR		!
	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHED!	ESTIMILED CAPACITY CATLES SHEEP:	(AUNS) 0	CUCACHT IN DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	CUS RENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: Antelope:	(AUNS) 0.0 0.0	PERIOR DEER! ELK!	FELECTONG TERN DEMANDS (AUNS) DEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOFE: 0.0	1405 (AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0		ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	APACITY	(AUHS) 212 0	CUSSENT DI DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	CCESENT DEMANDS DCER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AUNS) 146.8 0.0 0.0	FEIDSALCH FEER: ELK: AMTELOPE:	FF 1957LENG TERM DERANDS PEER; ELK; AMTELOPE;	283.0 253.0 6.0 506.0	SE 5 5 6
				Ą	YOE COMPITION	RAMSE CONDITION RY ALTERNATIVE								e i	PANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ALTEFNATIVE				
		N9 ACTION	3	FLANHING	9	FLOWUCTION		FROTECTION	_			NO ACTION	NOI	PLAMING		PROUDCTION	i	PROTECTION	*	
		SUSUP NULLIURAL	1 2 2	SJEUT HOLLINGOU	191	COURTION ACKES	539	COMPLITION ACK	<u>ا</u> ي			31		COMPITION ACRES		1108	RES 000	30.	531	
	CATTLE	6000	j e e	C000		6900 FATR	••	COOD 0		ت ا	CATTLE	EDOD FAIR	265	GC99 FAIR	265 66 4,679 Fr	FAIR	) O C	FAIR 4	61.34 61.34	
		153	ن د	FOGR	• •	POOR	•	FOOR	•		_			5603		NCD.	>		3	
						;			•	o	CHEEP	000	<b>*</b>	0000			42	6003	₹.	
		6000 FAIS PGCR	• • •	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6300 FAIR FOOR	• • •	FAIR FOOR				FAIR	315	FAIR FOOR	315 183	FOOR	315	FAIR FOOR	315 163	
D				WILPLIF	E HABITAT COM	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITIO"I BY ALTERNATIVE	PRATIVE							WILDL	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ION BY ALIER	SKAT I VE			
7.6	i i	6669	•	6009	0	6000	0	0000	•		DEER		838	6030 FATE	974 6	6000 5.	5,690	6000 FAIR 6	618	
5		FAIR FOOR	• •	FAIR FOCR	• •	FA1R F00R	• •	FAIR	• •			FOOR	245	FOOR			<b>2</b>		245	
	2	En la	c	Bon	•	6000	•	0009	•	<b></b>	ELK	0000	•	0009	•	6000	0 9	6000		
	á	FAIR		FAIR		FAIR		FAIR POOR	<b></b>			FAIR POOR	••	FOOR	•	7038 7038	•	100k	• •	
	AMTELOPE		<b>*</b>	0000	<b>o</b> •	0000	•	0000	•	_	ANTELOPE	6000 FAIR	© 86	600D FAIR	984	6000 FAIR	98	GCOD FAIR	<b>\$</b> \$2	
		FAIR	<b>-</b> •	POOR	•	POOR	• •	FOOR	•			POOR	•	P008	•	P00P	0	FOCK N	<b>-</b>	

•																		
رن د د د	ESTINATED CATTLE: SPEEP:	ESTIBATED CAPACITY Cattle: Speep:	(AUHS) 0 0	CUSSENT P BEER: ELK: AHTELOPE;	CUSPENT DEMANS BEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	(AUPS) 0.0 0.0	FETORALON DEER: ELK: AMTELOFE:	FE.CO.LDHG TESM DEMANDS (AURS) TEER: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOFE: 0.0	(Aurs) 0.0 0.0	ESTINATE CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:	(AU.1S) 0 338	CUTENT P BEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	CUTION DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	(AURS) 0.0 0.0	PFIES DEKS EUKS ANTELI	FFIG./10M5 TERM LERANIS (AUNS) PPER; 0.0 ELK; 0.0	(4995) 0.0 0.0 0.0 30.0
•				8	PARIS COUNTION BY ALTERNATIVE	BUTTENATTIE							2	PANCE PRINTERN BY A TERMATINE	TANGLE NA VO			
		NO ACTION	-	PLANAING		PRODUCTION		PFUTECTION			NO ACTION	2	PI GUSTING	To the control of the	FI HELECTRINE	¥ ¦ =	W111731733	51
					. !		ţ						Out to the	, !	10.00		211211211	
ت	CAITLE	TION AC		CONTITION ACRES	CRES	COMBITION ACRES	ES	COMPLITION ACRES		2 1147	COMPITION ACRES		COMPITION ACRES	CRES	COVETTION ACRES	ACRES	COURTITION ACTES	ACFES
•	1			FAIR	. 0	FAIR	. •	FAIR		1	FAIR		botto FAIR	- 0	FAIR	- 0	FAIR	
		P359		F658	۰	FOOK	0	F100K 0			FOUR	•	F 00.K	•	F 00s	. 0	P03R	0
Σ'n	distric	0000		0009	۰	0000	٥	0000		SHEEP			3000	0		5,177	6003	0
		FAIR		FAIR P00?	<b>0</b> 0	FAIR Foor	<b>0</b> 0	FAIR 0			FAIR FOOR 4,	992 F	FAIR FOOR	992	FAIR FOOR	۰.	FAIR FOOS	1,726
				VILELIFE	HARITAT CONDI	VILELIFE HARITAT COMDITIOM BY ALTERNATIVE	HIIVE						WLELF	WILELIFE HAPITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITTOY BY ALT	ERNATIVE		
E	řESP.	0000		0500	0	0000	0	0 0000		DEER	0000	349 6	0000	349	u::09	523	0000	349
		F008		FOOR	0 0	FAIR PGOR	<b>.</b> .	FAIR 0			FAIR POOR		FAIR POOR	629 294	FAIR POUR	349	FAIR FCOR	923
ದ	EL K	0009	•	6000	•	0000	•	0000		Ä	0000		6000	•	0009	•	<b>E</b> Uv3	•
		FAIR PCOR	••	FAIR FGOR	<b>00</b>	FAIR FOOR	00	FAIR 0			FAIR		FAIR		FAIR		FAIR	
æ	AHTELOFE	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GDOD FAIR PCCR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	GDCD 0 FAIR .0 POOR 0		ANTEL OF E	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 6 3,201 F	GOOD FAIR 20	0 2,812 1,736	GOOD FAIR	3,734 814	603 <b>0</b> FAIR F902	3,734
																;	į	į

	(AUNS) 0.0 0.0 12.0								
	и реначоз		FROTECTION	COSETTION ACTES GOOD 17409 FAIR 150 FOOK 17457	000	•	•••	000	506 2,510
T: CEPAR	PRIORYLONG TERM DEHANDS (ALWS) TEEK: 0.0 ELK: 0.4 ANTELOPE: 12.0		FROT	6000 6000 FAIR FOCE	ECOD FAIR POOR		GGCD FAIR FGGR	6000 FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POCR
PLANNING UNIT: CEPAR		AT IVE	PRETUCTION	COVERTION ACRES 6000 2+474 FAIR 150 FOOR 392	000	AL TERNATIVE	000	•••	517 2,499
2071	(AURS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PRGTU	C040171 6000 Fair Foor	GOOD FAIR FOOR	CORDITION BY	GCOD FAIR POOR	GOCD FAIR FOCR	GOOD FAIR POCR
ALLOTKENT MUKDER:	CUGACHT DEMANDS DEER! ELK! AHTELOPE!	RANGE COMDIT	FLANNING	CC:01110N ACRES 600D 1+409 FAIR 150 PODE 1+457	• • •	WILDLIFE MASITAT CORDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	0 508 2,510
ALLO			PLANNING	CC::D1T10 G00D FAIR POCK	600D FAIR POGR	<b>H</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NAME: TUCKER POINT	(AUNS) 176 0		NO ACTION	COIDITION ACRES 6COD 1,398 FAIR 11 FOOR 1,607	• • •		000	000	0 14 3,902
T NAME: T	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATLE: SHEEP:		NO ACTIO	COIDITIC 6COD FAIR FOSR	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	E COOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHEN	ESTIMATE CATTLE: SHEEP!			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	ELK	ANTELOPE
	(AUNS) (AUNS) 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		NOT.	ACRES O	• • •		000	000	<b>~~</b>
CELAR	FALOS/LONG TEAM TEMANUS HEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:		PROTECTION	CC:01110N ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GUOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
PLANITHG UNIT: CETAR		ITIVE	.110N	CO-011104 ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0	000	AL TERNATIVE	000	000	000
	HO O	ON BY ALIERSK	FROTUCTION	CO-01110N ACRES GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR PGOR	TONDITICH BY	COOF FAIR POOR	6000 FA1R P00R	6030 FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT MUREEN: 5070	CUT KENT TENANDS TEER: ELK: ANTEL OPE:	KAPSE COMPITION BY ALIERWATIVE	PLAHNING	COUNTION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 0	o <b>o o</b>	WILDLIFE HEBITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	000	000	
ALLO			PLA	CO-1711 6000 FAIR FOSR	GCOD FAIR FOOR	11.6	EATR POCR	GOUD FAIR POOR	GOUD FAIR PGOR
CK TEAT!	(AUNS)		10M	ACEES	000		•••	000	<b>,</b> , ,
TEST TOTAL SAME TANKED IN	ESTEMATED CAPACITY CATULES SPEEP:		NO ACTION	CCVELTION ACIES GCOD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR PCCR		6000 FAIR FOOR	COOD FAIR POOR	FE C000 FATR POOR
STK!	COTTLE: SMEEP:			CATTLE	SHED		IEER	ä	ANTELOFE

0.0 0.0 26.0								
Sekova <b>s</b>		T16,	2:054 2:054 476 0	• • •		•••	•••	•
FRICALDIG TERM DERKADS (RIMS) 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.		PFOTECTICA	CCGDITION AGES GUID 21954 FAIR 476 FOOR 0	GOUP FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	0000
	INE	NO.	2,530 0	•••	TERNATIVE	000	•••	•
(AUNS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	IN BY ALTERNAL	PEGFUCTION	CC-DITION ACKES GCOP 2,530 FAIR 0 FCOR	600D FAIR FGUR	POITICH BY AL	509P FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR POOR	0009
CYGEENT DEMANDS FIERS: ALLK: ANTELOPE:	RAYSE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NG NG	ACRES 2,054 476 0	e e e	UILINLIFE HABITAT COMDITICM BY ALTERNATIVE	<b></b>	000	•
CUGGENT DE DEER: ELK: AATELOFE:	62 1	FLAUNING	CORPLITION ACRES 6000 2,054 FAIR 476 FOOR 0	6000 FAIR POOR	UTLIN	GCON FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR	0000
(AURS) 460 0		_ !	92 94 0	•••			•••	۰
FACITY		NO ACTION	CONDITION ACRES GOOD 2,054 FAIR 476 FOOR 0	GOOD FAIR FOUR		GCOD FAIR POGR	6300 FA 1R POOR	0009
ESTIFATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		;	CATTLE 63 FA	SHEEP 60		DEER GO	ELK 69	ANTELOPE 60
ALMES) 2.0 0.0 30.0		_ ;		1.17 197 5-56		0 33 137	<b>000</b>	117
ALMES) 2.0 0.0 30.0		FROTECTION		D 3,217 R 1,997 R 2,756		0 0 R 2,139 R 337		0 3,217
ALMES) 2.0 0.0 30.0		FROTECTION	110N ACKES 3,217 1,779 2,074	EDD 3,217 FAIR 1,097 FOOR 2,756	<b></b>	6600 0 FAIR 2,139 FOOR 337	6000 .0 FAIR 0 PUCR 0	
FRIGRALDING TERM TERNADS (AUNS) 17ER: 2.0 ELK: 0.0 AHTELOPE: 30.0		TION	CPCTITION ACKES GRUD 3.217 FAIR 1.779 FOUR 2.074		ALTERNATIVE			6000
ALMES) 2.0 0.0 30.0		FRCPUCTION FROTECTION	4 AGRES COTTILION ACRES 6+756 GUOL 5-217 514 FAIR 1-779 0 FOUR 2-074	GOOD FAIR FOOR	CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 FAIR FOOR	GODD FAIR PCOR	G009 1,787 G0C0 3,217
(A143) FRIORALDING TERM TERNADS (AUNS) 1.5 PETER: 2.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 AHTELOPE: 30.0	E COVRITION BY ALTEPHATIVE	PECEUCTION	CCHOTTON ACRES CONTITION ACRES GOOD 6.756 GOOD 3.217 FAIR 1.779 FOOR 2.074	6,756 EEGD 314 FAIR 0 POCE	LLIFE HESTAT CURDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	2,139 GC0D 337 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 G00b 0 FAIR 0 PCOR	0000 1,787 6000
CUTTENT CENAMUS (APMS) PRIUMPLONG TERM FERANDS (ABMS) 1.5 FCER; 2.0 ELX; 0.0 ELX; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 30.0	E COVRITION BY ALTEPHATIVE	TION	ACES CONDITION ACES CONDITION ACES 3.217 6200 6.756 6000 3.217 FAIR 1.779 7.779 600R 2.074	COOD 6,756 EGGD FAIR 314 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	WILDLIFE HASTIAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 2,139 6600 FAIR 337 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR FOSR 0 POOR	1,668 6000 1,787 6000
(A143) FRIORALDING TERM TERNADS (AUNS) 1.5 PETER: 2.0 0.0 ELK: 0.0 0.0 AHTELOPE: 30.0	PAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNITUE	PLATHING PECFICTION	CC"31110H ACFES CENTITION ACFES GOOD 3,217 620 6,756 6,000 3,217 FAIR 1,779 FAIR 11,779 FOOR 2,074	5090 31217 C030 61786 6000 FA18 11997 FAIR 314 FAIR F30R 21755 F00R 0 F00R	PILELIFE HASTAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6C2D 0 600D 2,139 660D FAIR 337 FAIR FO:R 337 FOOR 0 FOOR	0 GUUN 0 GUUN 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PUOR	GCOD 1,668 GOOD 1,787 GOOD
CUTTENT CENAMUS (APMS) PRIUMPLONG TERM FERANDS (ABMS) 1.5 FCER; 2.0 ELX; 0.0 ELX; 0.0 ANTELOPE; 30.0	PAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNITUE	PECEUCTION	S CC"3110H ACRES CONDITION ACRES CONTILON ACRES 6000 3,217 6000 6,756 6000 3,217 FAIR 1,779 FAIR 1,779 FOUR 2,674 POOR 2,674	3,217 CCOD 6,756 CCOD 1,997 FAIR 314 FAIR 2,755 FOOR 0 FOOR	PILELIFE HASTAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 6000 2,139 6600 2,139 FAIR 337 FAIR 337 FOOR 0 FOOR	SCOO 600P 0 600P	1,787 GOCD

1	0.0 0.0 0.0														
	ERA'DS (At		11CM	AGFES	ត្ត 🖺 🤄	5	e. «	• •		•	335 527	• •	•	• •	
CEDAR	PRICS/CHG TERM TELENUS (AUNS) PEER: 69.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		FEDTECTION	CONTITION AGES	FAIR	F908	0000	PCCR		6003	FOOR	6000	P009	6000	F008
FLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	PRICE/LCHE DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;		_ !	CKES	224 163	475	•	00	ENGTIVE	216	119 527	0 0	<b>,</b> •	•	• •
	(AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	ALTEPHATIVE	FECTION	COMMITTON ACKES	GUJD Fair	F 938	0039	FAIR	TICH BY ALT	0009	FAIR FOOR	0000	FEOR	0000	FCOR
ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5115	ANDS	KAWSE COMPLITION BY ALTEPHATIVE		, so	172 215	<b>1</b> 22	•	00	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0	335	0 (	••	•	•
LLOTHENT N	CURRENT REMANDS REER: CLK: ANTELOPE:	KANGE	FLAMING	CONTITION ACRES	2 5		_	c. cc	UILPLIFE			8	<b>~</b> &	8	FAIR POOR
•				1 8	6000	Puor	0000	FAIR		Ü	FAIR	0000	FAIR FOOR	9	£.5
STER HILL	(AUHS) 32 0		H011:	AFEFS	172	579	۰			<	332	0	• •	•	• •
ALLOTHENT HANE: WEBSTER HILL	ESTINATED CAFACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	SOUDITION ACEES	6000	FOOR	0000	FOOR		6	FAIR FOOR	6000	FAIR POOR	-	
ALLOTHENT	ESTINATED CATILE: SHEEP:				CATILE		CUCE				DEER	F		ANTELOPE	
	AINS) 38.0 0.0														
	EMANDS (A		N		ACRES 0	••		000			000	•	•••	•	• • •
gvuya	MILI CELMAN FRIDK-LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) DEER: 38.0 ELK! 0.0		NOTECTION	LUCIECITOR	COMPLITION ACRES	FAIR		GOOD FAIR Poor			GOOD FAIR FOOR	600	FAIR FOOR	•	6000 FAIR POOR
SACON TIMES OF SECOND	FRIOR DEER! ELK!		<b>#</b>   8	5	ACRES 0	۰.			1	LEKRALIVE	•••	•	000		000
	CUGA		PARSE CONDITION BY ACTEMATIVE	FEEDOCLION	CCHDITION ACRES	FAIR		COOD FAIR POOR		WILDLIFE HEBITAT CONDITION BY MALLMANIVE	6000 F41R P00R	;	6000 FAIR F003		600 <b>0</b> FAIR POOR
	ALLOFFETT NUMBER: 3114 CUSSENT DEMANDS DEEKS ELKS	AMTELOPE:	PANCE CONDITION	11NG	H ACRES			•••		OLIFE HABITAT	•••		. • •		•••
	ALLOT GUSSED REEKS	KAILEL		PLANNING	SCHOLLION ACKES	FATR		COOD FAIR POOR		7118	6990 FAIR P00R		GOOD FAIR		6000 FAIR Poor
	(FUNG)			* ·	CKES						000		• • •	•	•••
	ALLOPENT MAYER CANTON EST. MATER CANTON CATTLE: SPEED:			NO ACTION	CO-CITION ACKES	FAIR FCCR		GCCD FAIR POOR			GGUD FAIR FCOR		GOCD FAIR FAIR	<u> </u>	GOOD FAIR FOOR
	ALLOTRENT MARE: WAS SETTEMENTED CARACITY CANTLE: SHEEP:				i	CAPILE		SAEEP			<b>8338</b>		Ä		AHTELOPE

1	18.0	9.0										
	DE17.475			Hari	4 ACRES	••	3,225		3,453	000	235	
	PRICE LEND TERM DESEMBS (AUMS)	ELK: Antelope:		PEGTECTION	COMPLITION ACRES	FAIR PCOR	660 <b>0</b> FAIR FCGR		6000 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR Poor	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FCOR	
	PFICS.	ELK: ANTEL	بيو	1 8	ACFES 0	o o	3,515 0 0	EPHAT <b>IVE</b>	3,119 395 0	000	0 0 225	
1	(AUHS)	0.0	BY ALTEFRATIO	FROTECTION	COMPITION ACKES	FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOCR	INTTION BY ALT	6600 FAIR F008	600D FAIR FOOR	6003 FAIR POOR	
	CUERENT DEMANDS	:3	ROMGE COMPLITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	9	CRES	00	3,119 195 290	WILILIFE KARITAT COUNTION BY ALTERNATIVE	3,119 0 396	6 <b>0 6</b>	225	
	CURRENT	ELK: ANTELOPE:	R	PLANING	CCHDITION ACRES	FAIR	6060 3 FATR FOJR	WILTILIF	GCOD 3 FAIR PCOR	GUOD FAIR POOR	GC0D FATR P00R	
	(AUKS)	, ts:		¥0	CRES		3,119 396		0 3,225 290	909	0 0 225	
	CAFACITY			HO ACTION	CONDITION ACRES	F418 F008	699 <b>d</b> Fair <b>3,</b> Focr		GOOD FAIR 3. POOR	600 <b>0</b> FAIR FOCR	6000 FAIR POOR	
	ESTIMATED CAFACITY	SHEP:			CATTLE		SHEEP		DEER	ELK	ANTELOPE	
	195	0 0 0	l									
	(AUFS)	0.00										
	EN DEHANDS (A			PROTECTION	INTION ACRES		60 to 80		0 0 0 0 M	6.0 % & C.0 %	818 0 0 818 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	FEIGE/LONG TEEN DENANDS (AUMS)				CONDITION ACRE	FAIR	GOOD 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	3/1	6000 <b>0</b> FAIR <b>0</b> FOOR <b>0</b>	600D 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0	600P 0 FAIR 0 POOR 0	
	FETOR/LONG TEEN DEMANDS (A	TEKK; Elk; Antelope;	SHATIVE	NOIL		FAIR		Y ALTERNATIVE				
	(AUNS) FRIOR/LONG TERM DENANDS (A	0.0 TELK; 0.0 ELK; AMTELOFE;	IION BY ALTERNATIVE	NOIL			GOOD FAIR POOR	COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOUR	GOOD FAIR POOR	
	(AUNS) FRIOR/LONG TERM DENANDS (A	0.0 TELK; 0.0 ELK; AMTELOFE;	RANCE CCHDIJION BY ALTERNATIVE	ING FRONCTION	CONDITION ACRES	FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR	0 G000 0 FAIR 0 PGGR	JFE HASTIAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 G00D 0 FAIR 0 F0UR	6 603B 0 FAIR 0 POOR	
	CLEFENT TEHNINGS (AUNS) FEIGN/LONG TEEN DEMANDS (A	FRENCE O.O FLENCE ELK: O.O ELK: AMTELOFE: AMTELOFE:	RAMGE CCHPITION BY ALICKNATIVE	ING FRONCTION	TION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR 0 POOR	WILDLIFE HASITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 0 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR FOUR 0 FOOR	GGOD 0 GOOD FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	6000 6000 FAIR 0 FAIR PUCR 0 POOR	
	CECEFENT REMANDS (AUNS) PRIOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (A	0.0 TELK; 0.0 ELK; AMTELOFE;	. RAMGE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANZING FROZUCTION	CCADITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 6000 0 6000 0 FATR 0 FATR 0 FOOR 0 POOR	WILDLIFE HASITAT COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR	0 GGGD 0 GGGD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOGR 0 FOCR	0 GDCD 0 GDDD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PDCR 0 PDDR	
	E CAPACITY (AUMS) ECUTENT TENNINS (AUMS) FEIGN/LONG TEN DENANDS (A	FRENCE O.O FLENCE ELK: O.O ELK: AMTELOFE: AMTELOFE:	. RAMGE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ING FRONCTION	TIGH ACFES CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR	6530 0 6000 0 6000 FA1R 0 FA1R 0 FA1R FGGR 0 FDOR 0 PDOR	WILDLIFE HASITAT COMDITION BY ALTERHATIVE	6000 6000 0 6000 FAIR FOOR 0 FOOR	GC3D 0 GC0D 0 GG0D FAIR 0 FAIR POJR 0 FOOR 0 FOOR	FAIR 0 GOOD 6000 0 GOOD FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR 0 POOR	

		ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5075		PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	CEDAR		ALLOTHENT MAHE: WILLOW SPRING	SFRING	ALLOTHENT N	ALLDTHEHT HUHBER: 5076	PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	IT: CEPAR	
(AUR3) CCSCENT DEMANDS 0 DEES: 125 ELK; ANTELOPE:	CUSTENT DEMANDES: ELK: ANTELOPE:	SS	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	FRIOR/LONS Deer: Elk: Antelope:	LONS TERN D	TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) 0.0 0.0 13.0	ESTIMATED CARACITY CATILES SHEEP:	(AUKS) 267 0	CUCFENT TENAIDS PER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	. A		FRICK/LONG TERM DEMANTS DEER; ELK; AMTELOPE;	EMASTS (AUMS) 0.0 0.0 0.0
RAYGE COMDI	RAMCE COHDI	: =	RAPCE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	₩					RANGE	RANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PATIVE		
FLANKING	PLANKING	ī	FEOTUCTION	1 8	FROTECTION	ION	HO ACTION	,	FLANNING	FROCOCTI	FROUCTION	PEOTECTICH	КЭТ
CENDITION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 0	ITION ACE		CCKUITON AGRES GGOD 0 FAIR 0 FOGR 0	ACRES	COPPITION ACRES GOUD 0 FAIR 0 PCOR 0	ACRES 0	COUNTION ACKES CATLE 6000 0 FAIR 2.134 FUOR 0		COVINTION ACKES 6000 0 FAIR 2,134 FOOR 0		CONDITION ACKES 6500 0 FAIR 2,134 POOR 0	COVDITICY ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 2+134 POOR 0	ACKES 0 2,134 9
GOOD 309 FAIF 709 POOR 239			600p FAIR P008	1,257 0 0	G000 FAIR FEOR	0 1,018 239	SHEEP GOOD PAIR OF FAIR OF POOR OF	000	GOOD OF FAIR OF POOR O	GOOD FAIR POGR	• • •	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000
WILPLIFE HABITA	WILPLIFE HABITA	_	WILPLIFE HABITAT COMDITION BY ALTERMATIVE	ERMATIVE					WILDLIFE H.	WILDLIFE HIETTAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIV		
0000 309 1 ATR 709 FUIR 0		1	GOON FAIR POOR	309	6000 FAIR POOR	709 309 <b>0</b>	DEER GOOD 0 FAIR 0 POOR 21134		6000 0 FAIR 2,134 FGOR 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	2,134	COOU FAIR FOOR	2,134 0
CDOD (0 FAIR 0 POSE 0			600D FAIR POOR	<b>0</b> 00	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	ELK COOD O	000	GOOD CAIR OF FOOR	COOD FAIR FOOR	000	600 <b>0</b> Fair Foor	000
600D 309 FA:R 709 FOOR 239			6030 FAIR FOOR	0 1,257 0	GOOD FAIR FUOR	769 309 239	ANTELOPE GROD OF PAIR PROPERTY	000	GOOJ FAIF FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GUOD FAIR PCOR	•••

CATTLE!	STINATED CAPACITY ATTLE:	(AUHS)		CUSTENT DEMANDS DEER:	(AUMS)		PRIOS/LONG TERM DEMANDS DEER:	ON DEHANDS	(AUMS)
SHEEP		•	ELK:		0.0	0	ELK:		0.0
			TH3	ANTELOPE:	0.	0	ANTELOFE:		28.0
				FANCE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	IN PY ALTEFY	411VE			
	KOTTOM DM	КЭ	PLA	PLAIMING	PRODUCT	FEDDUCTION	PROTECT	PROTECTION	
	CONDITION ACRES	ACE.ES	111:0:00	TOKTITION ACKES	CORB111	COMPITION ACRES	1117:00	COMPLIATION ACRES	
CATILE	0000	0	00.00	443	0000	1,091	<b>0</b> 659	#	
	FAIR FUIR S	443 5,559	FAIR FOSS	03 <b>5.5</b>	FA1R FOOR	4,912	FAIR	5,550	
1375	<b>0</b> 000	•	000g	6	0000	•	0000	•	
	FAIP	. •	FATR	. =	FATE		FAIR		
	FOOR	. 0	FOCR	• •	FOOR	• =	POOR	• •	
			HA !	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	MEITION BY	ALTERNATIV	w :		
EE	0000	•	0000	0	CC0D	٥	0,000	۰	
	F419	•	FilP	0	FAIR	•	FAIR	0	
	PCOR	0	POOR	•	POOR	•	ROOM	•	
ELK	0009	•	0009	•	6000	6	000 <b>9</b>	•	
	Filk	•	FAIR	0	FAIR	•	FAIR	•	
	FOCA	0	POOR	•	F:00 <b>R</b>	0	POUR	•	
AKTELOPE	0000	0	0000	•	0000	•	0000	•	
	Filk	0	FAIR	•	FAIR	0	FAIR	•	
		5,993	POOR	2,993	POOR	260.5	POUR	5.903	

The column   The	<b>C</b>	THENT	ALL DIMENT NAME: ASAY DREEK	XE E K	ALLOTAE	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5043		PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD	GARF IELD			ALLOTHENT	ALLOTHENT NAME: BIG FLAT	G FLAT	411071	ALLOTHENT NUMBER:		YNING UNIT:	PLANNING UNIT: GASFIELD		
Family   French   F	1223	<u>.</u>	APAC111	(4UMS) 39 0	CUL SENT PEER: ELK: ANTELOF	T TEMANDS	Ē	FEIGE DEER! ELK! ASTEL	RALONG TEKN D:	EMANDS (A	HS) 6.0 0.0	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP:	CAFACITY	(AUKS) 131 0	CUTENT B REFR: BLK: ANTELOPE:	CUTCENT DENANUS PEER! BLK! ANTELOPE:	(AUHS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	PEJG PECR: ELK: ANICL	FLICALNO TEKN BENNYOS Neri Elki Antelofei	=-	0.0 0.0 0.0
Column   C	1					SHUE CONDITION	BY ALTERNAL	JAE			I					FALSE COUDTION BY ALTERMATIVE	PY ALTERSATI	¥.			
Control   Cont			MOLLAND CH		FIGURE	57	PRODUCTI	1 5	FROTECT	TON			NO AC	110N	FLANNING	1116	FROUCTION	¥0.	PROTECTION	PROTECTION	
FFIFE   0   FAIR   0	315		CC-UITION AUF		COMETITION G9CD FAIR FOER	ACKES 125 314 96	CONDITION GREE FAIR POOR		CONDITION COND FAIR FOOR	ACRES 125 316 96		CATTLE	CCMDITION GOOD FAIR POOR	134 134 1,476 3,842	CENELTION ACKES 60.10 3.974 FAIR 1.475 FOOR 0	ACEES 3,976 1,476 0	CCHOITION ACKES GOOD 5.452 FAIR 0 PCCR 0	ACKES 5,452 0	CC-01TIC 0200 FAIR FAIR PGGR	CC-01110N ACES 020N 134 FATE 1-475 F25R 37642	
CCOD   O   CCOO   O   CCOO   O   CCOO   O	₽,		6730 FA18 POSR		GOGD FAIR POOR	•••	6900 FAIR FOOR	000	600D FAIR POOR	000		SHEEP	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6033 FAIR FOOR	000	CODD FAIR FOOR	000	
Frie         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0           Frie         114         FAIR         262         FAIR         273         FOOR         274         FAIR         2670         0           FCGR         423         FOOR         177         FOOR         244         FOOR         2720           FCGR         423         FOOR         177         FOOR         0         FOOR         0           FCGR         670F         0         GOOD         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FOLSR         0         FOOR         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0           FOLSR         0         FOOR         0         FOOR         0         GOOD         0           FOLSR         0         FOOR         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0           FOLSR         0         FOOR         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0           FOLSR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FOOR         0         FOOR         0					116117	FE HAPITAT COP	NDITION BY AL	TERMATIVE							HILD	HILDLIFE HIBITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	MITTER BY AL	TERKATIVE			
CC2D         0         CO00         0         CO00         0         CO00         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FCAR         0         FGAR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FCAR         0         FGAR         0         FGAR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0           FCAR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         POOR         0           FCAR         0         FOOR         0         FOOR         0         POOR         0         POOR         0	<b>44</b>			623 114	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 114 423	GOCD FAIR FOOR	96 262 179	GOOD FAIR FOCR	293		FEER	GOOD FAIR FOOR	0 3,977 2,201	GCCD FAIR POOR	3,976 1,476 726	GCOD FAIR POUR	3,767 2,411 0	COOD FAIR PCOR	969 3,016 2,201	
GCUD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0         AMTELOPE         GOOD         0           FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         PAIR	<b>×</b>		GCDD FAIR POGR	000	GOED FATP. FOOR	° • •	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR POOR	000		ELK	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GUUD FAIR FUOR	000	6:00 F41R F908	0 <b>0 0</b>	
	₫	75	65u0 FAIR PCOR		GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GCOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000		ANTEL OP		000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	6000 FAIR P003	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	

			1						MELDINERI NAME: SERVEL BERCH							FLANKING CALLS CHARIELD		
ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SPEEP:	_	(AUNS) 93 0		CUTENT DEMANDS DEEK; ELK; ANTELOPE;	(AUNS) 6.1 0.0	FRIGR/LON DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	ALONS OPE:	TERM DEMANDS (AUNS) 15.0 0.0 0.0	ECTINATED CAFACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	CAFACITY	(AUHS) 0 93	CUSSENT PENANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	DE MANDS	(AUNS) 11.0 0.0 0.0	PRICE DEER: ELK! AMTEL	FRIORLONG TERM PENNUS (AUNS) DEER: 28.0 ELK; 0.0 AMTELOTE: 0.0	ENVES (AU	0.0 0.0 0.0
				PAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	I BY ALTERNAT	IVE						PAR	RAWSE COMPITION BY ALTERWATIVE	Y ALTERMATIU	يي			
ž	NO ACTION	¥0.	ม	PLASHING	PRODUCTION	10H	PROTECTION	110N		NO ACTION		PLANNING	5 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	PRODUCTION	! š	PROTECTION	NO.	
288.85	CCTATION ACRES 0000 0 FAIR 1.083 FCSR 2.589	4 ACRES 0 1,083 2,589	COMBITTE 6900 FAIR FCGR	CONTITION ACKES 6000 1,108 FAIR 1,693 FCGR 1,491	CS:11TICH ACKES 609U 2.698 FAIR 974 FOOR 0	7 OCKES 2 6 6 9 8 9 7 4 0	CGNP1110N ACRES GDOD 669 FAIR 1,022 POOR 1,981	ACRES 669 1,022 1,981	CATTLE	CONDITION ACRES 600D 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 0		COVOLITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0	. S. O. O. O.	CO:DITION ACRES G000 0 FAIR 0 FG0R 0	CRES 0	CCWDTION ACRES GOOD FAIR POCR	ACRES 0	
GOOD FAIR POSR		000	GOOD FEIR FOOR	000	GCOD FAIR FCCR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	• • •	SHEEP	GOOD FAIR 110 PCOR 3	0 0 0 935 F	GOOD FAIR FOOR	748 288 935	6000 FATR POOR	0 0 171	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 1,636 935	
			ווח	VILDLIFE PRBITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERNATIVE	DITICH BY AL	TERNATIVE						WILDLIFE	KILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	TION BY ALTE	KRATIVE			
6009 FATR P008	e. <b>4</b>	0 3,240 432	6030 FAIR F03R	1,108 2,132 432	GCOP FATR POOR	1,322 2,350 0	GOCD FAIR POOR	3,240 432	DEER	6000 FAIR 112 POOR 7	0 1,207 764 F	GOCD FAIR FOOR	748 459 764	GOCD FAIR FGGR	764	GCOR FAIR PECR	*0 1,207 764	
GCGB FAIR FCGR		000	COOD FAIR FOOR	000	6000 FAIR PGOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	ELK	GOGD Fair Foor	000	6000 FAIR FOOR	<b>000</b>	G000 FAIR PGGR	000	600B FAIR F00R	000	
CSSS FAIR POOR			GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	•••	ANTEL OPE	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	600D Fair Poor	000	600 <b>0</b> Fair Foor	000	GOOD FAIR POOR		

!	(HUMS) 12.0 0.0																	
	I DEPANDS		FEOTECTIC	CONTITION ACRES	1,167	179	•	• •	•		1,332	•	179	545	c =		•	• •
GAFIELD	FRICE/LLNG TEEM TLPANDS (AURS) 12:0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		FEGTECTION	1111:00	FATE	FOOR	6000	FAIR			น์อีบี	FAIR	FOOR	0000	FAIR		6000	FAIR FCOR
PLANNING UNIT: GAFFIELD	FKIDE/ DEER: ELK! ANTELU	₩ ¦	8	<b>ACRES</b>	1,511	• •	•	۰ ۰	•	TERMAT IVE	542	696	•	542	۰ ۹	•	۰	••
	(AUHS) 4.8 0.0 0.0	Y ALTERNATIV	FEODUCTION	COMPITION ACRES	6000	FOOR	1000	FAIR	FOGR	ITION BY AL	0000	F419	POOR	0000	FAIR	<b>1</b>	0009	FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5035	MP5	PRINCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE					_	0	_	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERMATIVE			•	2	•	<b>.</b>	•	• •
ILLOTHENT NI	CUFERT TENANDS DEEK: ELK: ANTELOPE:	PANGE	PLANNING	CONDITION ACPES		179				WLPLIFE H			R 179	n 542			•	ec ec
_	(AUHS)		FLA		0000	FOOR	1009	FATE	P06:		נייט	FA	FOOR	009	FAIR	2	009	FAIR
TLLSDALE			NO ACTION	COMPLITION ACRES	165	1,167	•	0	•		4.770	7661	179	542		•	0	••
ALLOTHENT NAME: MILLSDALE	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		01	CeanIII	COOD	FRIR	UUUU	FAIR	POOR		900	CAID	FUSR	(CO3)	FAIR	F00 <b>R</b>	JE 6000	
ALLOTHE	ESTINATE CATTLE: SHEEP:				CATTLE		CHECE				į	ILEX X		<u>u</u>	į		ANTE! OFE	
	44.0 0.0 0.0				a o			<b>-</b>	> v2			0	9 S	,	•			D O O
=	ЕКИ РЕМАИВ		DIECTION		IION ACKES	FUOR 0			1,235				950 285					
T: GARFTE	FRICK/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) DEER: 44.0 ELN: 0.0		7		10:03 10:03	FOOR	;	6000	FOOR			0009	FAIR		6000	FOCR		FAIR FOOR
PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD		AT 1 UE	1 8		CCHRITION ACRES	, o <b>o</b>		1,235	° •	AI TEDUATIN	MC IENIESI TAE	295	950		•	•	•	• • •
	35.00	RY AI TERM	NOTICE		CC91111	FAIR		0000	FAIR	VINTTION EV	Habitan bi	<b>¢</b> ∪∂9	FATR FOOR		0000	PUOR		GOOD FAIR PGOR
ALLOTHENT MMBER: 5048	CUPRENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOFE:	PANCE CONTITION BY ALLESMATIVE	STATE OF THE STATE	LEADING	COPPLITION ACRES			0	1,235	SUPERIOR TAXABLE OF THE PARTY O	WILDLIFE SPRING CO		950			• •		000
			•		E-63	FAIR		6000	FAIR			6000	FAIR		6009	POGR		6000 FAIR POOR
AVEYACD HOL	(AUNS) 0 59			101 h	N ACRES	000		0	1,235			•	959 285		0	00		•••
MOTHERT MARE: GRAVENAGO HOLLON	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILES, SHEEP:		9	NO ECT 108	CONTITION ACRES	FAIR FOIS		<b>C</b> 003	FAIR			rw)	FA18 POOR		0000	74.R 70.08		PE 6300 FATR F008
KENTER	CATTLES SHEEP:					CATLE		SHEEP				9259			ä			PHTELOPE
										R	2 – 7	7	75					

0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		ş	15000	224 0 236		0 858 102	•••	•
13. TEN DE		PEGIFCIIC	LCHDITION AC CCOD FAIR FOOR	GCOD FATR POOR 1.		6000 FA13 FC0R	5000 5418 7008	0000
PFICEZI DEER; ELK; ANTELOT	<b>A</b> cr		NES O O O		NATIVE	476		•
(AU).	Y ALTERNATIV	FASBOCTION	COMPITION ACCOR	6000 1, FAIR FOOR	TION EY ALTER	GOOD FAIR POOR	Grod Fair Fook	6000
EHANDS	C COUPITION 1		1 20 00 0	\$5 O 99	AEITAT CONPI	9.53	•••	•
CUFFENT P PEER: ELK; ANTELOPE:	KAMG	PLANNIG	DEPITION ASSI	<b>-</b>	VILPLIFE H		08 E 80	0009
(AUNS) 0 69								Ğ
ACITY		NO ACTION	DITION ACKES	<b>~</b>		ā		•
STIKATED CAF ATTLE: HEEP:								ANTELOPE GOOD
AMDS (AUNS) 28.0 0.0 0.0		_	ES 0 69 43	0 69 43		6 23 0		٠.
I DEMANDS (A		CTION	A ACRES 669 3,043	669 3,043		2,652 1,060	000	0 699
PETOR/LONG TEI PEEK; ELN; HIELOPE;		FE91	CCHR111 600p FAIR FOUR	600D FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR
	SHATIVE	DUCTION	3,043 3,043 659 0	3,043 669 9	ALTERMATIVE	644 2,359 669	000	0
(AU 1	TION BY ALTE!	PRO	COUDITY GOOD FAIR PGUR	600h FA18 P008	CONDITION BY	ECOD FAIR PCOR	6000 FAIR PUOR	600D FAIR
FENT DEMANDS R: ELOFF:	FANGE CORDI	INIPS	3N ASEES 1,953 639 1,060	1,983 669 1,660	LIFE HIRITAL	1,583	000	1,983
CUS PEE ELK		PLANIN	CO-121110 6900 FAIR FOCR	SOOD FAIR POOR	911	GCCD FAIR POOR	6090 FA18 F038	GOOD FAIR
ŷ <b>±</b> •								
(AUHS) 44 0		CTION	M ACI.ES 0 3,712	669 3,043		3,712	000	699
ETTHATED CAPACITY (AUMS) CATHES 44 SPEEP: 0		PO ACTION	COINE GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 3,712	6000 0 FAIR 669 FOOR 3,043		CCCD 0 FAIR 0 FOOR 3,712	COOD COOR COOR COOR COOR COOR COOR COOR	ANTELOPE GCOD 0 FAIR 669
	ESTINATED CAPACITY (AUNS) CUFFENT TENANTS (AUNS) FFTER-125 (CAPTLE: 0 DEER; 29.5 REER; SHEEP; ELK; 0.0 ELK; ANTELOFE; 0.0 ANTELOFE;		FROMUTION BY ALTERVATIVE	FECH   CONDITION BY ALTERVATIVE   FECUNDATION ACRES   CONDITION ACRES   CANDITION ACRES   CONDITION ACRES   CANDITON ACRES   CONDITION ACRES   CONDITION ACRES   CONDITION A	12.3   FEGS   PSTORTLONG TERM DEMANDS (AUNS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET   (AGINS)   CATILET	12.5   FERTING   FATTER   FA	12.5   FEET	12.3   FECTION

0.0 ELK; 0.0 ANTELOF COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE FROUVCTION COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE FROUVCTION S CONFITION ACKES	COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE  FROUCTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FOR SERVICE  FROTECTION  FROT	COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE  COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  CONSTITION ACKES  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  FROTECTION  CONSTITION  FROTE  CONSTITION  FROTE  CONSTITION  FROTE	COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE  CONFITTION BY ALTERNATIVE  CONFITTION BY ALTERNATIVE  CONFITTION ACKES  CONF	COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE  FRONCTION  FRONCTI
PLANNING PLANNING CO:011104 ACKES	PANYEE CONDITION BY PANYEE CONDITION BY COURTION ACKES GOOD 569 FAIR 0 POOCK 315	CO:0 CO:0 GOOD FAIR FAIR FAIR	6000 6000 6000 6000 6000 6000 6000 600	6000 6000 6000 FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR
HO ACTION  HO ACTION  HO ACTION	HO ACTION  CONDITION ACKES  CATLE COD 0 FAIR 106 FOSK 778	HO ACTTON CUMUITON ACRE COD FRIF FAIR FOSE 778 6000 6000 FAIR FAIR	HO ACTION ACCEOD FAIR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FO	HO ACTION CENTITION ACKEE COOD FAIR FAIR FAIR FOOR FAIR FOOR FAIR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FOOR FO
PROTECTION	PROTECTION COMPITION ALKES GOOD FAIR 288 POOR 0			
FY ALTERNATIVE PROPUCTION	FEOPUCITON COUNTION ACRES GOOD FORE FORE FORE FORE FORE FORE FORE FORE	FROUGLION ACRES COUDITION ACRES COUD 110 FAIR 110 FGGR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0	FRAME COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE   FRAMING   FROPUCTION	FR ALTERMITUE  FROUGITION ACKES  COUNTION ACKE
FRANCE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE PROPUCTION	FAMEE COMPITION BY PLAMING CO:DITION ACRES GOOD FAIR 788	FLAMING  CO-011104 ACRES  CO-011104 ACRES  CO-011104 ACRES  FAIR  CO-011104 ACRES  FAIR  PGOR  POCR  P	FLAMING  (CO:011103 ACRES  GCO	RAMEE COMPITTON R.  PLAMMING  COUDITION ACRES  GOOD  FAIR  OFAIR  WILLOLIFE FAPITAT CONDI  WILLOLIFE FAPITAT  FOOR
; ;				000 888
DITION ACRES	6000 FAIR 2 FOC3	6000 FAIR FOC3 GCCD FAIR FOSP	5900 141K FOCO FAIR FOOD 600D FAIR FOOD	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 6000 6000 6000

Signature   Automatical Control Cont	A.L.01	ENT NAME:	ALLOTHENT NAME: MINNIE CREEK	HE	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5040		WING UNIT:	FLAWHING UNIT: GARFIELD		ALLOTA	ALLOTHENT MAHE: PIFELINE	PIFELINE	ALL	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5039		LANNING UNI	PLAWNING UNIT: GARFIELD		
Figure   F	CAITLE	TED CAPACIT			RENT PEMANDS R: : : ELOFE:	(AUKS) 5.5 0.0 0.0	PRIC DEEK ELK! ANTEI	SKYLONG TERM DEMA:: LOPE:	NIS (AURS) 14.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINA CATTLE SHEP:	ATED CAPACIT			RENT DEMANUS R: ELOPE:	(AURS) 1.0 0.0 0.0		TOKALONG TEKA FR: K: TELOPE:	DEFCHIS (AL	3:0 0:0
Figure   F					FAMSE COMPITION	BY ALTERNATIVE	<b></b>							RANCE COKDITION	H FY ALTERIAL	1106			
CCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCC  LICON ACTIS    CCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCCC  LICON ACTES    CCCCC  LICON ACTES    CC	•	# QH	STION	PLA	KNING	PFODUCTION	. ze	FEDTECTION			9	ACT10N	PLA	HHING	FRODUCI	110H	PEOTEC	TICH	
CCCO   CCCCO   CCCCO   CCCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO   CCCO	CATTLE		NA ACEES 168 339 533	CCPLTT, GROD FAIR FOUR	0ii ACKES 484 339 192	1104	CRES ,015 0	CONDITION ACKE	1 57 EE 65 EG	CATILE		0N ACRES 0 503 137	CCUPITION COURTE	34 ACRES 0 503 137	CONDITION GOOD FAIR POCR	A .	CC/21110V GCOP FA1R FOOR	ACRES 0 503 137	
Full CCO   194   GCO   116   GCO   116   GCO   195   195	SHEEP.	GCCB FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FATR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOE	000		000	SHEEP	GOOD FATR POOR	•••	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	600p FAIR F99R	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	
CCUM         193         GCUM         314         GCUM         315         GCUM         183         FEER         GOOD         437         GCUM         437         GCUM         137         GOOD           FAIR         530         FAIR         630         FAIR         630         FAIR         630         FAIR         630         FAIR         600         6				תורו	WIFE HABITAT COM	OITISH BY ALIER	WATIVE						alto	LIFE PARITAT COII	INTION BY AL	TERHATIVE			
CCCD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD         0         CCCD         0         GOOD         0         CCCD         0         CCCCD         <	<b>5</b> 530	GTUN FAIS FUCS	193 630 192	603D FATE POSR	316 507 192		316 699 0		7 o n	DEER	GOOD FAIR Peor	437 203 0	GOOD FAIR FOCS	437 203 0	Gron Fair Poor	137 503	6000 Fair Poor	437 203 0	
C63D         0         G00D         0         G00D         0         G00D         0           FA1R         0         FA1R         0         FA1R         0         FA1R         0         FA1R         0           FD3R         0         F00R         0         P00R         0         P00R         0         P00R         0	Ä	6000 FAIR FUCR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	696	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000		<b>.</b>	ä	6000 FAIR FJOR	•••	6000 FAIR P00R	000	600D FAIR Poor	• • •	GOOD FAIR FOOR	• • •	
	ANTELOR		000	6000 FAIR POOR	900	GOOR FAIR FOOR	000		900	ANTELOF		<b>~ ~ ~</b>	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR PUOR	<b></b> .	GOOD FAIR PUOS	•••	

	302.0 0.0 0.0								
	SUNTA 10		PF01EC1109	CONSTITUTE ASSESS OF THE TOTAL	659 5,631 1,591		2,712 5,374 0	000	000
PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD	FRICE/LONG TERM DEMINES ELK; ANTELOFE;		PFOTECTION	CCC21110 GCCD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FCUR		GCON FAIR POUR	GEND FAIR FOUR	GDOP FAIR POOR
WHING UNIT	FRICE PEER: BLK: AMTEL	34 1	NO1	ACKES 0	7,228 652 0	LTEFHATIVE	2,548 5,118 0	000	<b>~~</b>
	(AUIS) 193.0 0.0 0.0	BY ALTERVATI	FRODUCTION	CC+51110N ACKES GOOD FAIR FOOR	6600 FAIR F00R	TOTTION BY A	GGDD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5044	CUGFENT BEHANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	RAPSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	HING	9 ACRES 0 0	658 5,631 1,591	JILILIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTEFHATIVE	1,561 4,957 1,268	000	<b></b>
ALLOT	CUGFE DEER! ELK! ANTEL		PLANNING	COMPITION ACRES 6000 FAIR 0 FOUR	606D FAIR F05P	3116	GOOD FAIR FOOR	COOD FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR
X CANYON	(AUHS) 0 788		¥011	ACKES 0 0	372 5,917 1,591		1,861 4,957 1,268	000	000
ALLOTHENT HANE: ROCK CANYON	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP!		NO ACTION	CONDITION ACKES COOD FAIR POOR 0	6000 FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	E GOOD FAIR POOR
AI.LOTHENT	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP!			CATTLE	SHEEP		DEER	ELK	ANTELOFE
	IANDS (AUPS) 18.0 0.0		NO.	FES 1204 67 1922	<b>500</b>		2,106 2,089 0	0 132 0	•••
GARFIELD	PRIORALONG TECH DEMANDS (AUMS) DEER: 18.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0		PROTECTION	COURTION ACRES GOOD 11.266 FAIR 67 FOOR 21922	EDOD FAIR POOR		6000 2, FAIR 2, POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
FLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD		3411	10K	COUDITION ACEES 6000 1,905 FAIR 0	000	ALTERNATIVE	2,334 1,861 0	0 132 0	000
	800	BY ALTERY	FEGUCTION	6000 6000 FAIR POCR	GGGD FAIR FOOR	RPITION BY	600D FAIR POOR	GOUD FAIR FOGR	GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT HUMBER: 5038	CURE ENT DEMANDS DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:	FAME COMPLIEN BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANKING	CONDITION ACKES, COOD 1,205 FAIR 67 POOR 2,922	e • •	WILDLIFE HABITAT CORPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	2,105 2,089 0	0 0	<b>000</b>
4			ž	COVETT COOD FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR	5	GOOD FAIR FOOR	COOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
OF F CANYON	(AUYS) 242 0		NO ACTION	1,206 67 2,922	000		2,106 2,089 0	132	000
MOUNTAINED PORT PORT FORMAN	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILES SHEEP!		5	COPOLITION ACEES FACE 1,206 FAIR 67 FOCR 2,922	6030 FAIR FOOR		GCOD FAIR POOR	6900 Fair Foor	PE GCOD FAIR POOR
AL OTHER	ESTIMATE CATILES SHEEP:			CATILE	SIEE		<b>X</b>	EK	ANTELOPE
							7.79		

P. CP-RCITY   (AUMS)   CCCCENT DEMANDS   CAUMS)   FRIGAR							THO ONTHE	יבשוינים מונוי מעיי וכרם			ALLOIDEN	ALLUIMENI MAME: KUUNIN CANTUN	LANTON	1	אינים אינים		יינינונוס סעדו	FLAMMING UNIT: GARFIELD	
NO ACTION   FLANHING   FROYECTION   FOUND BY ALTERNATIVE	CATES CATES SACD'S	ED CREACITY			ER: K: TELOPE:	(AUNS) 0.0 0.0 0.0	PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE PRE	! !	н ренанря (	AUNES) 0.0 0.0 0.0	ESTINATEI CATTLE: SHEEP:	ESTINATED CAPACITY SHEEP:	(AUKS) 21 0	CUSSENT PR PERS: ELK: ANTELOPE;	CUSSENT DEMANUS INCER: ELK; ANTELOPE;	(Al'15) 4.5 0.0 0.0	PETORAL DEER: ELK: AMTELOT	FEICK/LONG TERM DEMANDS DEER: ELK: AMTELOPE:	11.0 0.0 0.0
HO ACTION   PLANHING   FROYUCTION					PANGE COMPITION	* BY ALTEFNATI	財							9	PANCE CONDITION RY ALTERNATIVE	PY ALTERNATI	, IVE		
COUPLICH ACKES CCOP 11 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 0 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 11 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 0 CCOP 11 CCOP		A 04	CTION	Į.	AKHING	PEOTUCIA	;	FEOTE	CTION			NO ACTION		PLANNING	9	Production	1 5	PEOTECTION	
0   GCCC  0	catre	50/01/16 660 Fair Feir	N ACFES 11 0 1,889	CO-IDIT GCOD FAIR FOOR	10N ACKES 11 0 1.889	CCHDITION OF AIR FAIR FOOR	1,900 0 0	CONDITIO GOOD FAIR FOOR	11 1,445 444		CATTLE	COPPLITION ACRES 6000 0 FAIR 227 PCOR 32		CONDITION ACKES 6000 32 727 PDSR 0	CKES 32 227 0	COVDITION ACRES 6000 259 FAIR 0	ACRES 259 0	COMPITION ACRES 6000 32 FAIR 227 POOR 0	7.5.2.7 2.2.7 0
	<u>a</u>	GOOD FAIR PUOR	000	GOOD FAIR POCR	000	600D FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POUR	000		SHEEP	GCOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	900	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FDGR	600
GC20         0         GD00         0         CG00         302         GG00           FAIR         11         FAIR         11         FAIR         1456         FAIR           FC3R         1,747         FG0R         0         FG0R         0         FGDR           GC7D         0         GC0D         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR           FC3R         0         FAIR         0         FAIR         0         FAIR           FC3D         0         GC0D         FAIR         0         FAIR           FC3D         0         GC0D         FAIR         0         GC0D           FAIR         1445         FAIR         1445         FAIR         FAIR           FCGR         142         FAIR         1445         FAIR         FAIR				<b>H</b>	LOLIFE HASITAT CON	SITION PY ALT	ERNATIVE							HILMIFE	HILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITICH BY ALTERHATIVE	ITICH BY ALTI	ERMATIVE		
6C2D         0         COOLD         0         GOOD         0         GOOD           FALR         0         FALR         0         FALR         0         FALR           FUCR         0         FALR         0         FALR         0         FALR           CCDD         COOD         COOD         COOD         COOD         COOD         FALR           FALR         1445         FALR         1445         FALR         FALR         FALR	65	GGGD FAIR FGJR	0 11 1,747	699D FAIR POOR	0 11 1,747		302 1,456 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1,758 0		95 55 55	GOOD FAIR 27	0 0 259 F	GOOD FAIR POOR	12 227 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	32 227 0	6030 FAIR 27 POOR	° 52° °
CSD 0 GOOD 0 GOOD 0 GOOD 0 GOOD FAIR 1445 FAIR 1445 FAIR 1445 FAIR 1445 FOOR 147 POO	~	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b>	6000 FA18 POSR	000	GOOD FAIR POOR	000	GOOD FAIR FGOR	000		Ä	GOCD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR Poor	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR	000	GOOD FAIR PCOR	000
7L* 1001	EL 073	GOOD FAIR FOOR	1,445	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,445 142	6000 FAIR 1 POOR	0 1745 142	GOOD FAIR POOR	1,587		ANTELOPE	600D FAIR FGOK	000	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD FAIR Poor	•••	COOD FAIR POOR	•••

PRICEZLONS TERM REMANUS (AUMS)	262.0		PROTECTION	COMPATION ACHES	0 7	7,093	•	> <b>~</b>		5,594	2,609	0	<b>.</b> •		0 4	
PRICE/LOYS 16N	DEER: ELK: ANTELOPE:		GI.	CONDITION AC	0.00	1000 1000 1000 1000	0000	FIOR	1	CCOD	Feer	0009	FAIR		6000	F00R
		SATIVE	PRCTUCTION	COUNTTION ACEES	8,374	00	0	. •	ALTERNATIV	4,439	•	•	00	•	•	• •
XIII	169.9	REMYE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PRCI	Limbo	0000	FAIR	UC09	FAIR POOR	COMPLITION BY	6000 FA18	F00R	0000	FAIR		6009	FAIR POOR
SUPPLIES OF THE SUPPLIES OF TH	DEER! BEER! ELK! ANTELOPE!	PRMGE CONDIT	PI SANTUR	Comparison Appro	3,149	5,245	0	00	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	3,149	1,459	•	0 <	>	0	<b>0</b> 0
			2	211100	1009	FAIR POOR	0000	FOOR	NI.	6000	FOOR	0000	FAIR	¥100 L	0000	FAIR POOR
orang canal	(SUU) 88 9		אט אכדנטוו	10101	# ACKES	0 8,394	•	• •		0 6	5,454	•	•	>	•	• •
	ESTIKATEN CAFACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		Ç	NO HOLLON		FAIR	0000	FAIR POOR		0009	FOOR	0000	FAIR	PCOR	PE 6000	
HLLU III.	ESTIMATE CATTLE! SHEEP!				CATTLE		SHEEP			DEER		ä	į		ANTELOPE	
<b>e</b> :	ERN PENAINDS (AUNS) 181.0 0.0			101ECT10N	TION ACKES	862 4,878 125		4,878 125			2,018					• • •
	SH DEMANDS (AL			FROTECTION	COMPITION ACRES	GCOD 842 FAIR 4,878 FCOR 125		CCOD 852 FAIR 4,878 FOOR 125		000	FAIR			FOOR O		GOOD FAIR POOR
	FRIOR/LOMG TERM DEMANDS (AL DEER; ELK; ELK;		RMATIVE	<b>*</b>		5,63 670 882 162 FAIR 41878 0 FOOR 125		5,483 G000 192 FAIR 0 FOOR		000	5,315 FAIR 0 FOOR		0000	O FOUR		0 G00D 0 FAIR 0 P00R
FLANNING UNIT: GARFIEL	(AU):S) FEIOR/LONG TERN DEMANDS (AL) 114.0 DEER: 0.0 ELN: A ANTO OFF:		TION BY ALTERNATIVE	<b>*</b>	TION ACRES			GCOD FAIR FOOR		000	FAIR		0000	F008		GOOD FAIR POOR
FLANNING UNIT: GARFIEL	(AU):S) FEIOR/LONG TERN DEMANDS (AL) 114.0 DEER: 0.0 ELN: A ANTO OFF:	2.5	RANCE CCUDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Production	CCMPITION ACRES	G000 5,683 FAIR 162 F00R 0		5,483 G000 192 FAIR 0 FOOR		000	5,315 FAIR 0 FOOR		0000	O FOUR		0 G00D 0 FAIR 0 P00R
ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5045 FLAMMING UNIT: GARFIEL	CLUSTENT TERMUTS (ANJES) FFLOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AN DEER; DEER; 114.0 DEER; O.0 ELK; O.0 ANTICIPES		PANISE CEVITION BY ALTERNATIVE	<b>*</b>		G000 5,683 FAIR 162 F00R 0		GODO 5,683 GCOO FAIR 192 FAIR POOR O FOOR		IILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION PT ALIENMATIVE	FAIR 5,315 FAIR POOR		0000 0 0000 0	FAIR 0 FAIR FOOR		G000 0 G00D FAIR 0 FAIR PUOR 0 POOR
ALLOTHENT NUMEER: 5045 FLAMMING UNIT: GARFIEL	CLUSTENT TERMUTS (ANJES) FFLOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AN DEER; DEER; 114.0 DEER; O.0 ELK; O.0 ANTICIPES	2.5	RAMOE COUPTION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANITIS Freguetion	COADITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	GCGI 842 GGON 5,683 FAIR 4,979 FAIR 162 POOR 125 FOUR 0		862 GODD 5,683 GODD 4,878 FAIR 192 FAIR 125 FOOR 0 FOOR		WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITIEN BY ALEKKANIVE	3,847 0000 413 FAIR 5,315 FAIR 1,605 POOR 0 FOOR		0000 0 0000 0	0 FAIR 0 TAIK 0 FUOR 0 FUOR		0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PUOR
FLANNING UNIT: GARFIEL	CLUSTENT TERMUTS (ANJES) FFLOR/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AN DEER; DEER; 114.0 DEER; O.0 ELK; O.0 ANTICIPES	2.5	RAWSE CCUDITION BY ALLERWATIVE	Production	CCMPITION ACRES	GCGI 842 GGON 5,683 FAIR 4,979 FAIR 162 POOR 125 FOUR 0		GOOD 862 GOOD 51.63 GOOD FAIR 41.878 FAIR 192 FAIR FOOK 125 FOOK 0 FOOR		WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITIEN BY ALEKKANIVE	0000 5397 0000 500 F618 FAIR 51315 F618 F00R F00R F00R F00R F00R F00R F00R F00		0000 0 0000 0 0000	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 TAIK FOOR 0 FOOR 0 FOOR		G000 0 G000 0 G00D FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR P00R 0 P00R

	(AUKS)	0.00	l									
	R DERANIS				PEOTECTION	A ACPES	, , ,	?		60 0	• • •	
	PLANNING UNIT: CAPFIELD  PROPERTY (AUMS)  A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY (AUMS)	ELK: ANTELOFE:			FEOTE	COVETTION ACRES COSD 0 FAIR 0	690 <b>0</b> FATR P038			GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	600 <b>0</b> FAIR PDOR
	PLAHNING (S)	0.0		TEFNATIVE	FEGRUCTION	COMPLITION ACEES 60:00 6:00 6:00 6:00 6:00 6:00 6:00	. 6 6 8 848		AL TERHAT IVE	0 0 3 0 0 3	•••	•••
	13			ON BY ALTER	FEGE	COMP.11. GOOD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR F098		RDITION BY	COUR FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR
	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 5049 CUSCEMI PEMANDS GEER:	ELN: Amelope:		RAHGE CONFITTON BY ALTERNATIVE	FLAMING	COPDITION ACRES GCCD OFAIR OFOR	5,6 5,6 5,6		WILLIFE HAPITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	548	•••	<b>~ ~ ~</b>
	(AUMS)	•				COPTO GCGD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR PG0R	=	æ 1	GOCD FAIR FOOR	GOJD FAIR POOR	6009 FAIR POOR
	יאַעזרר				HO ACTION	N ACRES	0 546			548 548	000	999
AT DIMENT NAME .	ESTIMATED CAPACITY				NO ACTION	CONTITION ACRES GOOD 0 FAIR 0 FOCK 0	600D FAIR POOR			GOOD FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ATO . IA	ESTINATE	SHEEP				CATTLE	SHEEP			DEER	ELK	ANTELOPE
	4DS (AUNS) 49.0	0.0				v, o +						
ELD	TERM DEMANDS			PROTECTION		CCADITION ACKES GOOD 0 FAIR 1,464 FOOR 7,461	5,449 3,476		•	5,389 775	000	0 4,573
PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD	PRIORALONG DEER; ELK!	ANTELOPE:		3.		C000 6000 FAIR P00R	GOOD FAIR FOOR		600	FOOR	6990 FAIR POOR	6000 FAIR POOR
PLANHING	(AUMS) 22.0 0.0	0.0	HATIVE	PE.CPUCTION	POVETTON ACREE	8,925 8,925 0	8,925 0 0	ALTERNATIVE	101	5,359 284	000	2,232 2,341
5028	CAU 2		ON BY ALTER	Phot	Povertion A	GOOD FAIR POSR	6000 FAIR F00R	HPITION BY	roor	FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	600D Fair Poor
ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 5028	CUSSENT PERANDS PEER: ELK!	ANTELOFE:	RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAMING	CCVD1110N ACPES	3,629 1,464 3,832	3,629 3,227 2,069	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	2,162	3,303	<b>00</b> 0	2,230 765 1,578
₹	(AUNS) 103 361				8:23	GGGD FAIR PODR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	<b></b> (	<b>1</b> 003	FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FCCR
ALLOTAENT MANE: SANFOFD RENCH				HO ACTION	OH ACKES	6000 0 FAIR 1,464 FOUS 7,461	0 5,449 3,476		0	6,164	<b>00</b> 0	765 3,839
SHT MANE:	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP!			£			6000 FATR PCOS		0000	FAIR POOR	GOOD FAIR FCOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR
ALLOTHEN	ESTINIES CATILES SHEEP!				•	CATUE	Sire		<b>EER</b>		Ä	ANTELOPE
							R	-7.	82	ı		

(AUKS)	0.0											_			_	0 6
I DEMANTS				PF0TECT19N	CONDITION ACKES	• •	•	000		0 0		•	-	•		
FRICE/LONG TERM DEMONIS	VEER: ELK: Aktelope:			PFOTECTION	CONDIL	COOD FAIR	FOCR	GOOD FAIR FUJR		6030 FAIR	20	6000	FAIR	52	0000	FAIR
13.	DEER: ELK: ANTEL		튑	¥01	N ACFES	<b>6</b> 6	•	000	L TEFHAT IVE	2,072	•	0	o	>	•	• •
(AHAS)	0.0		RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PEDEUCTION	COTTITION ACKES	GOOD	POCR	6000 FAIR FOOR	VILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	GOOD FAIR	X D D	0000	FAIR	רטטר	<b>6</b> 000	FAIR POOR
CHECONT PENCHING	OPE:		RAMSE CONDITION	1116	ACRES	00		000	LIFE HABITAT (	00	4,023	0	•	0	•	• •
(3300	LUPPEN TO DEER: ELK: AVIELOPE:			FLA"WING	COMPTITION ACRES	GOOD	POOF	6000 FAIR P008	AILD	G000 FAIR	F008	0009	FAIR	P00R	0009	FAIR
100000	(AURS)			NO1	5450	300	o o	• • •		00	4,023	•	0	0	•	
	ESTIMATEU CAFACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:			NO ACTION	PASSA MOLTERIOR	6000 6000	FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOOR		GOOD	POOR	0009	FAIR	POOR	נטטט	
	ESTIMATEI Cattle: Sheep:					CATTLE		SHEEP		DEER		¥	į		ANTEI OPE	
	ш <b>с</b>	•				CA		¥5							*	<b>.</b>
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				KOLLOGI	10101		1,618 720	HS 0			348		•	~ •	<	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5		SE OTECTION		CONDITION ACRES GOOD O	FAIR 1.618 FOJR 720			6000 1.052			•	POUR 0		•••
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PEIDS/LONG TEPH LEHANDS (ANYS) RECK: 8.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTENDE: 0.0		3411/		= !	COMPITION ACRES 6900 0		<b>0.00</b>	ALTERNATIVE	6000 1.052			0 0000	-		GOOD 0 FAIR 0
			ON EY ALTERNATIVE		בייתור בי	TION ACKES CONDITION ACKES 2,338 GOOD 0		6000 0 FAIR 0 POOK 0	SOCITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 1.052	FOOR		0 0009 0	POUR		0 600P 0 0 FAIR 0
	HT DEMANUS (ARMS) PEIDS/LONG TEPH FEHANDS (ARMS) 3.3 PEEK; 6.0 ELK; 7.0 ANTERDES 6.0	טיס שנוררט רו	PAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NOTEDIAGO	Likelocitor	COPPLITOR ACRES COPPLITOR ACRES	FAIR 0	0 6000 0 0 FAIR 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	LIFE HABITAT COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 1.052	11018 FUR 29 FUR		0 0000 0 0000	O POUR		G000 0 G000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ENANUS (ALMS) PEIDS/LONG TERH FEHANDS (ANUS)  3.3 PEEK:  8.0  9.0 EKK:  0.0  0.0  0.0  0.0		RAPYSE COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	NOTEDIAGO	= !	COPPLITOR ACRES COPPLITOR ACRES	FAIR 0	6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 POUR 0 FOUR 0	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMBITION BY ALTERNATIVE	1,313 6090 772 6000 1,052	FOOR 29 FOOR		0 0000 0 0000 0	FAIR 0 FAIR POUR		0 G000 0 G000 0 0 FATR 0 FATR 0
שרות אוויר אי היידור הי	HT DEMANUS (ARMS) PEIDS/LONG TEPH FEHANDS (ARMS) 3.3 PEEK; 6.0 ELK; 7.0 ANTERDES 6.0	טיס שנוררט רו	RAMYE CEANLITEN BY ALTERNATIVE	MATTIMONG	CN PLANTING LIVERDLING	CENTITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	FAIR 651 FAIR 0 F039 720 F003 0	0 6COD 0 60OO 0 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 0 POOR 0 FOOR 0	WILD TEE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	600n 1,369 600n 772 6000 1,052	FAIR 451 FAIR 10018 THIN POOR 348 FOOF 29 FOOR		0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FOUR 0 FOUR		0 G000 0 G000 0 0 FATR 0 FATR 0
	CUSPERT DEMANDS (ADMS) PRIDE/LONG TEPH FERRINGS (ADMS)  FEEK; 3.3 PEEK; 8.0  FLK; 0.0  FLK; 0.0  A ANTER DRF: 0.0	טיס שנוררט רו	RAYSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	MATTIMONG	Likelocitor	CENTITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES CONDITION ACRES	FAIR 0	6000 0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 PGGR 0 FOOR 0	WITH IFE HABITAL COMPLITION BY ALTERNATIVE	401 600n 1,349 609n 722 609n 1,052	551 FAIK 17618 FHIR 348 FOOR 29 FOOR		0 0000 0 0000 0 0000 0	FAIR 0 FAIR 0 FAIR POR POOR 0 POOR		6000 0 6000 0 6000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR 0 CAN

ALLCIMENT NUMBER: SOA! PLANNING UNIT: CARFIELD	ENANDS (AUNS 7.	RAVGE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PRODUCTION	COMPITION ACKES		F00R 0 F03R		FAIR O FAIR	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 454 6000	116 FAIR 1,449 FAIR 116 295 POOR O FUR 295	•	O FAIR O FAIR O FOUR O	0 0699 0 1909 0
	(AUMS) CUEFENT D 144 DEER: 0 ELK:	RA	PLACHING	CONDITION ACRES	GCOD FAIR		0009	FAIR FOOR	MILDLIFE		FOOR	0009	FAIR	600D FATR
ALLOTHENT NAME: SUMBET CLIFFS	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:		NO ACTION	CC::D1T10N	CATRE 6000 735 FAIR 813	FOOR 335		FAIR 0		DEER GOOD 1,502	F00R 285		FAIR 0 POOR 0	ANTELOPE GOOD 0 FAIR 0
¥	160 G	•												
AI	388.0 0.0			į va	<b>⊙</b> •	-	•	0.0			<b></b>	ė	<b>&gt;</b> 0	•
	388.0 0.0		FROTECTION	CONDITION ACRES	6000 0 FAIR 11,474	FUUX /,094	0 0009			G000 5,401		. 0 0009	POCR 0	G000 0 FAIR 0
FLAWNING UNIT; GARFIELD		ALTERIATIVE					0009	O FOR	ION BY ALTERNATIVE	12,781 G900 4,250 FAIR	0 FUOR	0000	POCR	O GOOD O FAIR
FLAWNING UNIT; GARFIELD	(AUNS) PEIGE/LONG TERN DEMANDS (ALHS) 244.5 IVER: 388.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELDPE: 0.0	PANGE COMPITION BY ALTERIATIVE	MING FROTECTION	COUDITION ACKES	FAIR 257	47T NOO 1	0000	O FOR	LIFE HASITAL CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	690D FATR	FOOR 0 FOOR	0009 0 0009	POCR	
ALLOTMENT MUMBER: 5044 FLAMMING UMIT; GARFIELD	CUSTENT DEMANUS (AUNS) PELIBELLON TERN DEMANUS (ALMS) 1CER: 244.5 NEER: 388.0 ELK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 ANTELOPE: 0.0	PAMEE COMDITION BY ALTERNATIVE		N ACKES CONDITION ACKES	11,474 FAIR 257	121 LOUN 129	0009	FOOR O FOOR	WILDLIFE HRRITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	6000 12,781 6000 FAIR 4,250 FAIR	1,478 F00R 0 F00R	0009 0 0009	POOR O FOCK	O GOOD O FAIR
FLAWNING UNIT; GARFIELD	(AUNS) PEIGE/LONG TERN DEMANDS (ALHS) 244.5 IVER: 388.0 0.0 ELK; 0.0 0.0 ANTELDPE: 0.0	PAMEE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	MING FROTECTION	TION ACKES CONDITION ACKES CONDITION ACKES	111-74 FAIR 11-474 FAIR 257 257 257 257 257	171 unou 1731	6000 0 6000 0 6000 FAIR A FAIR	POOR O FOOR O FOOR	WILDLIFE HASTIAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	11,119 6000 12,781 6000 4,434 FAIS 4,250 FAIS	7,863 FG3R 1,478 FGGR 0 FGGR	6000 0 6000 0 6000 FAIR	O PUSR O PUSR O PUCR	0 G000 0 G000 0 FAIR 0 FAIR

		į	į		ESOS - OSONINI ANDREO - I		PI ANYTHE THITE GREFIELD	GARFIELD			ALLOTHENT	NAME: THPE	ALLOTHENT NAME: THREE MILE CREEK	ALLOTHEN	ALLOTHENT MUNBER: 5951		FLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD	643F1ELD	
₹	LOTHENT	ALLOTNENT NAME: TEBBS HOLLOW	HOLLOW	ALLUI	NEW FUNDERS					! €	ESTIMATED CAPACITY	CAFACITY	(AUKS)	CURRENT DENANDS	DEMANDS	(AUFS)	PK103.1	FRICA. LCHG TERM DEMANTS (AUNS)	GYES (AUSS
នេះនេះ	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATILES SMEEPS	CAFACITY	(AUNS) 116 0	CUERER DEER: ELK:	CUEFENT PENANDS PEER: ELK:	(AUKS) 111.0 0.0	FRIOR/LONG IEER: ELK: ANTEI OPF:		1EKM DEFAMUS (MCDS) 176.C 0.C	176.0 0.0 0.0	CATILE: SHEEP:		& <b>°</b>	PEER: ELK: Antelope:	**	0.0	ELK: ANTELOPE:	ä	0.0
1			!	ANIELUTE	Urei					ı			•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
						TANGET IN ME	<u> </u>							FA	PANGE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	Y ALTERNATIVE			
					PAYSE CONVILION BY ALTERNATIVE	N ET ALTERNAL	¥					NO ACTION	35	FLARMING	ی	FEOLUCTION		PFOTECTICA	25
		ND ACTION	No.	PLAKHING	4116	FRODUCTION	¥0.	FROTECTION	110N			Soor Full Action		COURTITON ACRES	CRES	CONTITION ACKES	KES .	CONDITTION ACTES	(7.ES
		CC"TITION ACKES	CLES	CEMPITION ACRES	4 ACRES	COUPLITION ACRES	4 ACRES	CONDITION	ACRES		CATRLE	0009		0000	069	6000 214	2,650	GOOD FATR	• •
Z	CATILE	6990 FAIR FROR	<b>.</b>	GOOD FAIP POOR	000	GOON FAIR FOOR	<b>-</b>	FAIR	•••			FAIF FOOR 2		FOUR 1	1,950	P008	. •		2,650
											CUECE	פטט	•	6000	•	0000	•	6000	
Ŋ	SHEED	COOD FAIR 1	0 1,186 2,751	GOOD FAIR POJR	1,251 1,186 1,530	GCOD FAIR POOR	3,967 0 0	GOOD FAIR POOR	0 1,186 2,781		5	FAIR	<b>. O</b> O	FAIR	<b>0 0</b>	FAIR FOOR	• •	F 008	• •
														MILPLE	WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	ITION BY ALTER	PHATIVE		
				VILE	VILIGIFE HARITAT COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	DEPTTICH BY A	LTERNATIVE				į		•	UUU3	0.59		1,960		0
ę,	ECO.	GT09 FAIR POGE	394	CCOD FAIR FDCR	1,251 394 2,322	G93D FAIR PCCR	1,570 2,397 0	GOOD FATR POOR	2,614 1,353		INEEN	FAIR	2,650	FAIR	1,960	FAIR	069	FOOR	0
											¥	0000	•	0009	•	0000	•	6000	
_	æ	C000 FAIR POOR	909	GOOD FAIR FOOR	•••	6000 FAIR P008	000	G000 FAIR FOOR	000		İ	FAIR	••	FAIR POOR	••	FDOR		FOOR	
									•		ANTELOPE		•	6000	•	0000	•	0000	00
-	AYTELOPE	FAIR POOR		6000 FAIR POOR	o • •	6000 FAIR POOR	•••	FAIR POOR	•••			FAIR	<b>.</b> •	FAIR Poor	• •	POOR	• •	F009	• •

CUMPAS   CUMPAS   CONTINUE							LACUTICA CITICA CITICAL	
FOR HIS SECTION  CC TITION ACES  CC TITION ACES  CC TITION ACES  CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC CC	PFORM DERRIDS DEER; ELK; ANTELOPE;	(Auns) 172.0 59.0 9.0	ESTINATED CAPACITY CATILE: SHEEP:	(AUHS) 14 14 0	LUKENT DENANDS DEER; ELK; ANJELOPE;	(AUNS) 35.8 0.0	PRIOK.LOND TERM DEMANES (AUYS) THER: 60.0 ANTER OF THE CONTROL OF	60.0
FATON AND POTTON CO. 11.057 FATON CO. 10.055 FATON CO. 10.057 FATON CO. 10		•					מין גרוסי	-
COTTION ACCES  COD 11.037  FAZE 11.037  FAZE 17.037  FAZE 10.030  COD 0 GPO  FAZE 10.037  FAZE 1					EAWEE CONDITION BY ALTERMINE	BY ALTERMATIVE		
COD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	FEOTECTION		<b>2</b>	NO ACTION	PLANNING	FROEUCTION	PPOJECTION	
FA12			_	CONTITION ACRES	COPPITION ACRES	COMPLITION ACRES	CONSTITUTE ACES	
6230 0 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600			CALILE GUUD	0 =		~		
FAIR 0 FAIR FAIR 16:00 GCG GCG GCG GCG GCG GCG GCG GCG GCG G	F068 688		POOR	317	FILE 119	FAIR 0	FAIR 187 FOOR 249	
FAIR 0 FAI FOSR 0 FOC GCO GCC FAIR 3,514 FAI FOSR 413 FOSS FAIR 631 FAIF FOOR 0 FOOS	4063	•						
659 0 660 FFIR 3,516 FAI FOR 413 FOR FOR 631 FAIF FOR 0 FOR	FAIR		SHEEP GOOD	<b>~</b> •				
6500 0 6CC FAIR 3,516 FAIR PCSR 413 FCOI CCO 0 6COI FAIR 631 FAIR FOR 0 PCOI	PGGR		FOOR	- 0	FUOR 0	FAIR 0 POUR 0	FAIR 0	
FAIR 3-516 FAIR 3-916 FAIR FORR 413 FORS 413 FUOR FORR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FOOR 0 600D FOUR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FOOR 0 700R	30:				WILDLIFE HARITAL COUNTING BY ALTEGRATIME	TITON BY ALTEGNATION		
File 3/816 FAIR 3/916 FAIR FURR 413 FURR 413 FURR FURR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FURR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FURR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FURR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FURR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR	;					TITCH DI METERNATIVA		
FAIR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FAIR FAIR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR 631 FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR 631 FAIR 641R 641R 641R 641R 641R 641R 641R 641	E9050 0 FAIR 4,329 F03R 0		DEER GOOD FAIR POOR	0 123 64	GCDD 0 FAIR 123 POSR 64	6550 187 FAIR 0 FOOR 0	6000 0 FAIR 123 POOR A4	
FOUNT 0 FOUNT 0 POUR CEOD 478 EFORT ATT	0 0000	EK	.K 6000	ន្ត				
6000 478 6000			FOOR	- 0	FATR 0 FOOK 0	FATR 0	FAIR 0 POSR 0	
	G00D 478 FAIR 3,163 F00R 0	AN	ANTELOPE GOOD Fair Poor	68 313	600D 0 FAIR 68 FOGR 313	G000 0 FAIR 68 P00R 313	G00D 0 FAIR 69 P038 313	

į	(AUYS) 164.0 109.0 5.0													
	) SHERBI		NOT 13	# ACPES 0 1,542	1,895	000	•		820 2,465	9	223 1,652	>	292 1,209	75
AN) INONY	PRIOR/LONG TEPN EEKAMIS DELN: ELN: ANTELOFE!		PROTECTION	COMPITION ACRES COOD FAIR 11542	FOOR	COOD FAIR	<b>S</b>		600D FRIR	PUUK	FAIR	FOCK	GOOD	ž
PLANNING UNIT: ANIMONY	PRIOF DEES: ELK: ANTE	₩ 1	H5.	ACRES 3,43? 0	င	600	•	1ERHATIVE	2,655	•	2,075	•	348	1,285
	(AURS) 98.2 50.1 0.0	RY ALTERNATI	PRODUCTION	CONTITION ACRES COOD 3.437 FAIR 0	POOR	GOOD FAIR	Foot	NITION BY AL	690D Fair	F00R	G00D FAIR	FOOR	GOOD	P008
ALLOTHENT NUMPER: 6048	CUSFENT DEMANDS DEER! ELK! ANTELOPE:	BANGE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLANTING	COMPITION ACRES GOOD 1,593 FAIR 836	1,008	001	•	WILDLIFE HABITAT COMPITION BY ALTERHATIVE	2,121 681	503	1,166	271	650 348	<b>9</b> 32
ALI			7	COUDIT 6000 FATR	PUOR	6000 FAIR	P00R	<b>38</b>	GOOD	FCOR	GOOD	FOOR	GOOD	FOOR
Y WASH	(AUKS) 111 0		NO ACTION	N ACKES 0	2,183	00	•		528	1,153	223	271	348	1,285
ALLOTHENT NAHE: IRY WASH	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		NO A	CONDITION ACKES	FOOR	GOOD	POOR		6000 FAIR	FOOR	GOOD	FOOR	E 6000	POOR
ALLOTHENT	ESTIMATED CATTLE: SHEEP:			CATTLE		SHEEP			DEER		ELK		ANTELOFE	
	0.0 0.0			, s, o	& O	•	. 0		151	7 4	0.0	00	0 4	
ž	FFICE/LONG TERM DEMANDS (AUMS) DCEK: 0.0 ELK: 0.0 AMTELOPE: 0.0			8	1,790					444				PGGR 0
IT: ANTIN				CORPITI GOOD FAIR FOOR		6000	F00	말 !		POUR	9	FAIR POOR	8 1	<b>.</b> .
PLANNING UNIT: ANTINONY				COMULTION ACKES	00	0	•	WILDLIFE KABITAT COMPLITOM BY ALTERNATIVE	1,659	0	0	00	0	
	73	H RY AITER	FERRUCTION	CORDITION	FAIR FOOR	0000	FAIR	ONDITIES EY	4009	FAIR	0000	FAIR POOR	6000	FAIR POOR
AND THE PROPERTY AND A SOLVE	ALLUMENT DEMANDS DEER: ANTELOPE:	SULTERNAL BY ALLERATIVE	THAN CONTRACTOR	COMBITION ACRES	207	0	00	) 16E Y.BITAT (	0	2,026	•	••	•	• •
•	DCER: ELK: ANTEL		10	0009	FAIR	0000	FAIR PCCR	17.7	0000	FA1R POOR	0000	F418 F008	0000	FAIR POOR
200	ALDIMENT NAME: CENTER UNERN ESTIMATED CAPACITY (AUS) SAEEP: 0		701124	W ACRES	0 2,388	۰	••		•	1,507	•		ç	• •
	ALLOTHENT MANE: CE ESTINATED CAPACITY CATTLE: SHEEP:		9	CONTITION ACRES	FAIR	2000	FATR FCCR		0000	FAIR FOOR	0009	FAIR	6003	
;	ALLOTHENT ESTINATED CATTLE! SHEEP!				4 4	EHS.			2		<u> </u>	1	AMTELOPE	

CHANCE   C	6051 PLAHNING U
COUNTION   COUNTION	6051 (AUK
FROTECTION   FROTECTION   FORTING   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE	IT NUMBER
FROTECTION   FROTECTION   FORTING   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FORE   FAIR   FORE   FAIR   FORE	LLOTHEN URRENT
FROTECTION	JUNS)
FROTECTION	NAME: PINE CRE
RIGALONG TEKN TENNINGS OF TROTECTION COUNTING OF TAIR 1,713 POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 3,114 OF POOR 0 O	ALLOTHENT
NIGER:	1 DEMANDS
(AUMS)   57.0   57.0   57.0   57.0   57.0   57.0   67.0	ING UNIT: ANTI FRIGR/LONG
- 40 ! : [ [ 종 [	Sacri
ALOTHENT NUMERS: 6050  CUSECHT DEMANDS DECR: CLY: AMELOFE: AMETOFE: AMELOFE: CONDITION ACEES CODD SASS FAIR OF FAIR OF FAIR WILPLIFE HARITAT COURTIT WILPLIFE HARITAT COURTIT AMELOFE: COMB 3,114 P FAMING SASS FAIR OF FAIR OF FAIR WILPLIFE HARITAT COURTIT AMELOFE FAIR OF	HDS
FAIR FAIR FORE GOOD COOK FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR	EENT DEHAI
2,278 3,114 3,114 3,114 3,479 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(5)
ALL DIREKT NASE: 3 ESTENTE: CATLE: CATLE: CONDITION CATLE: FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR FAIR POOR	(AUES)

	(AURS)	13.5											
	PERKHI'S				PPOTECTION	CCTETTION ACFES	0 1+142 2+771	000		~ ;	1,056	000	1,486
ANTIHONY	E/LONG TEEM	ELK: 13.5 ANTELOTE: 19.0			PPOTE	CC151109	GSOD FAIR FCCS	GCOD FAIR PVOR		0000	FAIR	GC00 FAIR POGR	600D FAIR FCOR
PLANNING UNIT: ANTINONY	PETO	ELK ANTE		1146	NOI.	M ACRES	1,899	000	ALTERNATIVE	2,685	1,337	000	1,486
	(AUMS)	0.0		IN BY ALTERNA	PPODUCTION	COUDITION ACRES	GOOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR POOR	TR HOLLIAND	COOD	FOOR	CCOD FAIR FOOR	6000 FAIR POCR
ALLOTNENT HUKBER: 6052	CUF SEVI DEMANDS	ü		RAMPE COMPITION BY ALTERNATIVE	N. S.	Arter	472 472 2,015	0 0 <b>0</b>	WILDLIFE MARITAT CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	929	2,428	000	626 1,486 9
ALLOTME	M32 IND	DEER: ELK! ANTELOPE:		œ	EN ANNING	Section Applications	COVILLEN GOND FAIR FCOR	GCOD FAIR POOR	WILPL	פטט	FAIR	COOD FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR FOOR
SUN CREEK	(AUNS)	<del>*</del> 0				V01	ACKES 0 104 3,609	000		٠	3,089	000	0 1,486 626
ALLOTHENT NAME: POISON CREEK	CAPACITY				•	NO ACTION	CONDITION ACRES GCOD 0 FAIR 104 PGGR 3,609	GCOD FAIR FOOR		8000	FAIR FOOR	GOUD FAIR POOR	E GOOD FAIR POOR
ALLOTHENT	COTINATER	ESTRAILD CARCITO					CATTLE	SHEEP			# #	ELK	ANTELOFE
		NUS (AUMS) 169.0 76.0	0.0			z !	. RES 1112 285 0				6,497	000	0 1,112 0
	TIKONY	NG TERM DEMANDS				PROTECTION	CC:PTTION ACRES GCOD 1:112 FAIR 5:285 FOOR 0	GOOD FAIR FOOR			GOUD FAIR 61 POOR	6000 FAIR Poor	GOOD FAIR 1
	PLANNING UNIT: ANTINONY		ANTELOPE:		TIVE				•	ALTERI/ATIVE	1,870 4,627 0		0 0 11112
		(4048) 76.0 39.0		I BY ALTERNA	PROPUCTION	COPULION ACRES 6000 2+992 FAIR 3+515 6000	GOON FAIR FOOR		DADITION BY	GCOD FAIR FOOR	GOOD FAIR FOUR	GOOD FAIR POOR	
	ALLOTHENT NUMBER: 6053	CUSSENT DEMANDS REER: ELK:	ANTEL OPE:		RAMSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE	PLAPHING	CCHD1110H ACKES 600D 1/112 FAIR 5/385	• •••		WILDLIFE HABITAT CONDITION BY ALTERVATIVE	0 3,515 2,992	<b></b>	0 0 1.112
	4LLO	PEER: PEER: ELK:	ANTE.			PLAM	6030 FAIR	6009 FAIR FOOR		IIA	6030 FAIR FOSS	GOOD FAIR POOR	GOGD FAIR POOR
	LE CANTON	(SAUA) (29				NO ACTION	H ACFES 1,112 1,870	3,515 0 0 0	•		0 3,515 2,932	000	0 0 1,112
	MARE: PO	CAPACITY				č.	CCNTITION ACRES 6000 1,112 FAIR 1,870	F05R G05D FAIR			6000 FAIR POSR	GOOD FAIR	F41R
	ALLOTHENT NAME: POLE CANTON	ESTIMATED CAPACITY CATLES					CATLE	SHELP	_	_	FEER	ELK	AHTELOPE
									R٠	-7	. 89		

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CUPERTY PERMYDS PEER; ELK; ANTELOPE; PANTELOPE; PLANTHOG COUNTION ACRES	HI PENANTS (AUNS) 73.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 EAUSE CONDITION BY ALTERNATIVE HIS FROMETTON	FRIORALONG TERN PERANDS Peer; Elk; Antelope;	, –
	PLANJING CCHOITI	ON BY ALTERNATIVE		123.0 0.0 6.0
<u>"</u>	FLANTING COUTTION ACRES	MOTTUGORA		
	CC401TION ACRES		PROTECTION	
F FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAIR FAI		TION AC	110N AC	
PCCR FAIR FAIR FAIR FOOR	EA18 152	6000 920	6060 649	
EP 66230 FAIR PCSR FAIR FAIR FOOR		FOOR 6	POOR 0	
FAIR PCSR ROOD FAIR FOOR		0000		
PCSR GCOD FAIR FOOR	FAIR 0	_	FAIR	
R 60:10 FAIR FOOR				
60:00 FA1R F00R	WILDLIFE HABITAT CO	WILDLIFE KABITAT COMPITION PY ALTERNATIVE	ų.	
FAIR FOOR			6000 119	
POOR		FAIR 705		
	FOOR 705		POOR	
ELK 6290 0	0 0000	0009	0	
FAIR 0				
	FGGR 0	POOR	FOOR	
	0 0009	0000	0009	
FAIR 649		FAIR 768	~	
	P008 119	POOR	P00R 0	

# APPENDIX SOILS-1

# STREAM AND GULLY EROSION

# Garfield Planning Unit

Stream	Allotment	SWA	Remarks
		C 547	Casto Wash is in a flood plain. Silt is
Casto Wash	Big Flat	C-547	transported from the Forest Service and BLM
Butler Wash	Big Flat	C-545	and deposited in the Panguitch Valley irrigation system. The wash has headcuts and gulleys are widening. There is also rill erosion along wash. Apparently the cover is so poor on the watershed and flood plain that runoff rates are high and soil is eroding.
C Diwar	Asay Creek	B-133	Riparian vegetation along the river is
Sevier River	Asay orcek	B-123	severely overgrazed. Streambank vegeta-
		B-126	tion is degraded and bank erosion is
		B-131	occurring. The associated meadow is
		B-132	producing forage well below expected
			levels. Vegetation is converting to
			invader species rather than wet meadow species.
Three-Mile Creek	Three-Mile Creek	C-511	As the discussion above.
Timee Title of Co.	Sandy Creek	C-509	
Sevier River	Sevier River	C-569	Same as the Sevier River above.
Peterson Wash	Big Flat	C-554	Same as Casto Wash except erosion and
Lefel 2011 Mazii	Roller Mill	C-543	flood damage are not as severe.
	Limekiln Creek	C-540	
Limekiln Creek	Limekiln Creek	C-537	
Sevier River	Minnie Creek	B-117	Lack of understory plants (grass) in the
Sevier River	PHIMIC OF CCK	B-118	sagebrush in these SWAs causes high
		B-121	sediment production. Severe overgrazing
		B-122	of stream stabilizing vegetation is occurring.
	Shearing Corral	C-515	Water and silt from this wash floods
West Panguitch Wash	Shearing Corrar	C-516	areas north of Panguitch including
		C-517	irrigation ditches.
Unnamed Wash	Sanford Bench	C-529	There is an active headcut on this wash.
- <del> </del>		C-527	

# Stream and Gully Erosion

# Garfield Planning Unit (Continued)

Stream	Allotment	SWA	Remarks
Bear Creek	Tebbs Hollow	C-504	Similar to Casto Wash above, except minimal flood damage.
Sanford Creek Sand Wash	Sanford Bench	C-527 C-525 C-526	Flood water source and flood plain of major drainage from the forest.
Sandy Creek	Sandy Creek	C-509 C-505	Same as Sevier River discussion above except stream is smaller.
Sevier River	Asay Creek	B-123 B-126 B-131 B-132	This area includes the high east river bank and three wash bottoms east of the river bottom. This is the area west of the highway.
South Canyon	South Canyon	A-181 A-184	All listed SWAs in South Canyon area major source of water and silt which floods from ground and irrigation systems south of Panguitch.
Graveyard Hollow	South Canyon	A-190 A-191 A-192 A-193	
Rock Canyon	Rock Canyon	A-210 A-214	These areas are adding silt to the Sevier River.

# Stream and Gully Erosion

# Beaver Planning Unit

Stream	Allotment	SWA	Remarks
Wildcat Wash	Mineral	A-052	Wildcat Wash flows from north of Beaver to
		A-073	Minersville Reservoir.
		A-072	Low pinyon/juniper vegetation dominates
		A-080	the hills and sagebrush covers the
		A-081	bottoms. On Federal acres, the wash is
		A-064	deeply entrenched (20-40 deep). Headcuts
		A-112	in the sagebrush areas are actively
		A-065	expanding with each rainfall producing
		A-032	runoff. Soil piping is also occurring
		A-067	along the wash. Soils in the sagebrush
		A-054	areas are silts and silt-loams. Sheet
		A-053	and rill erosion are occurring in
		A-085	association with rapid overland flow and
	Pine Creek	B-010	high runoff. Sediment yields are high.
	Indian Creek	B-015	

APPENDIX FORESTRY-1

# SUMMARY OF THE CORDS OF PINYON PINE AND UTAH JUNIPER CURRENTLY IN PLACE FOR USE AS FUELWOOD 1/

	Acres	Pinyon/Cords	Juniper Cords
Adamsville	7,135	• • • • • •	21,370.14
Antelope Peak	2,300	5,220.30	6,723.05
Beaver NE	5,296	• • • • • •	21,648.45
Beaver NW	18,057	27,963.14	28,752.49
Beaver SE	2,831	• • • • • •	9,053.75
Buckhorn Flat	693	•••••	762.30
Cave Canyon	3,396	5,958.46	7,265.32
Cedar City	833	1,704.50	2,151.70
Cedar City NW	1,084	1,963.43	3,148.97
Cedar Mountain	1,888	5,536.85	6,823.66
Cinder Crater	4,038	•••••	16,728.85
Cove Fort SE	2,837	•••••	11,753.27
Desert Mound	3,726	9,484.16	12,454.29
Enoch NE	4,470	•••••	1,276.00
Enoch NW	1,244	•••••	1,368.40
Greenville Bench	4,851	2,153.08	5,871.64
Kanarraville	3,353	4,306.51	12,037.90
Kane Canyon	5,274	9,885.77	15,422.93
Lund 4 SW	1,989	1,733.59	6,560.47
Minersville NW	773	•••••	850.30
Minersville 2 NE	5,121	8,258.51	7,246.68
Minersville 3 NE	5,138	6,922.99	8,971.56
Minersville 3 SE	7,193	10,023.28	19,423.43
Minersville 3 SW	7,044	16,951.42	16,213.64
Parowan	1,352	5,858.29	5,601.15
Parowan Gap	4,671	7, 197.51	8,652.60
Pinnacle Pass	2,118	•••••	1,736.90
Silver Peak	8,094	19,434.14	26,950.60
Stoddard Mountain	2,990	7,164.00	8,607.92
Summit	1,858	3,744.80	5,022.75
Three Peaks	4,528	7,490.27	16,817.55

## Total Number of Cords of Fuelwood:

Pinyon: 168,955 cords Juniper: 317,268 cords

Total Number of Acres Containing Pinyon Pine: 94,739
Total Number of Acres Containing Utah Juniper: 126,175

<u>l</u>/The Cedar/Beaver Planning Unit has not been field sampled. The stand tables and volume tables were derived from field inventories of the adjacent Pinyon Planning Unit (URA, 1981) and from a woodland stand stratification based upon crown density (percent crown closure) and percent slope. Based upon crown closure, as determined from aerial photographs and orthophoto quadrangles, a volume summation by species was developed for each USGS quadrangle containing woodland products. Only woodlands with at least 60 juniper and 40 pinyon trees per acre and less than 30 percent slope were stratified and summarized. No attempt was made to obtain information on quality or location of individual products within the stands.

#### APPENDIX VISUAL RESOURCE-1

# VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

#### ESTABLISHING VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES

Four steps are involved in the visual resource management (VRM) classification process. These are (1) outlining and numerical evaluation of scenic quality; (2) outlining of visual sensitivity levels; (3) delineating distance zones; and (4) assigning VRM classes.

#### SCENIC QUALITY

The first step is accomplished by outlining scenery of similar nature on a topographic map. Once the area has been outlined, numerical values are given to its key factors (landform, color, water, vegetation, uniqueness, and intrusions). When these values are established, the total determines whether the area is an A, B, or C scenery unit.

Class A scenery combines the most outstanding characteristics of each rating factor.

Class B scenery combines some outstanding features and some that are fairly common to the physiographic region. Class C scenery combines features that are fairly common to the physiographic region.

#### VISUAL SENSITIVITY LEVELS

Sensitivity levels indicate the relative degree of user interest in visual resources and concern for changes in the existing landscape character. This section is designed to bring input from area and district management to the weighing of the two sensitivity criteria: (1) use volume (both vehicular and pedestrian), and (2) expressed user attitudes toward change. These criteria are evaluated from a matrix, and a final sensitivity rating of high, medium, or low is given. After this evaluation, the sensitivity rating will figure in the final VRM classification.

#### DISTANCE ZONES

The distance zones are outlined on topographic maps in three areas: (1) foreground/middleground, (2) background, and (3) seldom seen. The foreground/middleground zone is a distance of from zero to 3 to 5 miles away, where activities can be viewed in detail. The background is the remaining area up to 15 miles distant, and seldom seen is that area beyond 15 miles or not seen at all from any corridor of travel.

#### VRM CLASSES

After classification as to scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and distance zones, areas are assigned to one of five management classes. These management classes are designed to maintain or enhance visual quality and describe the different degrees of modification of the basic elements of the landscape allowed. The VRM objectives are defined below:

l. <u>Class I</u>. This class provides primarily for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. Any contrast created within the characteristic environment must not attract attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of the wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

- 2. <u>Class II</u>. Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. A contrast may be seen but should not attract attention.
- 3. <u>Class III</u>. Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape.
- 4. <u>Class IV</u>. Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape.

#### ANALYSING VISUAL IMPACTS

For activities proposed on public lands, impacts are evaluated with the visual resource contrast rating system. This system is a method of evaluating the visual contrast of a proposed activity to the existing landscape character.

The amount of contrast is measured by separating the landscape into its major features (land and water surface, vegetation, and structures) and then predicting the magnitude of change in contrast of each of the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) to each of the features. Assessing the amount of contrast for a proposed activity in this manner will indicate the severity of impact and serve as a guide in determining what is required to reduce the contrast to the point where it will meet the visual management class's requirements for the area. Objectives for the VRM classes are listed below:

- <u>Class I.</u> One element should not exceed a weak degree of contrast (1), and the total for any feature may not exceed 10.
- <u>Class II.</u> The degree of contrast for any one element should not exceed a moderate value (2), and the total contrast rating for any feature may not exceed 10.
- <u>Class III.</u> The degree of contrast of any one element should not exceed a moderate value (2), and the total contrast rating for any feature may not exceed 16.
- Class IV. The total contrast rating for any feature should not exceed 20.

#### APPENDIX ECONOMICS-1

#### PARTIAL RANCH ENTERPRISE BUDGETS

Partial ranch enterprise budgets were used in estimating the economic impacts to the "typical livestock operation." These budgets were developed using a combination of primary and secondary data and represent only rough averages of the typical ranching operation defined by herd size, seasons of use, capital equipment, and forage sources.

Analysis of impacts on ranch net cash income was conducted by entering these budgets, along with changes in forage allocations and other production input constraints, into a linear program. The result of this analysis was the estimated change in net cash income for each operation type, resulting from changes in forage allocations on public lands.

# PARTIAL ENTERPRISE BUDGET Small Cattle Operations (0-99 Cows)

# <u>Sales:</u>

Item	Number	Average Weight	Price	<u>Total Value</u>
Steer Calves	12 Head	410 lbs.	<b>\$</b> 67 <b>.</b> 75	\$ 3,333.30
Heifer Calves	8 Head	380 lbs.	62.45	1,898.48
Yearling Steers	6 Head	800 lbs.	61.70	2,961.60
Yearling Heifers	2 Head	680 lbs.	56.86	773.30
Cull Cows	9 Head	920 lbs.	39.37	3,259.84
Total Sales				\$12,226.52

# Cash Costs:

BLM Grazing Fee	\$ 468.72
Hay Produced	562.50
Hired Labor	674.40
Fuel	1,123.90
Repairs and Maintenance	799.23
Other Cash Costs	5,947.62
Total Cash Costs	\$9,576.37
Return Above Cash Costs	\$2,650.15

Average herd 41 cows, 91% calf crop, 2% calf loss birth to weaning, 2% annual cow loss, 25% replacement rate, 25 cows per bull, cattle and hay prices 1980-1982 averages, all other prices 1982, percent forage dependency EIS area - 38%, deeded range - 48%, hay - 5%, protein supplement - 9%.

# PARTIAL ENTERPRISE BUDGET Large Cattle Operations (Over 100 Cows)

## Sales:

Item	Number	Average Weight	Price	Total Value
Steer Calves	58 Head	420 lbs.	\$67.75	\$16,503.90
Heifer Calves	24 Head	380 lbs.	62.45	5,695.44
Yearling Steers	58 Head	800 lbs.	61.70	28,628.80
Yearling Heifers	28 Head	680 lbs.	56.86	10,826.14
Cull Cows	59 Head	920 lbs.	39.37	21,370.04
Total Sales				\$83,024.32

# Cash Costs:

BLM Grazing Fee	\$ 2,211.54
Other Range Lease/Rent	5,163.57
Hay Produced	6,700.50
Hired Labor	4,740.00
Fuel	6,003.12
Repairs and Maintenance	4,648.38
Other Cash Costs	38,694.04
Total Cash Costs	\$68,161.15
Return Above Cash Costs	\$14,863.17

Average herd 276 cows, 87% calf crop, 3% calf loss birth to weaning, 2% annual cow loss, 25% replacement rate, 25 cows per bull, cattle and hay prices 1980-1982 averages, all other prices 1982, percent forage dependency EIS area - 25%, deeded range - 42%, hay - 9%, leased range - 13%, protein supplement - 8%, crop residue - 2%.

## PARTIAL ENTERPRISE BUDGET Large Sheep Operations (Over 500 Ewes)

# Sales:

Item  Slaughter Lambs Feeder Lambs Ewes Wool Wool Incentive Payment Unshorn Lamb Payment Total Sales	Unit  Head  Head  Head  Pounds  Dol.  Cwt.	Quantity  848 566 329 1,285 11,308 1,357	Average     Weight  100 lbs. 90 lbs. 135 lbs. 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 100 lbs.	Price \$47.14 56.14 15.58 0.69 0.68 2.74	Total Value \$39,974.72 28,597.72 6,919.86 8,866.50 7,689.44 3,718.18 \$95,766.42
Cach Cast			* 1		
Cash Costs:  BLM Grazing Fee					<b>†</b> 0 040 40
					\$ 2,040.42
Other Range Lease/Rent	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		3,670.68
Hay Purchased			• • • • • • •		2,375.80
Shearing and Tagging					
			• • • • • • • •	• • • • •	2,823.87
Trucking	• • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		2,437.12
Fuel	• • • • • •		• • • • • • • •		2,644.18
Repairs and Maintenance					·
			• • • • • • •	• • • • •	2,635.85
Hired Labor	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	5,300.00
Other Cash Costs	• • • • • •			• • • • •	15,233.19
Total Cash Costs					\$39,161.11
Return Above Cash Cos	tc				•
	c 3				\$56,605.31

Average herd 1,249 ewes, 149% docking rate, 5% lamb loss docking to market, 2% annual ewe loss, 20% replacement rate, 35 ewes per ram, 10 lb. fleece weight, sheep and purchased hay prices 1980-1982 three year averages, all other prices 1982, percent forage dependency EIS Area - 33%, deeded range - 39%, range lease - 13%, crop residue - 10%, hay - 5%.

## PARTIAL ENTERPRISE BUDGET Small Sheep Operations (0-499 Ewes)

#### Salest

Item Slaughter Lambs Feeder Lambs Ewes Wool Wool Incentive Payment Unshorn Lamb Payment Total Sales	Unit  Head  Head  Head  Pounds  Dol.  Cwt.	Quantity  116 77 73 176 1,549 185	Average Weight  100 lbs. 90 lbs. 135 lbs. 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	Price \$47.14 56.14 15.58 0.69 0.68 2.74	Total Value  \$ 5,468.24 3,890.50 1,535.41 1,214.40 1,053.32 506.90  \$13,668.77
<u>Cash Costs</u> :					
BLM Grazing Fee					. \$ 407.34
Other Range Lease/Rent					. 499.56
Hay Produced					. 360.00
Shearing and Tagging					. 386.75
Trucking					. 484.33
Fuel					. 364.16
Repairs and Maintenance					. 445.06
·					
Hired Labor	• • • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	. 400.00
Other Cash Costs	• • • • • •				· <u>2,105.11</u>
Total Cash Costs					5,452.31

Average herd 171 ewes, 140% docking rate, 5% lamb loss docking to market, 2% annual ewe loss, 30% replacement rate, 35 ewes per ram, 10 1b. fleece weight, sheep and purchased hay prices 1980-1982 three year averages, all other prices 1982, percent forage dependency EIS Area -49%, deeded range - 31%, range lease - 13%, crop residue - 2%, hay - 5%.

\$8,216.46

Return Above Cash Costs