



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Cedar City District

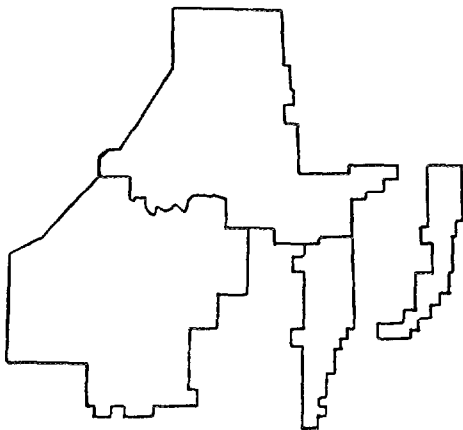
CEDAR

BEAVER

GARFIELD

ANTIMONY

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
PLAN



FINAL

OCTOBER 1984

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District
1579 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

October 31, 1984

Dear Public Land User:

Enclosed is the proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony planning units. The Cedar City District Bureau of Land Management has prepared this document in conformance with the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The proposed RMP and Final EIS is designed to be used in conjunction with the Draft RMP/EIS (DEIS) published in May 1984. This document contains the proposed plan and its environmental consequences along with revisions and errata pertaining to the Draft EIS/RMP, public comments received, and BLM's responses to these comments.

The State Director shall approve the proposed RMP no sooner than 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency's published notice of receipt of the FEIS in the Federal Register. Persons desiring to protest plan decisions must submit written protests to the Director, Bureau of Land Management (Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 18 and C NW, Washington, DC 20240) within 30 days of the filing of the document with the Environmental Protection Agency. All protests must be received within the time limit allowed and must conform to the requirements of 43 CFR 1610.5-2. The final resource management plan will be completed with the Record of Decision.

I want to personally thank those who participated in the development of this plan. I hope your involvement will continue as we move into the implementation and monitoring phases of the plan and as we develop activity plans in specific programs.

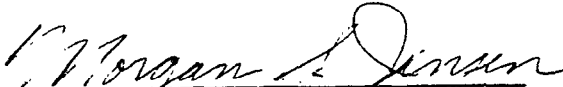
Sincerely,

Morgan S. Jensen
District Manager

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
FINAL
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
CEDAR/BEAVER/GARFIELD/ANTIMONY
PLANNING AREA
CEDAR CITY DISTRICT, UTAH

PREPARED BY
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

OCTOBER 1984



MORGAN S. JENSEN
DISTRICT MANAGER, CEDAR CITY



ROLAND ROBISON
STATE DIRECTOR, UTAH

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How To Use This Document

This document consists of two major sections, the Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), consisting of a volume of narrative and a map addendum, was distributed earlier (May 1984).

The proposed Resource Management Plan describes the management objectives and actions, rationales, decision implementation, support needs and program coordination, program monitoring, and cost estimates. The proposed RMP is provided first to orient the reader to the management programs and provide a reference as to how the planning alternative has been modified from the DEIS, based upon public comment.

The Final Environmental Impact Statement contains six chapters including: (1) the Introduction; (2) Public Comments and Responses; (3) Alternatives; (4) Affected Environment; (5) Environmental Consequences; and (6) Consultation and Coordination. Most of the data and information found in the DEIS are considered part of the final and are not reproduced in this document. Only those portions of the draft which were changed or added to, as the result of public input or reevaluation, are addressed in the FEIS. The Environmental Consequences of the proposed plan will be provided in full and not referenced to the DEIS. Finally, the section on Comments and Responses provides an easy reference as to how public comment affected the proposed decisions and how they have been incorporated into the FEIS.

Together, the DEIS, the map addendum, and this document constitute the full Environmental Impact Statement documentation.

The proposed RMP in this document is a modified version of the preferred alternative found in the DEIS. To aid in comparing the two documents, arrows (>) have been placed in the margins of this section on Program Directions indicating changes made on the DEIS. Maps represent proposed decisions.

Summary

I. INTRODUCTION

The following summary briefly reviews the development of this document and its companion volume (the Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement Draft). The analysis and information presented in this document, the Final, is organized differently from that of the Draft in that the Proposed Resource Management Plan portion is presented separately from the EIS portion. This has been done purposely to focus attention directly on the management decisions that are being proposed for the planning area. In response to both public comment and internal review, changes have been made between the Preferred Alternative of the Draft and the Proposed RMP presented below. Where such changes have resulted in a significant departure from the environmental impact analysis presented in the Draft, additional impact analysis has been performed and is presented in this document.

A. Location

The Final Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony Environmental Statement/Resource Management Plan (FEIS/RMP) addresses the proposed Resource Management Plan for 1,071,400 acres of public lands in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning units of the Cedar City District in southwestern Utah. 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 110,000 feet with associated vegetation cover ranging from desert shrub to mountain shrub and subalpine types.

B. 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 addressed 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 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).

C. Alternatives Considered in the Draft

Four alternatives were considered in detail in the Draft. Within each alternative, a complete resource management plan which prescribes the management of both issue and nonissue associated resources was analyzed. While the resolution of conflicts was the primary focus of the alternatives, providing overall programmatic guidance was also of major concern. The four alternatives considered in detail in the DEIS are briefly described below:

1. Continuation of Present Management Alternative (No Action)

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.

2. Planning Alternative

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.

3. Production Alternative

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 nearly all lands into oil and gas leasing Category 1 - the least restrictive category, etc.

4. Protection Alternative

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 Planning Alternative was tentatively selected in the Draft, subject to public review and comment, as the Preferred Alternative. The proposed action for the rangeland management, however, was the Continuation of Present Management - No Action Alternative (as required by policy).

II. PUBLIC INPUT

A. Public Comments and Responses

Over 200 public comments in 20 comment letters were received on the Draft. Topics addressed in these comments covered nearly the full range of subjects discussed in the EIS as well as the planning process in general. Responses to these comments have been formulated and constitute a major portion of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). In addition to written input on the Draft, there were three formal opportunities to present oral comments at open houses held in Panguitch, Utah (June 26, 1984), Beaver, Utah (June 27, 1984), and Cedar City, Utah (June 28, 1984).

B. Effects of Comments on the Plan

Comments on the Draft have affected the Proposed Plan in several ways: They have pointed out where errors were made in the analysis. An example of this is where the Draft cited nearly 83,000 acres of Crucial Deer Winter Range, but only proposed to provide seasonal protections for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing on 68,000 acres. This disparity was caused by mapping and acreage tabulation errors which resulted in an over-accounting of CDWR by approximately 21,000 acres. These errors have been corrected in the proposed plan.

Another example of modification of the planning in response to comments is in the Soil, Water, and Air Program. Several commentators pointed out that there appeared to be insufficient data on hand to make specific decisions about watershed management at this point in time. The proposals made in the draft have, therefore, been modified so that management decisions will be formulated through the process of more detailed activity land planning and that the RMP provides direction in the development of such activity plans.

Additionally, proposals in the Draft in such areas as corridor designation and ORV management have been modified in response to comments. In summary, the public has had a significant effect on the form and content of the proposed RMP when compared with the Preferred Alternative presented in the Draft.

C. Opportunities for Further Public Involvement

There are a number of additional points in which public involvement in the CBGA RMP takes place. First, there is a thirty-day review period for this document before any decisions can be implemented. A protest may be lodged with the Director of the BLM during this period against any decision in the plan by, "Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is or may be adversely affected by approval . . . of a resource management plan . . ." (43 CFR 1610.5.2[a]).

The more detailed activity plans that will be developed under the direction of the RMP will also provide opportunity for public participation.

Finally, periodic reviews of the RMP through the Plan Monitoring and Evaluation process will provide for public input on the continued utility of the plan, continued consistency with officially approved plans of State, local, and other other federal agencies, changes in planning issues, and progress toward plan objectives.

III. MAJOR ACTIONS

There are management prescriptions for every resource program in the planning area. Some of these, such as for Fire Management and Cultural Resources Management, are essentially to continue with existing management. In some cases, such as with off-road vehicle and Visual Resource Management, formal management prescriptions will be implemented for the first time. In most other resource programs, management prescriptions represent adjustments or revisions of existing management practices to resolve identified problems. Summaries of the major actions in these programs are as follows:

Lands - A total of 37,000 acres of public lands would be proposed for disposal through sales, exchanges, selections, etc. One hundred and ten miles of corridors will be designated in two separate corridors for power transmission lines.

Minerals - Revised oil and gas leasing categories will be applied to the planning area in the following categories:

Open with Standard Stipulations (Category 1)	- 915,900 acres
Open with Special Stipulations (Category 2)	- 145,100 acres
Open with No Surface Occupancy (Category 3)	- 10,400 acres
Not Open to Leasing (Category 4)	- 0 acres

These leasing categories will also be extended to geothermal leasing which has not been under the leasing category system.

The application of the coal screening process resulted in a finding of 3,900 acres as unsuitable for surface mining and 37,000 acres as available for further consideration for leasing for underground mining. Approximately 33,100 acres would be available for further leasing consideration for surface mining. Prior to any leasing, Coal Unsuitability Criteria 16 and 19 must be applied which could reduce the acreage actually available for leasing.

Off-road Vehicles - ORV designations will be applied to federal surface in the planning area as follows:

Open - 1,023,700
Limited (seasonal) - 47,700

Wildlife - Seven habitat management plans will be developed to improve 327,000 acres of mule deer habitat, 4,000 acres of elk habitat, 142,800 acres of antelope habitat, and 23 acres of riparian habitat.

Watershed - Watershed management plans will be developed for each planning unit to assess the utility of existing data, determine areas of significant erosion, determine surface and groundwater quality problems and needs, identify data needs, and prioritize individual problem areas for corrective actions.

Forestry - Sustained harvest limits will be established at between 3,750 and 6,000 cords per year (depending on conversion of woodlands to grassland types for livestock grazing) and will be augmented by the development of improved access both to and within the stands. Commercial harvesting will be limited to salvage operations within the Cedar and Beaver planning units.

Rangeland Management - Intensive management will be implemented on 75 allotments with identified significant management problems. Currently adequate management will be maintained on 41 allotments. Current custodial management will be maintained on 57 allotments. Specific treatments, facilities, and developments will be determined through the development of Allotment Management Plans or other formal grazing agreements.

Visual Resources - VRM classes will be established and applied to federal lands as follows:

VRM Class II - 68,600
VRM Class III - 102,400
VRM Class IV - 900,400

For the reader's convenience, this document is organized in two distinct parts. Part I contains the Proposed Resource Management Plan. Part II contains the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Part I - Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Resource Management Plan

I. Introduction

A. Organization of the Plan

This plan contains the objectives and land use decisions on all public lands within the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony Planning Area. It describes the general terms of implementation, prioritization, monitoring, and evaluation. It describes how each resource will be managed and the anticipated costs of implementing each program over a 20-year time frame. The plan does not present information on environmental consequences or interactions between management prescriptions. This information is available in Part II, Final Environmental Impact Statement.

The Resource Management Plan is presented in the section, Program Directives. Each of the basic resource programs are discussed in terms of Objectives, Management Actions and Priorities, Rationale, Decision Implementation, Support Needs and Program Coordination, Plan Monitoring, and Cost Estimation. At the end of each program discussion, a program decision and monitoring matrix summary is provided for easy reference to program monitoring and evaluation.

The types of information found under each of the headings include:

Objectives: Provides overall resource program directives and planned results to be achieved during the plan life.

Management Actions and Priorities: Describes a set of related decisions and conditions which define the combination of allowable resource uses and general management priorities to be followed in managing the various public land resources in a specific portion of the planning area. Priorities describe the relative importance of each planning decision.

Rationale: Provides the reasons for implementing or selecting the management actions or a specific course of action followed in the RMP.

Decision Implementation: Describes when management actions take effect and what additional activity or project planning is required before on-the-ground actions can be implemented.

Support Needs and Program Coordination: Identifies actions or additional planning required from other resource programs which would be required to meet program objectives. Examples of support needs include cadastral survey, realty actions, access development, etc. Program coordination identifies the interactions between different resource programs required to implement decisions affecting the same geographic area.

Plan Monitoring and Program Evaluation (Matrix): Identifies individual decisions to be implemented, the standards for assessment, the method of assessment, and intervals of monitoring required to evaluate each individual program's progress toward achieving management objectives.

Cost Estimation: Provides an estimate of work month and capital outlay (in current year dollars) required to meet management objectives for a 20-year period.

B. Planning Horizon

The management decisions identified in the proposed plan will remain in effect until such time as the plan is no longer valid or a plan amendment is completed. The RMP is considered invalid when:

- (1) Maintenance and amendments are inadequate to keep the plan current with changing circumstances, resource conditions, or policies; and
- (2) New data, new or revised policy, changes in resource status are identified, affecting two or more of the planning issues or a majority of the plan.

C. Plan Monitoring

The implementation of the CBGA-RMP will be monitored during the life of the plan to ensure that management actions are meeting program objectives. Formal monitoring of resource programs is identified in the section on Program Direction.

Management actions arising from RMP decisions will be monitored to ensure consistency with the intent of the plan. Formal plan monitoring will be performed by the District Office at intervals of 5 years. These reviews will:

- (1) assess the progress of plan implementation and determine if management actions are resulting in satisfactory progress toward achieving objectives,
- (2) evaluate the plan to see if it is still consistent with the plans and policies of State or local government, other Federal agencies, and Indian tribes, insofar as practicable, and (3) ascertain whether new data are available that would require alteration of the plan.

As part of the monitoring review, the government entities mentioned above will be provided the opportunity to evaluate the plan and advise the District Manager of its consistency with their officially approved resource management related plans and policies. Authorized advisory groups will also be consulted during the review in order to secure their input.

Upon completion of a periodic monitoring review or in the event that modifying the plan becomes necessary, the Cedar City District Manager will determine what, if any, changes are necessary to ensure that the management actions of the plan are consistent with its objectives. If the District Manager finds that a plan amendment is necessary, an environmental analysis of the proposed change will be conducted and a recommendation on the amendment will be made to the State Director. If the amendment is approved, it may be implemented 30 days after notice in the Federal Register.

Changes in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions or plan amendments. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously

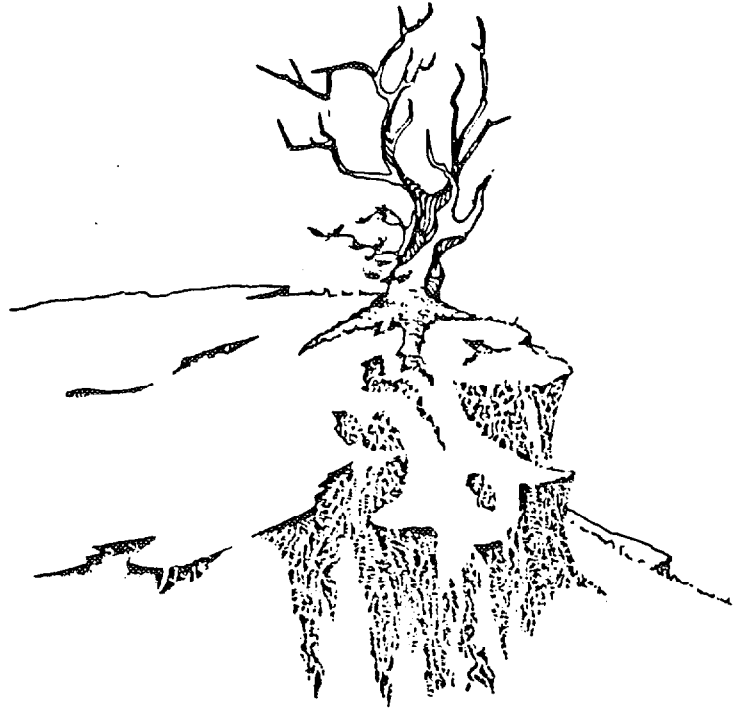
approved decision incorporated in the plan. Maintenance actions do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. A plan amendment may be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan.

D. Plan Implementation

A record of decision will be issued following publication of the FEIS and the proposed RMP. The record of decision will contain decisions on all the land use recommendations proposed in the FEIS. The record of decision will be the approval authority for implementing the land use allocations, objectives, and actions contained in the proposed RMP. However, additional activity plans and environmental assessments will be required prior to conducting many site specific actions.

Implementation of many actions will be tied to the budget and funding allocations through the Annual Work Planning process. Completion of these projects will be dependent on receiving adequate funding allocations. Many funding decisions are made outside of the planning system and affect the achievement of program objectives and implementation of management actions.

II. Program Directives



A. Lands

1. Objectives

The objectives of the lands program are to provide more effective public land management and to improve land use, productivity and utility through: a) accommodation of community expansion and economic development needs; b) improved land ownership patterns; and c) providing for the authorization of legitimate uses of public lands by processing use authorization such as rights-of-way, leases, permits, and State land selections in response to demonstrated public needs.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions in the lands program are:

(a) Land Disposal

(1) Make available for disposal over the life of the plan, approximately 37,000 acres of public land described in Lands Table 1 and Lands Map 1. These lands will be classified for disposal by:

(a) Analyzing each proposed disposal to determine what effects the proposed action will have on the social, economical, and resource values.

(b) Establishing the fair market value through appraisal.

(c) Public notification of the details of the proposed disposal for public comment.

(2) Develop a disposal plan which identifies a preferred annual rate of lands availability, method of priority establishment, and means of coordinating disposal program with adjacent planning units.

(3) Assure that no major investments, such as seedings, fences, roads, etc., will be made on land identified for disposal.

(b) Corridor Designation

(1) Designate two corridors for power transmission lines covering approximately 110 miles, one mile in width, as identified in Lands Map 2. These corridors were identified and analyzed for the Intermountain Power Project (USDI, BLM. IPP Volumes II and III Project Alternatives, Appendices and References, 1979.) under the titles of IPP Southern California System Preferred Route, IPP Utah System Preferred Route, and IPP Utah System Alternative Route. These corridors were analyzed for establishment of power transmission lines and are designated for that purpose. Any use authorization other than for electrical transmission lines will require a separate analysis.

(2) Encourage, to the maximum extent practicable, the location of new major rights-of-way within designated corridors.

(3) A regional or state-wide study and analysis will be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. Any additional corridor designations, identified as a result of this study, would require a planning amendment.

(4) Attach the following stipulations to rights-of-way for electrical transmission lines located within these corridors on lands administered by BLM.

1. Blasting and other surface disturbances would be prohibited within 500 feet of all live springs, reservoirs or water wells.
2. During critical periods, transmission line construction would cease in deer, sage grouse, and bald eagle habitat along the transmission lines. Table Lands-2 lists habitat areas and crucial periods.
3. Following the advice of a qualified wildlife biologist as designated by the appropriate federal official, roads, railroads, towers, and other ground disturbing activities would be located 200 yards from identified active dens, burrows, nests, or roosting sites to protect the species listed below:

SPECIES, HABITAT, AND PERIODS OF CONCERN

<u>Species</u>	<u>Concern</u>	<u>Crucial Periods</u>	<u>Transmission Line Segment</u>	<u>Milepost</u>
Deer	Crucial Winter Range	Jan 1 - Apr. 30	Sigurd to Paragonah	68-75
Utah Prairie Dog	Town Sites	Year Long	Sigurd to Paragonah	66-70
Sage Grouse	Strutting Grounds	Mar 15 - May 1	Sigurd to Paragonah	68-71
Bald & Golden Eagle	Winter Roost Sites	Feb 15 - Jun 30	Paragonah to St. George	3-7

4. Use helicopters to erect towers and string conductors in areas designated by the appropriate federal official, where access across the terrain or management constraints precludes standard construction methods.
5. The applicant would prepare photographic simulations of areas in which facilities are proposed within foreground-midground areas of high scenic value or high sensitivity. Using the simulation as a guide, the applicant would design and locate structures to blend into the existing environment. Affected government agencies would evaluate and approve measures before construction is begun.
6. Transmission lines would be maintained and repaired to specifications established by the authorized officer.
7. All existing improvements along transmission systems would be protected and damage would be repaired.
8. All public land survey monuments, private property corners, and forest boundary monuments would be located, marked, and protected in place. In the event of destruction, they would be replaced.
9. Clearing would be restricted to the minimum necessary.
10. Scalping of top soil would not be permitted along the transmission line. Dozer, blade, or ripper-equipped tracked vehicles would not be allowed except for access road construction.
11. The applicant shall conduct surveys of the grant area to determine if any threatened or endangered species (flora and fauna) are present. If such species are found the applicant shall comply with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (PL-97-304) including consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service. The applicant will

take no action that will in any way destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of any federally listed threatened or endangered species.

12. A plan of operation would be prepared covering the construction of all project facilities in cooperation with the appropriate federal agencies. The applicant would provide funding to the appropriate federal agencies for administration of construction activities.
13. Material borrow areas would be restored when possible to blend with adjacent terrain.
14. Along transmission lines, removal of trees would be limited to those closer than 20 feet to an electrical power conductor. Whenever possible, clearing of trees creating a hazard would be done after conductor installation to minimize tree removal.
15. Appropriate road signs for public safety purposes would be provided during construction, such as "Caution Heavy Truck Traffic" or "Be Prepared to Stop," where considered necessary.
16. All rivers, streams, and washes would be crossed at existing roads or bridges, except at locations designated by the appropriate federal official. The applicant would be required to install culverts or bridges at points where new permanent access roads would cross live streams. Where streams are crossed by temporary roads, dirt fills or culverts would be placed and removed upon completion of the project. Any construction activity in a perennial stream would be prohibited unless specifically allowed by the appropriate federal official. All stream channels and washes would be returned to their natural state.
17. Vegetation which has been cleared due to construction or other activity associated with this project would be re-established (to the extent practical) where designated by the appropriate federal official. Vegetation cleared during construction would be shredded and left as mulch.
18. The applicant would prepare a screening plan to minimize visual impacts from structures. The plan must be submitted in writing to the appropriate federal official, to obtain approval before starting construction.
19. All trash, packing material, and other refuse would be removed from construction areas on federal land and placed in approved sanitary landfills.
20. Nonspecular conductors and compatible insulators would be installed on transmission line systems where required by the authorized officer.

21. Access roads on federal lands blocked as the result of construction of project components would be rerouted or rebuilt. Cattle guards or gates would be provided along the new access roads as directed by the appropriate federal official.
22. Intensive archaeological surveys and clearance would be required for all project sites (as specified in BLM Manual 8111.14) prior to new construction. Properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places would be identified in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer as specified in 36 CFR 800.4 and 36 CFR 63. Wherever possible, sites would be avoided. Where avoidance is not possible, mitigation of adverse effects to sites eligible for the National Register would be undertaken in compliance with 36 CFR 800. Sites discovered during construction or other activities authorized by BLM would be evaluated and managed as specified in 36 CFR 800.
23. The applicant would provide funding for a qualified paleontologist who would be approved by the appropriate federal official. The paleontologist would conduct an intensive survey of all areas to be disturbed which are identified by the appropriate federal official as having high potential for paleontological resources. An approved paleontologist would be available, as needed, during surface disturbance. If the paleontologist determines that paleontological values would be disturbed, construction would be halted until appropriate action could be taken.
24. In cooperation with the appropriate federal official, a fire control plan would be prepared. Internal combustion engines would be equipped with approved exhaust mufflers or spark arrestors.
25. Travel would be restricted to right-of-way and existing public roads. Cross-country motor vehicle travel would be restricted on lands within the limited categories.
26. All low voltage power transmission lines would be designed to prevent electrocution of raptors.
27. Transmission line construction would not be allowed when in conflict with existing mining and drilling operations.
28. Water bars would be constructed on permanent access roads to adequately divert runoff to natural drainages. Location of water bars would be determined by the appropriate federal official. Roadside drainage ditches would be constructed on access roads to reduce water flow and velocity. Drain ditches would be dug at intervals determined by the federal authorizing officer. Roads would be "out-sloped" as much as possible. Berms would be removed.

Note: Stipulations 1-28 were tiered to a list of stipulations found in IPP EIS (1979) and represent a partial list of those stipulations which would be applied to corridors in CBGA.

c. Use Authorization

(1) Process applications for use authorizations such as rights-of-way, leases, and permits on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Provide timely response to applications for use authorizations and State selections in accordance with current procedures and policies.

c. Priority. The priority of management actions in the lands program is subject to change dependent on demonstrated public demands and needs. Therefore, the management action priorities will be established by demonstrated public demands and needs as determined by the authorized officer.

3. Rationale

a. Land Disposal. Lands identified for disposal are generally lands that are believed to be needed for community expansion or the lands are difficult and uneconomical to manage by a Federal agency.

The lands that are considered difficult and uneconomical to manage are characterized by isolation from large blocks of public land and lack legal and/or physical access. The resource values on these lands are not great enough to justify the cost of acquiring access. Because of their isolation, unauthorized land uses frequently occur. Their disposal would integrate them into adjoining private land uses where they could be more economically developed and utilized and would promote a more unified land ownership pattern.

b. Corridors. The purpose of corridor designation is to identify areas of preferred locations for future major right-of-way grants, to expedite the process of issuing authorization for these grants, and to avoid the proliferation of rights-of-way.

c. Use Authorizations. Use authorizations, State selections, and exchanges are based on expressed needs of individuals and user groups. Since it is difficult to anticipate what these needs might be, they are addressed on a case-by-case basis when the need is expressed.

4. Plan Implementation

Implementation of decisions directing the lands program commences upon approval of the plan. A list of lands identified for eventual disposal, corridor designations, and continuation of use authorizations would become effective upon plan approval. Development of a lands disposal plan would be the responsibility of the area lands specialist and would be assigned through the AWP process and completed within one year of RMP approval. Corridor designation is based upon the analysis made in the Environmental Impact Statement for the IPP project (Volumes II and III, Project Alternatives,

Appendices, and References) and any use authorizations for electrical power transmission lines within the designated corridors is contingent upon the analysis made in the IPP EIS, and stipulations required in this plan would be attached to right-of-way grants when issued.

5. Support and Program Coordination

a. Support Needs. The following support needs would be required to achieve management objectives outlined for the lands program:

- Clerical
- Cadastral Survey
- Land Appraisals
- Mineral Examinations
- Site Resource Evaluations for Affected Resources

b. Program Coordination. Program coordination between the lands program and other programs will be administered as follows:

(1) Land Disposal. The normal NEPA (Environmental Assessments) and Land Report process will provide for input and coordination with other programs.

(2) Corridor Designation. Program coordination will be achieved through the normal NEPA and land report process.

(3) Use Authorization. The normal NEPA process will provide for input and coordination with other programs.

6. Lands RMP Monitoring and Evaluation

Management Action to be Implemented	Standard for Assessment	Method of Assessment	Interval of Assessment
1. <u>Land Disposal</u>			
Identify for disposal 37,000 acres	37,000 acres listed and described.	N/A	N/A
Develop disposal plan	Activity plan has been written: Rate of disposal availability described in plan. Prioritization structure developed in plan. Coordinating with adjacent planning units established in plan.	AWP and end of year report	N/A
Implement Disposal Plan	Availability rate, disposal prioritization, and coordination in effect.	AWP and end of year report	Annual
2. <u>Corridor Designation</u>			
Designate 2 corridors based on IPP Environmental analysis with applicable stipulations and conditions.	Map and environmental analysis developed depicting designated corridors & stipulations, and conditions clearly identified for specific line segments or environmental hazards.	N/A	N/A

6. Lands RMP Monitoring and Evaluation (Continued)

Management Action to be Implemented	Standard for Assessment	Method of Assessment	Interval of Assessment
2. Corridor Designation (Continued)			
Encourage major ROWs to locate within designated corridors to the maximum extent practicable.	Major ROW applications are approved for location within designated corridors.	AWP and end of year report	Annual
Conduct a regional or state-wide study and analysis of corridor needs and base additional corridor designations on that analysis.			
3. <u>Use Authorizations</u>			
Process use authorization applications on a case-by-case basis.	Applications are being processed and no significant backlogs are developing.	Case load review, AWP and progress report.	Annual
	Sensitive resources are being provided adequate protection.	Compliance checklist	
Process use authorization applications on a timely basis.	Use Authorization applications are processed in accordance with current procedures and policies.	Case load review AWP and progress report.	Annual

7. Lands Program Estimated Costs

Planned Action	Measurement Units	Years				Total Costs
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
Disposal Plan	Each (1)	\$2,800 (WMC) (1) Units (1) WM	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$ 2,800
Disposal of Lands	Acres (37,000)	9,200 acres 20 WM=\$56,000 Other Costs \$4,500	9,200 acres 20 WM=\$56,000 Other Costs \$4,500	9,200 acres 20 WM=\$56,000 Other Costs \$4,500	9,200 acres 20 WM=\$56,000 Other costs \$4,500	224,000 18,000
Corridor Designations	Each (2)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Use Authorization & Compliance	Case (500) 70 WM=\$196,000	125 cases 70 WM=\$196,000	125 cases 70 WM=\$196,000	125 cases 70 WM=\$196,000	125 cases 70 WM=\$196,000	\$784,000
5 Year Total Costs						\$1,010,000 18,000 <u>\$1,028,800</u>

*WM costs based on \$2,800/WM

LANDS TABLE 1
LANDS AVAILABLE FOR DISPOSAL

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	SUBDIVISION	ACRES	DISPOSAL CRITERIA	
T26S	R10W	13	W1/2	313	1	
		25	ALL	656	1	
	R9W	30	E1/2NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,LOTS 1 THRU 4	289	1	
T27S	R10W	21	E1/2W1/2,NW1/4NW1/4	200	1	
		28	E1/2NW1/4,S1/2SW1/4	160	1	
		33	NE1/4,N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/4,E1/2W1/2	440	1	
		34	W1/2SE1/4,LOT1,2,3,6	282	1	
		35	W1/2	320	1	
	R7W	35	S1/2SE1/4	80	1	
	R8W	4	W1/2NW1/4	80	1	
T28S	R6W	29	LOTS 6 & 7	5	2	
T29S	R10W	10	LOTS 1,2,3,4	180	1	
		15	SE1/4NW1/4,E1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4	155	1	
		19	ALL	640	2	
		20	SW1/4,NW1/4NW1/4	200	2	
		22	W1/2NE1/4,NE1/4SE1/4	120	1	
		4	SW1/4SW1/4	40	1	
		9	W1/2NW1/4	80	1	
		R11W	10	S1/2NW1/4,NW1/4SW1/4,SW1/4NE1/4	160	1
		24	E1/2	320	1	
		25	ALL	640	1	
		34	NE1/4	160	1	
		35	ALL	640	1	
		9	ALL	640	1	
		R7W	18	LOTS 1&2,NW1/4NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4	160	2
		33	NW1/4SE1/4	40	1	
R8W	14	SW1/4SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4	80	1		
23	E1/2NW1/4	80	1			
T30S	R10W	1	LOT 4	42	1	
			NE1/4SW1/4	40	1	
		14	SE1/4NE1/4	40	2	
	R11W	5	N1/2SW1/4,S1/2NW1/4,LOT 3,4	239	1	
	6	ALL	642	1		
	R12W	10	S1/2	320	1	
		14	N1/2	320	1	
		15	E1/2NE1/4,SE1/4,SE1/4SW1/4,LOT 4	320	1	
		16	S1/2	320	1	
		23	N1/2	320	1	
27		ALL	641	1		
28		N1/2SW1/4,N1/2SE1/4	160	1		
35	ALL	640	1			

DISPOSAL CRITERIA

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 1 CONSISTS OF LANDS DIFFICULT AND UNECONOMICAL TO MANAGE AS PART OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 2 CONSISTS OF LANDS WHICH WOULD SERVE AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC OBJECTIVE.

LANDS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	SUBDIVISION	ACRES	DISPOSAL CRITERIA
T31S	R12W	18	NE1/4NE1/4,S1/2	352	1
		19	W1/2	385	1
		30	LOT1	56	1
		31	LOT 1	56	1
	R13W	1	LOTS4, 5, 12	137	1
		13	E1/2	640	1
		20	E1/2	320	1
		21	E1/2	320	1
		28	N1/2,SW1/4	480	1
		29	E1/2	320	1
		31	ALL	619	1
		33	NW1/4	160	1
		R5W	8	N1/2NE1/4,NE1/4NW1/4	120
	T32S	R12W	7	LOT 1	57
R13W		14	ALL	640	1
		23	E1/2,NW1/4	480	1
		26	E1/2	320	1
		30	E1/2W1/2,LOTS1 THRU 4	283	1
		31	E1/2,E1/2W1/2,LOTS1 THRU4	603	1
		35	E1/2	320	1
		7	LOTS1 THRU 4,E1/2SW1/4.SE1/4NW1/4	240	1
R14W		12	E1/2	328	1
		14	N1/2	320	1
		20	N1/2S1/2,S1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SE1/4	280	1
		21	SE1/4SW1/4	40	1
		22	NW1/4	160	1
		24	ALL	644	1
	29	W1/2	320	1	
	R6W	27	NE1/4NW1/4	40	1
R8W	31	W1/2	321	1	
	34	S1/2,S1/2N1/2,NW1/4NW1/4	520	1	
	13W	22	NE1/4	160	1
T33S	R12W	6	SW1/4SW1/4	52	1
		7	E1/2	320	1
	R13W	35	NW1/4,NW1/4NE1/4,N1/2SW1/4,SW1/4SW1/4	320	1
	R14W	24	N1/2	320	1
		25	SW1/4,W1/2SE1/4	240	1
		28	N1/2	320	1
		29	NE1/4NW1/4	40	1
		34	N1/2	320	1
		6	SW1/4SW1/4	38	1

DISPOSAL CRITERIA

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 1 CONSISTS OF LANDS DIFFICULT AND UNECONOMICAL TO MANAGE AS PART OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 2 CONSISTS OF LANDS WHICH WOULD SERVE AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC OBJECTIVE.

LANDS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	SUBDIVISION	ACRES	DISPOSAL CRITERIA	
T33S	R15W	19	NE1/4NE1/4	40	1	
		31	SE1/4NE1/4,NE1/4SE1/4	80	1	
		34	SE1/4NE1/4	40	1	
	R5W	25	SW1/4NW1/4,W1/2SW1/4	120	1	
		26	SE1/4SE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4	80	1	
		35	E1/2E1/2	160	1	
	R8W	3	N1/2	321	1	
		4	SE1/4,SE1/4NE1/4	200	1	
		9	NE1/4,N1/2SE1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,SE1/4SE1/4	320	1	
	R9W	14	NE1/4NE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4	115	1	
		15	LOT 5	10	1	
		22	LOTS 1 AND 2	59	1	
		23	NW1/4NW1/4,SW1/4NW1/4,SE1/4NE1/4,NW1/4SW1/4	73	1	
		31	W1/2SW1/4	61	1	
			LOTS 1 THRU 4,S1/2NW1/4,W1/2SE1/4	297	1	
	T34S	R10W	12	NW1/4NW1/4	40	1
			24	SE1/4,S1/2NE1/4	240	1
			25	E1/2	320	1
R11W		10	E1/2,E1/2W1/2	480	1	
		15	SW1/4,W1/2SE1/4,N1/2NE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4	360	1	
		22	NW1/4,NE1/4,SE1/4	480	1	
		23	SW1/4	160	1	
		31	N1/2SE1/4,NE1/4SW1/4,LOT3	160	1	
R13W		10	E1/2	320	1	
		16	W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4SE1/4	120	1	
		17	SE1/4	160	1	
		4	ALL	640	1	
		7	W1/2NW1/4	50	1	
R14W		9	ALL	640	1	
		11	SE1/4	160	1	
		14	S1/2,NE1/4	480	1	
		18	NW1/4,W1/2NE1/4,N1/2SW1/4,NW1/4SE1/4	363	1	
		3	ALL	637	1	
	4	W1/2	317	1		
	7	W1/2	322	1		
R15W	1	SE1/4,W1/2NE1/4,SE1/4NW1/4,S1/2SW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4	400	1		
	12	ALL	640	1		
	17	NW1/4NW1/4	160	1		
	7	S1/2NE1/4	80	1		
R2W	2	N1/2NW1/4	80	1		
		N1/2S1/2	160	1		
		22	4	1		

DISPOSAL CRITERIA

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 1 CONSISTS OF LANDS DIFFICULT AND UNECONOMICAL TO MANAGE AS PART OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 2 CONSISTS OF LANDS WHICH WOULD SERVE AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC OBJECTIVE.

LANDS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

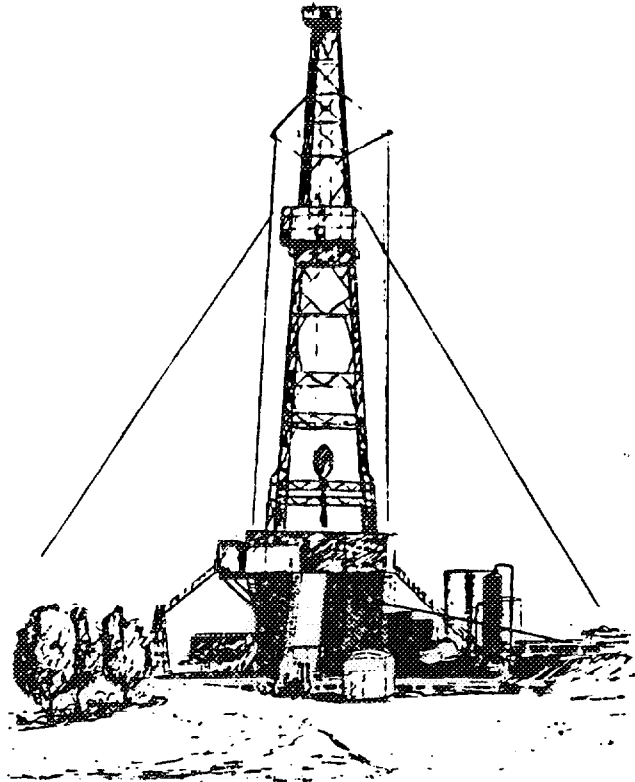
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	SUBDIVISION	ACRES	DISPOSAL CRITERIA
T34S	R5W	11	E1/2NE1/4,S1/2S1/2	240	1
		22	W1/2NE1/4SE1/4	20	1
		27	E1/2NE1/4	80	1
T35S	R9W	35	SE1/4,E1/2SW1/4,S1/2NE1/4	320	1
	R10W	13	NE1/4NW1/4	40	1
		15	W1/2SW1/4	80	1
		19	NW1/4SW1/4	40	1
		21	NW1/4SE1/4,SE1/4NE1/4	80	1
		22	W1/2W1/2	160	1
		24	NE1/4SW1/4	40	1
		27	NW1/4NW1/4	40	1
		33	W1/2	319	1
	R11W	24	NE1/4SE1/4	40	1
		25	NE1/4SW1/4,LOT 6	82	1
		34	SW1/4SW1/4	40	1
	R12W	19	NE1/4	160	1
		20	NE1/4NE1/4	40	1
		22	S1/2	160	1
R15W	31	SW1/4SE1/4	40	1	
R9W	12	E1/2NW1/4,SW1/4NW1/4,N1/2SW1/4	200	1	
	23	SW1/4SW1/4	40	1	
T35S		26	W1/2SW1/4	80	1
		29	SE1/4SE1/4	40	1
T36S	R10W	21	SW1/4NE1/4	40	1
			W1/2NW1/4,NE1/4SW1/4	120	1
	4	NW1/4SE1/4	40	1	
R11W	35	LOTS 6,7,N1/2SE1/4	160	1	
	36	NW1/4SE1/4	40	1	
R13W	1	NW1/4	45	1	
	2	NE1/4,E1/2NW1/4	130	1	
T37S	R11W	1	NW1/4SW1/4	40	1
		23	N1/2SE1/4,SW1/4SE1/2	120	1
R15W	2	E1/2,E1/2W1/2,SW1/4SW1/4,NW1/4NW1/4	559	1	
T38	R10W	4	LOTS 1 & 2	45	1
	R12W	18	NE1/4NE1/4	40	1
R6W	25	S1/2SE1/4, NE1/4SE1/4	120	1	
TOTAL				37,044	

DISPOSAL CRITERIA

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 1 CONSISTS OF LANDS DIFFICULT AND UNECONOMICAL TO MANAGE AS PART OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DISPOSAL CRITERIA 2 CONSISTS OF LANDS WHICH WOULD SERVE AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC OBJECTIVE.

B. Minerals



1. Objectives

a. Provide maximum leasing opportunity for oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and development by utilizing the least restrictive leasing categories necessary to adequately protect sensitive resources.

b. Make lands available for further coal leasing consideration as determined by the coal lease screening process which involves: (1) Call for coal resource information; (2) the application of the coal unsuitability criteria (43 CFR 3461 and 3420.1-4(e)(2)); (3) multiple land-use analysis (consideration of locally important or unique resource values (43 CFR 3420.1-4(e)(3)); and (4) surface owner consultation (43 CFR 3420.1-4(e)(4)).

c. Continue to meet public demand for salable and free-use mineral materials on a case-by-case basis.

d. Prevent unnecessary and undue degradation on lands open for locatable mineral exploration and development.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions for the minerals program are:

a. Apply the revised oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations as described in Minerals Table 1 and Minerals Map 1. This decision does not apply to geophysical exploration which is administered under the Notice of Intent Process (43 CFR 3045).

b. The Potential Coal Development Areas within the Kolob, Alton, and Johns Valley Coal Fields (Minerals Map 2) are suitable for further leasing consideration as described below:

(1) Based on the coal lease screening process, the following lands will be considered suitable for further leasing consideration for underground and surface mining: Kolob Coal Field - 19,788 acres, Alton Coal Field - 837 acres, and Johns Valley Coal Field - 12,506 acres. An additional 3,900 acres, identified under criteria numbers 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, and 15 will be considered suitable for further leasing consideration for underground mining, but will be considered unsuitable for surface mining (Minerals Table 2 and Minerals Map 2). 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 prior to any leasing (see c. below) and could result in additional acreages considered unsuitable.

(2) Visual resources will be mitigated from surface disturbances to meet VRM Class II objectives in the foreground visual zone on 2,800 acres within the Kolob Coal Field (Minerals Map 2).

(3) Apply coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 (Floodplains and Alluvial Valley Floors, respectively) prior to leasing (43 CFR 3461.4-1).

c. Continue to meet public demand for salable and free-use mineral material on a case-by-case basis.

d. Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation on lands open for locatable mineral exploration and development.

3. Rationale

a. Based on updated resource information recent IBLA decisions on oil and gas leasing categories, and the objectives for management of oil, gas, and geothermal resource development, the existing oil, gas, and geothermal categories and stipulations were revised. An interdisciplinary review revealed disparities between the existing categories and stipulations, the necessary levels of protection for sensitive resources, and the opportunity for resource exploration and development. Thus, the categories and stipulations were revised.

b. The application of the coal screening process provided indepth consideration for the protection of sensitive resources while providing lands for further coal lease consideration. It will be necessary to apply criteria 16 and 19 prior to leasing to avoid carrying any unsuitable lands through the coal leasing process.

c. There are no significant unresolved issues related to mineral material disposal. Therefore, continuation of administration of the program on a case-by-case basis is warranted.

d. Prevention of undue and unnecessary degradation, as required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, is necessary to protect sensitive resource values while allowing opportunity for locatable mineral exploration and development.

4. Plan Implementation

a. The oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories become effective upon adoption of the plan and after the new category data has been processed by the Utah State Office, Minerals Adjudication Section. At this time categories and stipulations will be applied to leases as they are issued or renewed. On-the-ground implementation of the stipulations and categories is accomplished through the APD (Application Permit to Drill) process discussed under Plan Monitoring and Evaluation below.

b. The areas suitable for further coal leasing consideration will be available for coal tract delineation, and ranking upon adoption of the plan. Application of coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 will be completed prior to leasing. Resource evaluation, tract delineation and ranking, environmental analysis, and competitive coal lease offering will be completed by the Utah State Office Regional Coal Team.

c. Management of salable minerals will continue with adoption of the plan.

d. Management of locatable minerals will continue with adoption of the plan.

5. Support and Program Coordination

a. Continued interdisciplinary support from the resource area staff will be required to ensure on-the-ground implementation of the oil, gas, and geothermal leasing category system through the APD process. Support needs include use of archaeology, wildlife, realty, range, and recreation staff specialists. Additional interdisciplinary coordination will be utilized for completion of the annual report on the oil, gas, and geothermal categories discussed under Plan Monitoring and Evaluation.

b. The District Hydrologist and Soil Scientists will be needed to ensure that the application of coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 is completed.

c. Continued interdisciplinary support will be required to ensure protection of sensitive resource values from the impacts of mineral material development through environmental analysis. The support needs include use of the archaeology, wildlife, realty, range, and recreation staff specialists at the resource area level.

d. Continued interdisciplinary support will be necessary to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation through environmental analysis and compliance examinations.

6. Minerals Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

MANAGEMENT ACTION TO BE IMPLEMENTED	STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES FOR ASSESSMENT	METHOD OF ASSESSMENT	INTERVAL OF ASSESSMENT
Apply leasing categories and stipulations to oil, gas, and geothermal leases as delineated in Minerals Table 1. Provide category plats to USO Minerals Adjudication Section.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The revised categories and stipulations are attached to all new leases. 2) The minimum necessary restrictions have been applied to protect sensitive resources. 3) Maximum opportunity exists for exploration and development. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring of drilling activity through the APD process. 2) Summary report 3) Feedback from industry and public. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Summary report-annual. 2) 5-year review.
21 Make available for further leasing consideration the lands found suitable following the coal screening process (Minerals Table 2, Minerals Map 2). Provide coal screening findings to USO and Regional coal team.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ensure coal screening decisions are applied during Regional leasing and during mine plan evaluation, including unsuitability and VRM stipulations. 2) Ensure that Unsuitability Criteria 16 (Floodplain) and Criteria 19 (Alluvial Valley Floors) are applied prior to leasing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Review of Regional coal EISs. 2) Mine plan evaluation 3) Progress reports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) As EISs and mine plans are available for review. 2) 5-year review.
Administer salable minerals on a case-by-case basis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Meet public demand for salable minerals. 2) Protect sensitive resources through the environmental analysis process. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Environmental assessments. 2) Progress reports. 3) Feedback from public. 4) Compliance exams. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 5-year review.
Administer locatable mineral exploration and development on lands open for mineral entry.	Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation on lands open for locatable mineral exploration and development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Environmental Assessments. 2) Compliance Exams. 3) Progress reports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 5-year review.

7. Minerals Program Estimated Costs - Twenty Year Funding

PLANNED ACTION	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	16-20 Years	Total
Application of oil, gas, and geothermal leasing category decisions, including monitoring through APD process and annual report.	1 workmonth (WM) per APD; 4 APDs per year; 20 WMs per assessment period; \$2800 per WM = \$56,000.	<u>20 WM</u> \$56,000	<u>20 WM</u> \$56,000	<u>20 WM</u> \$56,000	\$224,000
Monitoring of Regional coal leasing and mine plan evaluations to ensure application of coal screening decisions. Application of coal unsuitability criteria 16 and 19.	Application of Criteria 16 and 19 if done in-house = 2 WMs; \$2,800 per workmonth = \$5,600.	0	0	0	5,600
Preparation of environmental assessments and compliance examinations on salable mineral development.	3 WMs per year; 15 WMs per assessment period; \$2,800 per WM; \$42,000.	<u>15 WM</u> \$42,000	<u>15 WM</u> \$42,000	<u>15 WM</u> \$42,000	168,000
Preparation of environmental assessments and compliance exams on locatable mineral exploration and development.	2 WMs per year; 10 WMs per assessment period; \$2800 per WM = \$28,000.	<u>10 WM</u> \$28,000	<u>10 WM</u> \$28,000	<u>10 WM</u> \$28,000	112,000
	\$131,600	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$126,000	509,600

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MINERALS TABLE 1
OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL LEASING CATEGORIES

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 2	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
31S	11W	1	280.00	
		4W	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
32S	4.5	18	109.26	
		6	569.83	
		7	313.18	
	5W	12	305.20	
		13	240.00	
33S	8W	1	280.00	
		11	80.00	
		12	640.00	
		13	326.79	
		14	360.00	
		22	200.00	
		23	642.41	
		24	110.00	
		26	480.00	
		27	399.79	
34S	8W	17	640.00	
		19	640.00	
		20	633.87	
		21	240.00	
		3	186.26	
		31	335.40	
		4	54.34	
		9	640.00	
		9W	21	40.00
			22	160.00
	23		480.00	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 2	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
34S	9W	24	321.22
		25	218.57
		26	416.84
		27	489.84
		28	644.40
		33	600.00
35S	10W	31	339.48
	9W	1	440.00
		10	139.71
		11	600.00
		14	200.00
		15	160.00
		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	640.00
		7	560.00
	8	560.00	
	9	157.19	
36S	10W	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		

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 2	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
36S	10W	9	80.00	
		11W	607.57	
			12	560.00
			13	80.00
			23	249.65
			24	591.29
			25	667.24
			26	633.51
			27	304.69
			33	121.33
			34	658.92
		35	643.71	
37S	11W	10	640.00	
		11	402.98	
		12	120.00	
		15	502.00	
		17	400.00	
		19	441.20	
		20	790.00	
		21	320.00	
		22	328.77	
		29	200.00	
		3	641.12	
		30	641.60	
	31	640.00		
	4	320.00		
	8	360.00		
	9	515.97		
	12W	24	217.17	
		25	664.16	
		26	122.28	
35		409.65		
38S	12W	1	481.66	
		10	202.28	
		11	320.00	
		12	305.57	
		3	276.67	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

			TOTAL	41,132.79	
CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 4	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER		
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES		
27S	7W	23	40.00		
		24	280.00		
		25	200.00		
	9W	35	60.00		
		34	80.00		
		35	120.00		
28S	9W	14	160.00		
29S	6W	18	120.00		
	9W	10	40.00		
		11	160.00		
30S	6W	17	60.00		
		18	80.12		
		20	100.00		
		21	210.00		
		6	120.07		
		7	80.00		
		8	229.41		
		9	211.20		
		7W	1	75.10	
	12		120.00		
	13		80.00		
	9W		8	60.00	
			9	60.00	
	31S		4W	17	147.58
		20		160.00	
29		160.00			
30		160.00			
31		240.00			
8		80.00			
9		40.00			
32S	4,5	6	159.39		
	6W	25	140.00		
		26	160.00		

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 4	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER		
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES		
32S	6W	33	100.00		
		29	40.00		
		30	100.00		
33S	8W	12	180.22		
		25	100.00		
		26	144.09		
		27	49.67		
34S	8W	1	20.00		
		3	223.35		
35S	9W	1	233.50		
		11	190.00		
		14	120.00		
		15	93.21		
36S	10W	17	80.00		
		20	80.00		
		21	240.00		
		22	80.00		
		26	320.00		
		27	280.00		
	13W	33	40.00		
		37S	11W	10	160.00
				20	200.00
13W	9		232.81		
	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		

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 4	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	4	50.00
		5	210.00
		6	60.00
		9	30.00
34S	5W	7	120.00
	6W	11	140.88
		12	210.00
		13	20.00
		14	61.60
37S	5W	6	80.00
		7	161.48
TOTAL			1,143.96

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 4	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W	30	260.40
		31	110.00
	2W	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

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 4	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	2W	35	120.00
32S	1W	18	160.00
		19	10.00
	2W	13	170.00
		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		
34S	2W	28	40.00
TOTAL			4,715.23

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ANTELOPE WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	2W	35	122.00
32S	1W	6	106.00
		1	512.00
	2W	11	70.00
		12	336.00
		14	550.00
		15	97.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ANTELOPE WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
32S	2W	21	27.00
		22	557.00
		23	522.00
		26	487.00
		27	476.00
TOTAL			3,862.00

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
28S	6W	18	197.30
		19	256.70
		29	129.40
		30	183.10
		31	348.90
29S	6W	18	472.80
		19	228.00
		30	283.30
		31	457.30
		5	630.00
		6	348.00
		7	640.00
		8	197.20
	7W	1	480.00
		11	82.50
		12	640.00
		13	462.40
		14	117.80
		23	512.20
	24	393.70	
	25	625.00	
	26	453.80	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER		
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES		
29S	7W	33	40.00		
		35	431.40		
	8W	30	97.10		
		25	594.20		
	9W	26	73.00		
		35	406.60		
		36	448.80		
30S	6W	6	149.60		
		1	483.10		
		10	512.50		
		11	640.00		
		12	359.00		
		13	25.70		
		14	335.00		
		15	540.40		
		21	25.60		
		22	53.90		
	7W	1	30.00		
		10	113.20		
		2	267.40		
		3	568.10		
		4	265.20		
		9	214.20		
		31S	3W	3	272.80
				17	63.80
				18	481.80
				19	604.00
20	126.20				
29	27.30				
30	571.60				
4	453.60				
5	502.40				
6	59.80				
4.5	7		517.30		
	8		506.70		
	9		73.60		
5W	12	183.60			
	13	296.30			

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
31S	5W 7W	25	86.70	
		25	91.30	
		26	211.00	
		27	261.30	
		28	299.60	
		32	90.60	
		33	640.00	
		34	584.00	
		35	421.70	
	32S	4.5	18	443.80
19			633.10	
30			640.00	
31			140.80	
7			227.50	
5W 7W			25	458.20
			10	67.30
			11	333.30
			14	461.60
			15	190.50
		17	642.70	
		18	309.80	
		19	334.60	
		20	624.60	
		21	67.70	
		22	301.20	
		23	606.40	
		25	28.10	
		26	672.20	
		27	589.00	
		28	615.00	
		29	639.00	
		3	282.60	
	30	274.60		
	4	640.00		
	5	368.60		
	7	186.70		
	8	603.80		
	9	186.30		
	8W	36	26.30	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	8W	1	268.30
		27	57.70
		34	186.90
34S	8W	17	101.60
		18	388.00
		19	285.20
		3	135.80
		30	146.20
		31	73.40
		4	254.70
		5	200.70
		8	514.70
		9	252.00
	9W	21	60.00
		23	133.50
		24	212.00
		25	150.90
		26	257.00
		27	147.80
		28	439.70
		29	125.80
		30	30.50
		31	40.00
33	177.50		
35S	10W	1	525.00
		10	357.00
		11	223.00
		17	592.30
		18	90.00
		19	430.70
		20	44.80
		3	242.00
		30	661.80
		31	112.70
	4	18.00	
	8	151.70	
	9	396.70	
	11W	25	159.80

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
35S	9W	5	15.00	
		6	241.80	
36S	11W	1	349.00	
		12	10.40	
		23	27.60	
		24	31.40	
		27	152.10	
		33	759.60	
		15W	19	4.60
	20	10.00		
	21	131.10		
	28	413.60		
	29	537.40		
	30	378.60		
	37S	11W	17	320.00
			18	640.30
19			301.60	
20			20.80	
4			176.50	
5			334.70	
6			484.90	
7			641.00	
8			281.80	
9		220.50		
12W		1	598.50	
		12	583.20	
		13	536.20	
		24	283.40	
		26	40.00	
		3	160.00	
		38S	12W	7
	8			200.00
13W	12		848.70	
	17		11.00	
	18		51.00	
	3		87.60	
	7		236.70	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
38S	13W	8	88.00
TOTAL			53,197.00

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W	30	440.00
		31	440.00
	2W	25	483.24
		26	280.00
		34	5.00
		35	391.70
32S	1W	18	512.76
		19	624.84
	2W	6	628.58
		7	400.00
		1	571.58
		10	620.00
		11	480.00
		12	611.80
		13	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		

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
32S	2W	26	640.00
		27	575.00
		28	25.00
		3	337.98
		30	60.12
		7	319.99
		8	440.00
		9	460.00
		33S	2W
12	120.00		
14	40.00		
2	30.00		
8	100.00		
TOTAL			15,898.27

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ELK WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	5W	34	81.60
		35	491.70
	6W	11	90.10
		12	215.80
		14	34.20
		2	171.90
32S	5W	1	297.90
TOTAL			1,383.20

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
27S	8W	29	240.00
		30	80.00
	9W	1	360.00
30S	7W	1	80.00
		12	80.00
	9W	5	200.00
33S	11W	28	160.00
	13W	13	160.00
	8W	27	199.00
34S	10W	18	90.60
		25	160.00
		27	81.92
		28	100.00
		6	260.00
		7	200.24
		11W	13
	12W	31	80.00
		4	160.00
	13W	36	160.00
	14W	5	80.00
		8	160.00
	35S	10W	1
9W		8	240.00
TOTAL			3,739.12

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	20	110.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	21	10.00
		29	10.00
36S	5W 6W	30	17.76
		24	20.00
		25	40.00
37S	5W	6	76.66
		7	95.85
38S	5W	3	160.00
TOTAL			540.27

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W 2W	6	40.00
		15	40.00
		22	40.00
		30	40.00
TOTAL			160.00

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
28S	8W	27	80.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
28S	8W	28	240.00
		33	240.00
		34	80.00
29S	8W	17	320.00
		18	120.00
		7	40.00
		8	120.00
30S	10W	19	40.61
		27	320.00
		30	241.86
		34	320.00
	11W	25	40.00
31S	8W	10	640.00
		3	200.00
	9W	10	640.00
		11	320.00
32S	10W	14	360.00
		15	120.00
		18	164.11
		22	40.00
		23	120.00
		27	160.00
		7	163.98
	11W	12	160.00
		13	160.00
	7W	1	120.00
		11	240.00
		13	40.00
		14	120.00
		23	120.00
		24	120.00
33S	11W	10	360.00
		11	120.00
		14	40.00
		15	210.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	11W	21	380.00
		22	30.00
		28	20.00
TOTAL			7,370.56

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
30S	5W	23	90.00
33S	5W	25	110.00
		26	90.00
		35	40.00
34S	5W	24	70.00
		25	110.00
		26	220.00
35S	4.5	18	9.73
		7	87.82
	5W	12	140.00
		13	94.02
		19	50.00
		30	460.00
	6W	24	50.00
		25	300.00
36S	5W	33	160.00
37S	5W	30	264.86
		4	162.03
		5	30.00
	6W	25	280.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
34S	2W	21	290.00
		22	40.00
35S	3W	20	240.00
		29	280.00
		32	70.00
TOTAL			920.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
BRYCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	36S	3W	7	68.66
TOTAL			68.66	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE QUITCHIPA LAKE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
RIPARIAN	36S	12W	21	320.00
			28	200.00
			33	160.00
			34	160.00
	37S	12W	3	67.58
			4	67.62
TOTAL			975.20	

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
BRAFFITS CREEK R&PP	35S	9W	13	160.00
			23	330.23
			24	513.28
			25	160.00
			26	280.00
CEDAR CITY AIRPORT	35S	11W	33	40.00
RESIDENTIAL	36S	11W	15	160.00
			20	480.00
			21	640.00
			28	240.00
			29	240.00
			TOTAL	3,243.51

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
PANGUITCH AIRPORT	34S	5W	14	560.00
			15	160.00
			22	80.00
			23	480.00
			TOTAL	1,280.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
ANTIMONY LANDFILL	31S	2W	11	12.50
BYRCE AIRPORT	36S	2W	6	314.42
			TOTAL	326.92

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RECREATION SITE		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR	30S	9W	1	180.00
			11	120.00
			12	40.00
ROCK CORRAL	28S	9W	14	160.00
TOTAL				500.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER		
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES		
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	30S	10W	1	84.06		
			28	180.00		
			29	200.00		
	32S		6W	31	343.53	
				24	160.00	
				13	160.00	
			7W	13	320.00	
				5	80.00	
				7	80.00	
			35S	12W	8	120.00
					9	160.00
					10	120.00
				11	160.00	
				14	120.00	
				15	90.00	
TOTAL				2,377.59		

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	34S	5W	27	30.00
	35S	5W	11	30.00

MINERALS TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	35S	5W	12	20.00
			35	20.00
	36S	5W	14	110.00
			TOTAL	210.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	33S	2W	27	70.00
			28	120.00
			33	120.00
			34	350.00
			35	40.00
	34S	2W	3	80.16
			32	180.00
			33	20.00
	35S	3W	32	20.00
			33	80.00
	36S	3W	4	40.28
			5	20.11
			7	68.67
			12	
				TOTAL

MINERALS TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	Coal Field*			Comments	Legal Description
		Kolob 20,170 Ac.	Alton 920 Acres	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres		
#1. Federal Land Systems	0	0	0	0	No Lands Fall Into Any of the Listed Federal land Systems.	
#2. Rights-of-Way; Easements; Leases for Commercial, Residential, Public Purposes, or Industrial	63.46	51.46	0	12.	Rights-of-Way for State Highway 14 Water Pipeline and Transmission Line	<u>Kolob (Surface)</u> T. 36 S., R. 10 W. NW1/4 NE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4 Sec. 25, SW1/4 NW1/4 Sec. 26, (Rights-of-way Located Within 1/4 Sections) <u>Johns Valley (Surf.)</u> T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 28 W1/2
#3. Lands Affected by Sec. 522(e) (4) and (5) of Surface Mining Controls and Reclamation Act:						
A. 100' Outside Line of Public Road	754.	227.	3.	524.	Total of 31.10 Miles of County Roads.	<u>Kolob/Johns Valley (Surface and Subsurface)</u> County Roads " " " " No Legal Description
B. 300' Public Bldg., School, Church, or Public Park, or Occupied Dwelling	104.	104.	0	0	16 Cabin Sites (@ 6.5 ac. per site)	<u>Kolob (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 37 S., R. 10 W. Sec. 5 NW1/4 NE1/4 - 4 cabins SW1/4 - 3 cabins SW1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 8 SW1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 25 NE1/4 NE1/4 - 1 cabin (probable) Sec. 27 NW1/4 NE1/4 - 1 cabin T. 37 S., R. 11 W. Sec. 24 SW1/4 SW1/4 - 1 cabin Sec. 25 N1/2 NE1/4 - 2 cabins T. 38 S., R. 10 W. Sec. 17 SW1/4 SE1/4 - 1 cabin T. 38 S., R. 11 W. Sec. 13 SW1/4 NE1/4 - 1 cabin

*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Minerals; Federal Surface.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	Acres Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	Coal Field*			Comments	Legal Description
		Kolob 20,170 Ac.	Alton 920 Acres	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres		
#4. Wilderness Areas or Wilderness Study Areas	0	0	0	0	None	
#5. Scenic Federal Lands Designated as Class 1 (VRM)	0	0	0	0	None	
#6. Federal Lands Under Permit for Scientific Studies	0	0	0	0	None	
#7. Districts, Sites, Buildings, or Struc- tures Which Are Included or Eligible for National Register of Historic Places.	0	0	0	0	None Identified. Note: No Surveys Have Been Completed.	
#8. National Natural Landmarks	0	0	0	0	None Identified.	
#9. Federally Designated Critical Habitat and Habitat Scientifically Documented for T&E Species						
A. Utah Prairie Dog	1,140.16	0	0	1,140.16	Utah Prairie Dog (Scien- tifically Documented Habitat - Not Designated Critical Habitat).	<u>Johns Valley (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 27 NW1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4 (70) Sec. 28 E1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 W1/2, SE1/4 (120) Sec. 33 E1/2 W1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4 (120) Sec. 34 NW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, 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 included: Private Surface/Federal Minerals; Federal Surface.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	Acres			Comments	Legal Description
	Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	Coal Field*			
		Kolob 20,170 Ac.	Alton 920 Acres	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres	
#9. A. Utah Prairie Dog (Continued)					T. 34 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 3 N1/2 NE1/4 (80.16) Sec. 32 E1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 W1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 (180) Sec. 33 W1/2 NW1/4 SW1/4 (20) T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 33 S1/2 SW1/4 (80) Sec. 32 E1/2 SE1/4 SE1/4 (20) T. 36 S., R. 4 W. Sec. 12 E1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 (100)
#10. Habitat Critical or Essential for Plant or Animal Species Listed by State as Threatened or Endangered		0	0	?	
#11. Bald Eagle or Golden Eagle Nest Sites and Approp- riate Buffer Zone	80.	0	80.	0	Golden Eagle Nest Sites. 7 Nest Sites Identified. <u>Alton (Surface/Subsurface)</u> T. 38 S., R. 5 W. Sec. 3 N1/2 SE1/4 (80)
#12. Bald and Golden Eagle Roost and Concentration Areas. Wintering Areas.	440.	0	0	440.	Wintering Bald Eagle Concentration Areas. <u>Johns Valley (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 33 N1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 SE1/4 (440)
#13. Falcon Nest Sites	0	0	0	0	None Identified.

*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Minerals; Federal Surface.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	Acres			Comments	Legal Description
		Coal Field*				
		Kojob 20,170 Ac.	Alton 920 Acres	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres		
#14. Federal Lands With High Priority Habitat for Migratory Bird Species Considered Important by Fish & Wildlife	None	0	0	0	None Identified.	
#15. High Priority For Resident Species of High Interest						
A. Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	970.	0	0	970.	Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds Johns Valley Only. (Not Determined if Stipulations Could Be Attached to Mitigate Impacts and Allow Leasing.) (Subsurface Ownership)	<u>Johns Valley (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 34 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 21 S1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, W1/2 SE1/4 (290) Sec. 22 SW1/4 NW1/4 (40) Sec. 28 N1/2 N1/2 NE1/4 (40) T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 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) Sec. 29 NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4 W1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4 (290) Sec. 32 NW1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 NW1/4 (70)
B. Critical Antelope Winter Range	330	0	0	330	Critical Deer Winter Range. (Not Determined if Stipulations Could be Attached to Mitigate Impacts and Allow Leasing) (Subsurface Ownership)	<u>Johns Valley (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 2 S1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4 (30) Sec. 8 S1/2 NW1/4, E1/2 (100) Sec. 11 SE1/4 SE1/4 (40) Sec. 12 SE1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 NW1/4 (120) Sec. 14 NE1/4 NE1/4 (40)

*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Minerals; Federal Surface.

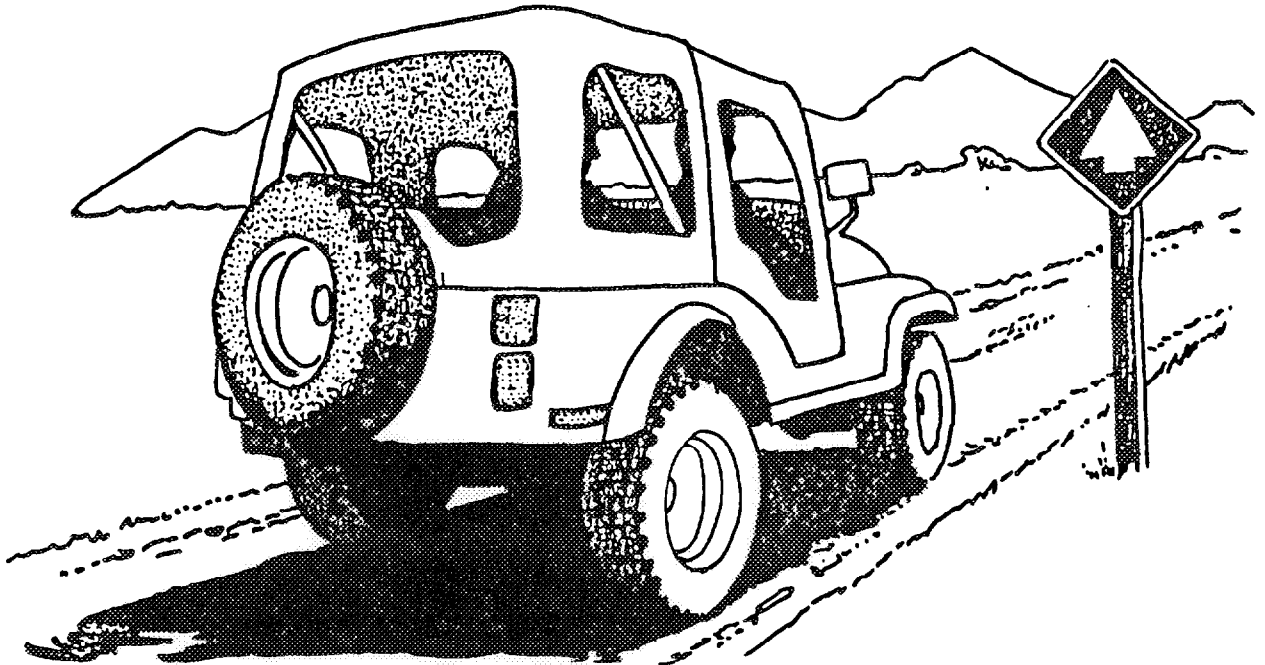
SUMMARY OF APPLICATION OF COAL UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA

Criterion	Acres			Comments	Legal Description
	Total Acres (Sum of All Coal Fields)	Coal Field*			
		Kolob 20,170 Ac.	Alton 920 Acres	Johns Valley 15,922 Acres	
#16. Riverine, Coastal, and 100 Year Flood- plains				1,500. ^{1/}	<u>Johns Valley (Subsurface Only)</u> T. 33 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 21 S1/2 SE1/4 T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 8 S1/2 Sec. 18 SE1/4 Sec. 19 SW1/4 Sec. 30 W1/2 W1/2 Sec. 36 E1/2 NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 SW1/4 T. 35 S., R. 3 W. Sec. 28 NW1/4 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
#17. Municipal Watersheds	None	0	0	0	None Identified.
#18. National Resource Waters Identified by States and 1/4 Mile Buffer Zone					None Identified.
#19. Alluvial Valley Floors, Where Mining Would Preclude Farm- ing and Lands Would Damage Quantity and Quality of Water Systems That Supply Water to Alluvial Valleys					Inventory To Be Completed During Coal Tract Delineation
#20. State Criteria					
TOTALS	3,881.62	382.46	83.00	3,416.16	

*Acres included: Private Surface/Federal Minerals; Federal Surface.

^{1/}Unsuitability criteria to be applied on 1,500 acres at future date during preliminary tract delineation.

C. Recreation



1. Objectives

Provide recreation opportunities under the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities for unstructured, extensive types of recreation uses, maximizing the visitor's freedom of choice. Continue to maintain important recreational values in Federal ownership to insure this continued diversity of recreation opportunities.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions in the recreation program are:

a. Manage the CBGA planning area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA), utilizing extensive, unstructured and custodial management principles.

b. Place priority for management and maintenance of developed recreation facilities at Rock Corral. Explore possibilities to transfer facilities to local residents through Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorities (with assurance of public access) or manage the area under a cooperative management agreement for maintenance.

c. Develop an ORV Management Plan and designate public lands as depicted on Recreation Map 1 into the following ORV categories by 1987: Open, 1,023,700 and limited to existing roads and trails, 47,700, including 14,200 acres of crucial deer winter range in the Cedar Planning Unit (seasonal

limitation between January 1 to April 30), 11,100 acres of crucial sage grouse strutting grounds (seasonal limitation between March 15 to May 1), 4,400 acres of nesting and roosting sites for bald and golden eagles (seasonal limitation between February 15 and June 30), 3,900 acres of critical prairie dog habitat (yearlong limitation), and 14,100 acres of riparian habitat (yearlong limitation).

d. Provide for the interpretation of the recreational opportunities within the planning area emphasizing ORV use, rockhounding, hiking, and sightseeing opportunities and values.

e. Maintain public access to fishing streams and important recreation values including North Creek and Ranch Canyon Recreation Areas.

3. Rationale

Management actions, both Bureau and non-Bureau initiated, are not currently causing resource conflicts with recreation opportunities. Current and projected visitor use is not causing serious health or visitor safety problems. The recreation resources, though significant locally, are not of regional or national significance. Therefore, the administration of recreation use can adequately be handled through the Bureau's basic stewardship responsibilities under the Extensive Recreation Management Area designation.

Currently, minor maintenance problems exist at Rock Corral, the only developed recreation site in the planning area. Different strategies for administration of the recreation use need to be explored with local residents since the primary beneficiaries of that use are local residents of Minersville and Milford. A cooperative maintenance and management agreement or transfer of administrative control through R&PP needs to be explored to solve current problems.

It is the Bureau's policy to designate all public lands for off-road vehicle use. The designations reflect management concern over existing and anticipated ORV use. Since most of the planning units are experiencing only light use, the majority of the planning area will be designated as open.

Interpretive material, in the form of recreation user guides have proved to be a cost effective management tool, where on-the-ground supervision will be kept to a minimum. Informational material required in the administration of ORVs would be identified in the ORV Implementation Plan.

There are currently no public lands which provide access to recreation values identified for disposal, under provisions of Section 302 of FLPMA. However, indemnity selections, State sales, and exchanges are permitted under this plan. Legal access needs to be made a provision of any lands actions to ensure continued access to fishing streams and recreation values.

4. Plan Implementation

Management of the CBGA planning area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area will begin with the adoption of the plan. Negotiations for a cooperative management agreement or R&PP will be initiated upon adoption of this plan. The ORV implementation plan will be completed by 1987 and designations will be implemented upon completion of the implementation plan. Interpretive material will be an on-going program with priority being placed on providing a general visitor's use guide and information on ORV designations. Periodic update will be required.

5. Support and Program Coordination

Lands and minerals support would be required in processing an R&PP for Rock Corral and Ranch Canyon. Lands coordination would also be required in processing quantity grants, sales, and exchanges to assure access is maintained to areas having recreational values.

Program coordination will be required with the wildlife and watershed programs in assessing the effects of the ORV limitation on riparian areas, CDWR, Utah prairie dog sites, and raptor nesting areas.

6. Recreation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISIONS	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Recreation	1. Manage the CBGA Planning Area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Complete additional planning on the Mineral Mountains if the status of the recreation opportunities changes and the identification of a Special Recreation Management Area is warranted.	1. Identification of SRMA will be based on criteria in BLM Manual 8321.	1. Recreation Assessment narrative and evaluation and analysis of criteria.	As status of recreation opportunities change or at a minimum of 5 years.
	2. Continue to provide for the management and maintenance of the facilities at Rock Corral. Explore additional management agreements with Milford on the administration and maintenance of the facilities.	2. Completion of a cooperative management plan or transfer of administrative responsibility through R&PP.	2. Recreation assessment narrative, compliance checks and use supervision.	2. Maintenance compliance completed annually.
	3. Complete ORV Plan and designate by 1987 public lands into the following ORV Categories: open, 1,023,700; limited to existing roads and trails, 47,700 acres; and closed, 0 acres.	3. Completion of ORV Plan and designation order.	3. Addressed in ORV implementation plan.	3. Addressed in ORV implementation plan.
	4. Provide informational material.	4. Completion of visitor user guides and ORV maps.	4. Evaluate and update as status of recreation resource changes.	4. 10 years
	5. Maintain public access to important recreation opportunities.	5. Assure compliance in lands case involving transfer of public lands.	5. Review lands cases.	5. Case-by-case basis.

7. Recreation Program Estimated Costs ^{1/} - Twenty Year Funding Estimates

Planned Action	Measurement Units	Years				Total Costs
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
1. Management ERMA	Option A - Management as ERMA	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 21,750	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 21,750	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 21,750	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 21,750	87,000
	Option B Management as SRMA-Mineral					
	1. Planning		<u>4 WM</u> 11,600			11,600
	2. Use Supervision		<u>3 WM/YR</u> 43,500	<u>3 WM.YR</u> 43,500	<u>3 WM/YR</u> 43,500	130,500
54 2. Cooperative Management Agreements (Rock Corral)	Option A R&PP (4170)	2,900/1 WM .5 WM/YR				
	Option B					
	1. Develop Cooperative Agreements					2,900
	2. BLM Maintenance	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	5,800
	3. Improvements	3,300				3,300
	4. Use Supervision	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	28,800
3. ORV Management	a. Planning	2 WM/5,800				5,800
	b. Use Supervision	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	<u>.5 WM/YR</u> 7,200	28,800

7. Recreation Program Estimated Costs ^{1/} - Twenty Year Funding Estimates (Continued)

Planned Action	Measurement Units	Years				Total Costs
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
4. Interpretive Material						
a. Preparation		<u>2 WM/5,800</u>		<u>2 WM/5,800</u>		11,600
b. Printing		3,500		3,500		7,000

NOTE	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Total
5 Year Totals Planned Actions (Represents only Option A)	\$46,950	\$28,950	\$38,250	\$28,950	\$143,400

^{1/} Represents current year dollars at \$2,900 per work month.

D. Wildlife



1. Objectives

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 crucial deer winter range to reduce depredation on private lands. Protect against the loss of crucial big game habitat (see Wildlife Map 1) from encroachment by incompatible uses. Improve riparian/fisheries habitat in areas currently in poor condition due to livestock grazing practices. Avoid deterioration of riparian/fisheries habitat currently in fair or good condition.

2. Management Actions, and Priorities

The major management decisions in the wildlife program are:

- a. Big game will be provided 16,240 AUMs of forage in the short term and up to 34,200 AUMs forage in the long term if big game numbers increase to prior stable or long-term levels and habitat is improved.

b. Seven Habitat Management Plans will be written and will include the objectives of improving wildlife habitat condition from poor to fair or good on: 1) 327,000 acres of the 820,000 acres of mule deer habitat; 2) 4,000 acres of the 20,100 acres of elk habitat; and 3) 142,800 acres of the 295,000 acres of antelope habitat. Approximately 8,200 acres of land treatments will be implemented to improve crucial big game habitat. Priorities for implementation and proposed management actions for each of the Habitat Management Plans are found in Wildlife Table 1.

c. Additional studies of crucial deer winter range will be conducted in cooperation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the Garfield Planning Unit. If additional areas are determined to contain crucial winter range, appropriate resource protection actions will be taken (eg, oil and gas stipulations).

d. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has identified the Garfield Planning Unit as a potential antelope transplant area. BLM will cooperate with UDWR in establishing a population goal in balance with habitat availability. The actions will be fully addressed during the development of the Garfield HMP.

e. Deterioration of riparian/fisheries habitat will be avoided on 395 acres on 63.5 miles of stream currently identified in fair or good condition. Riparian/fisheries habitat will be improved on 23 acres on 7 stream miles by restricting or eliminating livestock grazing. These areas are included in 5 of the Habitat Management Plans. Priorities for the implementation of actions to protect riparian/fisheries habitat are as follows:

Planning Unit	Priority	Stream Name	Riparian Habitat	Riaprian Acres	Stream Habitat	Stream Miles	Fish Species
Beaver	5	North Wildcat Creek	Poor	0.0	Poor	0.5	----
	4	Ranch Canyon	Poor	4.0	Fair	1.2	----
	1	Sevier River	Poor	12.0	Poor	2.2	Brown Trout
	6	Wildcat Creek	Poor	0.0	Fair	1.3	----
Cedar	3	Murie Creek	Poor	5.0	Poor	1.0	----
	7	Shurtz Creek	Poor	1.0	Poor	0.5	----
Garfield	2	Sevier River	Poor	1.0	Fair	0.3	Brown Trout
				23.0		7.0	

3. Rationale

BLM is charged with managing wildlife habitat on public land to maintain or improve species diversity and to protect threatened and endangered species.

Currently forage requirements needed by big game populations have not been officially established in some areas. This action will provide for a more stable population in balance with the quality of the habitat.

The development of Habitat Management Plans will direct management actions toward reducing or eliminating resource conflicts. Through coordination with other resource programs, some cost reduction would be realized.

Crucial big game winter range is an important component of big game habitat. This habitat is identified as that portion of habitat that, if eliminated, would significantly jeopardize the continued existence of the herd. Land treatments proposed for this crucial winter range would remove undesirable plant species and improve areas currently in an unfavorable condition.

Modifying livestock grazing practices would allow for the health and vigor of key wildlife forage plants to improve. Establishing grazing systems would allow a periodic rest from domestic grazing pressure and allow for the physiological needs of the plants to be met.

The BLM is charged through Executive Order 11990 with managing, protecting, and improving wetlands (riparian/fisheries) habitat on public lands. Numerous studies have shown that livestock grazing has a significant negative impact to riparian habitat. Fencing has been shown to be the best method for rapidly improving riparian habitat.

The priorities for developing Habitat Management Plans have been established based on the significance of resource conflicts. Areas where resource conflicts are most significant would receive first priority.

4. Plan Implementation

Following approval of the RMP seven wildlife habitat management plans will be written. These plans will include detailed information concerning the management objectives given in the summary of management objectives for each HMP. Objectives for individual grazing allotments will be considered during the implementation of these plans. Special emphasis will be placed on areas such as crucial big game winter ranges or threatened or endangered species should they occur. Land treatments, projects and developments are proposed for completion over the long term.

These plans will include detailed information for riparian/fisheries habitat concerning the methodology for protecting and improving the areas identified in Wildlife Table 1. Special emphasis will be placed on those streams which contain fish or are capable of supporting a fishery.

5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

In order to implement the proposed habitat management plans and the protection of riparian/fisheries habitat several support needs and assistance by other resource programs will be needed. Clerical support will be necessary during the development and writing phase of the HMPs prior to construction of projects or developments. It will also be necessary to ensure that land treatments or developments are not proposed for areas identified for lands

disposal. Engineering and contracting support will be required for project design and construction. Support will also be required from the minerals, cultural, range, watershed, and visual resource programs prior to development construction.

Coordination with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources will be required during activity plan development, implementation of habitat improvement projects, and habitat monitoring and yearly range evaluations. Coordination and consultation will be required where proposed projects are adjacent to or would affect U.S. Forest Service or State lands. Coordination with the range program is essential where adjustments or modification of livestock management may be necessary to meet objectives for both habitat management plans and allotment management plans.

6. Wildlife Plant Monitoring and Evaluation

	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
			Monitoring would be accomplished by the area biologist through:	
WILDLIFE	1. Provide 16,240 AUMs necessary for current big game populations.	1. Actions are prescribed to insure sufficient forage is available for big game.	1. Development of individual HMPs.	Annual
	2. Provide up to an additional 17,960 AUMs for prior stable or long-term goals set by UDWR if habit conditions improve and forage becomes available.	2. See No. 1 above	2. Evaluate prescribed actions as actions to their effectiveness in meeting objectives.	Annual
	3. Develop and implement Habitat Management Plans to improve 327,000 acres of mule deer habitat, 4,000 acres of elk habitat and 142,800 acres of antelope habitat.	3. Actions are being prescribed through appropriate programs (Soil, Range, and Wildlife) to improve habitat condition as detailed in Table 2.	3. Coordination with other resource programs and UDWR.	Annual
	4. Treat 8,200 acres of crucial deer winter range to improve habitat condition and provide additional forage.	4. Actions are prescribed to reduce competition for key forage species as detailed in Table 2.	4. Tracking of progress will occur through the AWP and progress reports.	Annual
	5. Initiate studies in cooperation with UDWR to verify crucial deer winter range boundaries in the Garfield Planning Unit.	5. A Cooperative Management Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding with UDWR developed that establishes the standards, methods, and agency responsibilities.	5. AWP - progress report process.	Annual

	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
WILDLIFE (Continued)	6. Cooperate with UDWR establishing a population of antelope in the Garfield Planning Unit. Population levels will be determined by habitat availability.	6. A CMA or MOU with UDWR developed that establishes the standards, levels, conditions, agency involvement, etc. for antelope transplant program. CMA or MOU incorporated into Garfield HMP.	6. AWP Progress Report process.	Annual
RIPARIAN	7.a. Avoid deterioration of 395 acres on 63.5 miles of stream identified as being in fair or good riparian/fisheries habitat condition.	7.a.HMPs are being developed including riparian.	7. Monitoring would be accomplished by the Area Biologist through: Development of HMPs. Coordination with other resource programs.	Annual
	7.b Improve 23 acres on 7 miles of stream condition riparian habitat by restricting or eliminating livestock grazing.	7.b.Actions are being prescribed to improve habitat condition as described in Wildlife Table 1.	Evaluate actions as to their effectiveness in meeting established objectives.	

7. Wildlife Program Estimated Costs

DECISIONS PLANNED ACTIONS	ADDITIONAL ACTIONS	YEARS				
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	TOTAL
Provide forage for current big game	Evaluate need for more forage	1 WM 2,900	1 WM 2,900	1 WM 2,900	1 WM 2,900	\$ 11,600
Write and implement seven Habitat Management Plans	Write HMPs	3 WM/HMP 4.2 WM/YR 21 WM Total \$60,900				60,900
	Implementation and Monitoring	1 WM/YR/HMP 2 WM 5,800	1 WM/YR/HMP 25 WM 72,500	1 WM/YR/HMP 25 WM 72,500	1 WM/YR/HMP 25 WM 72,500	\$223,300
	Develop 8,200 acres of land treatment	1025/year (2) years 2,050 acres Cost-\$52,196	1,230/yr. 6,1250 acres Total Cost - \$156,589			\$208,785
Improve by protecting 23 acres of riparian habitat by fencing.	Protect 7 miles of stream or 14.0 miles of fence.	3.5 miles fenced Cost-\$8,400	10.5 miles fence Cost-\$25,200			33,600
	Evaluation	Include in HMP Cost				
					TOTAL	\$538,185

WILDLIFE TABLE 1
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND OBJECTIONS, ACTIONS, AND PRIORITIES

PRIORITY 1
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.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres of Treatment</u>
Bone Hollow	256
Lee Spring	1,460
North Creek	2,040
Fremont	<u>1,700</u>
	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 poor habitat condition through the modification of current management practices in the following allotments:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Bone Hollow	12,105	3,771
Buckskin Mountain	5,588	969
Lee Spring	14,583	8,156
Pine Cr./Indian Cr.	<u>4,619</u>	<u>1,323</u>
	36,895	14,219

3. Maintain current fair or good riparian habitat condition on 12 acres and/or 1.8 miles in the following allotments:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Maintain Acres/Miles</u>	<u>Improve Acres/Miles</u>
Cottonwood Canyon	Bone Hollow	2.0/1.1	
Indian Creek	Pine Creek Indian Creek	5.0/0.8	
North Wildcat Creek	Pine Creek Indian Creek		0.0/0.5
Wildcat Creek	Pine Creek Indian Creek	<u>5.0/1.2</u>	<u>0.0/1.3</u>
		12.0/3.1	0 0/1.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)
 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Buckskin HMP

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern				Acres B.G. Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Management Improvement Acres	Acres W/ Comp. Forage	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict Acres/Miles	Rip./Fish. To Improve Acres/Miles
	Season Cat. of Use	Grazing System	Stocking Rates	Treatment of Crucial Deer							
Bear Creek	M				3,423						
Bone Hollow	I	X	X	X	9,002	256	3,771	12,105	2/1.1		
Buckskin Mtn	M				1,240		969	5,588			
Fremont	M			X	33,218	1,700					
Lee Spring	I	X	X	X	14,096	1,460	8,156	14,583			
North Creek	M			X	8,524	2,040					
Pine Creek/ Indian Creek	I				4,539		1,323	4,619	10/2.0	0.0/1.8	
South Creek	I	X	X	X	479						
Spry	M				6,221						
West Spring	M				531						
					81,273	5,456	14,219	36,895	12/3.1	0.0/1.8	

PRIORITY 2

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres of Treatment</u>
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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Antimony Creek	2,976	1,296
Center Creek	2,026	-
Dry Wash	2,423	1,113
Johns Valley	5,392	3,479
Pine Creek	11,063	10,179
Poison Creek	2,112	1,486
Pole Canyon	1,112	2,982
Twitchell Ranch	<u>920</u>	<u>705</u>
	28,024	21,240

3. Maintain current fair or good habitat condition on 6 acres and/or 2.8 miles in the following allotments:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Maintain</u>	<u>Improve</u>
East Fork Sevier	East fork Sevier River	6.0/2.2	
North Creek	Center Creek	<u>0.0/0.6</u>	
		6.0/2.8	

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern			<u>Antimony HMP</u>						
		Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Acres B.G.	Management	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.	
		Cat. of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Comp. Forage	W/Conflict Acres/Miles	To Improve Acres/Miles
Antimony Creek	I		X	X		1,296		1,296	2,976		
Antimony Ranch	C					313					
Center Creek	I		X	X		444			2,026	6.0/2.8	
Dry Wash	I		X	X		1,285		1,113	2,423		
Johns Valley	M				X	3,479	565	3,479	5,392		
Pine Creek	I					10,179		10,179	11,063		
Poison Creek	I		X	X		3,080		1,486	2,112		
Pole Canyon	M					2,982		2,982	1,112		
Twitchell Ranch	M					824		705	920		
						23,882	565	21,240	28,024	6.0/2.8	

PRIORITY 3

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Big Flat	1,610	
Fish Pond	1,717	-
Graveyard Hollow	1,235	-
Lime Kiln Creek	2,652	669
Limestone Canyon	252	491
Mammoth Ridge	110	-
Marshall Canyon	202	202
Pole Canyon	3,378	-
Rock Canyon	3,184	1,268
Roller Mill	-	1,587
Sage Hen Hollow	3,847	1,605
Sandy Creek	806	2,654
Sanford Bench	2,697	8,434
Sevier River	2,019	-
South Canyon	7,746	1,175
Sunset Cliffs	1,618	-
Tebbs Hollow	-	2,220
Three 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 5 miles in the following allotments:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Maintain</u>	<u>Improve</u>
Sevier River	Minnie Creek	19.0/1.6	
Sevier River	Sevier River		1.0/0.3
Three-mile Creek	Sandy Creek	1.0/0.5	
Panguitch Creek	Sawmill	0.0/0.1	
Three-mile Creek	Three-mile Creek	5.0/2.8	
		25.0/5.0	1.0/0.3

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern				<u>Garfield HMP</u>					
	Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Acres B.G.	Management	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.		
	Cat. of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Comp. Forage	W/Conflict Acres/Miles	To Improve Acres/Miles	
Asay Creek	I	X	X		423						
Big Flat	I	X	X		2,201			1,610			
Fish Pond	C				432			1,717			
Gravel Bench	I	X	X		764						
Graveyard Hollow	C				285			1,235			
Hillsdale	M				179						
Limekiln Creek	I	X	X		3,712		669	2,652			
Limestone Canyon	C				1,093		491	252			
Minnie Creek	C							110	19/1.6		
Marshall Canyon	I	X	X		884		202	202			
Minnie Creek	I	X	X		192						
Pipeline	M										
Poie Canyon	C							3,378			
Rock Canyon	M				1,268		1,268	3,184			
Roller Mill	C				1,889		1,587				
Roundy Canyon	C										
Sagehen Hollow	M				1,605		1,605	3,847			
Sandy Creek	I	X	X	X	5,454		2,654	806	1.0/0.5		
Sanford Bench	I	X	X	X	9,209		8,434	2,697			
Sawmill	C				546				0.0/0.1		
Sevier River	I	X	X		348			2,019		1/0.3	
Shearing Corral					4,023						
South Canyon	I	X	X		7,196		1,175	7,746			
Sunset Cliffs	M				285			1,618			
Tebbs Hollow	I	X	X		3,573		2,220				
Three-Mile Creek	I	X	X		<u>2,650</u>		<u>2,650</u>		<u>5/2.8</u>		
					48,211		22,955	33,073	25.0/5.0	1.0/0.3	

PRIORITY 4

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Bald Hills	3,688	0
Greenville Bench	1,579	285
Lowe	1,301	925
Minersville 1	23,453	1,650
Minersville 5	11,334	7,371
Stewart	<u>8,390</u>	<u>0</u>
	49,745	10,231

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Bald Hills HMP

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern			Acres B.G. Hab. in Poor Cond.	Management Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Acres W/ Comp. Forage	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict Acres/Miles	Rip./Fish. To Improve Acres/Miles
		Season Cat. of Use	Grazing System	Stocking Rates						
Bald Hills	I	X	X	X	1,739			3,688		
Greenville Bench	C				10,167	285		1,579		
Long Hollow	I	X	X	X	4					
Lowe	M				925	925		1,301		
Minersville 1	I	X	X	X	15,826	1,650		23,453		
Minersville 3	M				7,372					
Minersville 4	I	X	X	X	16,131					
Minersville 5	I	X	X	X	8,512	7,371		11,334		
Minersville 6	I		X	X	128					
Stewart	I	X	X	X	663			8,390		
Yardley	C									
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
					59,728	0	10,231	49,745	0	0

PRIORITY 5

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres of Treatment</u>
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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Butte	3,259	6,993
Desert Mound	3,310	2,415
Dick Palmer Wash	2,614	1,045
Eight Mile Hills	3,827	69
Joel Spring	13,699	740
Lindsay Mine	115	-
Neck of the Desert	5,708	4,012
Pinto Creek	1,936	14
Silver Peak	<u>1,874</u>	<u>-</u>
	38,582	15,288

3. Improve riparian and fisheries habitat condition on .1 miles from poor to fair or better habitat condition and maintain current fair or good habitat condition on 4 acres in the following allotments:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Maintain</u> Acres/Miles	<u>Improve</u> Acres/Miles
Little Pinto Creek	Joel Spring	3.0/1.4	
Duncan Creek	New Harmony	1.0/0.6	
Little Pinto Creek	Reservoir	<u> </u>	<u>0.0/0.1</u>
		4.0/2.0	0.0/0.1

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern				Antelope Mountain					
		Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Acres B.G.	Management	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.	
		Cat. of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Comp. Forage	W/Conflict Acres/Miles	To Improve Acres/Miles
Antelope	C										
Antelope Spring	M					274					
Big Hollow	I					995					
Butte	I	X	X			7,899		6,993	3,259		
Desert Mound	I	X	X	X		2,767		2,415	3,310		
Dick Palmer Wash	I	X	X	X		1,174		1,045	2,614		
Dry Canyon	I	X	X	X							
Eight Mile Hills	M					584		69	3,827		
Grove Creek	C										
Head Spring	M										
Hidden Spring						287					
Iron Mountain	C					29					
Joel Spring	I	X	X			1,958		740	13,699	3.0/1.4	
Kanarraville	C										
Knell	C										
Lindsay Mine	C					387			115		
Lower Meadow	C										
Lund	M					1,575					
Neck of the Desert	I	X	X	X		4,272		4,012	5,078		
New harmony	I		X	X	X	1,064	1,000			1.0/0.6	
Pinto Creek	C					14		14	1,936		
Quichapa Creek	I									0.0/2.1	
Reservoir	M					57					
Rock Springs	I			X		331					
Sand Ridge	C										

TABLE 1 - Antelope Mountain (Continued)

				Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern			Acres B.G.	Management	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.
	Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Hab. in	Treatment	Improvement	Comp.	W/Conflict	To Improve	
	Cat. of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Poor Cond.	Acres	Acres	Forage	Acres/Miles	Acres/Miles	
Sand Spring	M				42						
Sevy East	C										
Silver Peak	I	X	X		142			1,874			
Swett Hills	I		X		245						
Three Peaks	M				814						
Truck Trail	C										
Tucker Point	I				2,510						
Zane	I				<u>5,993</u>						
					33,413	1,000	15,288	38,582	4.0/2.0	00/0.1	

PRIORITY 6

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
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	-
Kane Spring	2,942	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	5,520
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
	<u>101,796</u>	<u>39,875</u>

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Escalante Desert HMP

	Season	Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern			Acres B.G. Hab. in Poor Cond.	Management Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Acres W/ Comp. Forage	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict Acres/Miles	Rip./Fish. To Improve Acres/Miles
		Cat. of Use	Grazing System	Stocking Rates						
Adams Well	I	X	X	X	6,538		3,692	12,009		
Bald Hills	I	X	X		889		795	1,850		
(Little)	I				1,194		225	24		
Benson	C		X	X	1,531					
Bergstrom	I				4,306		4,005			
Black Point	C		X							
Braffits Creek	I				5,103		4,561	4,548		
Bullock	C		X							
Crossroads	I				3,099					
Desert	C	X	X							
East Lake	C									
Farm	I									
FiddlersCyn. Dr.	I	X		X	855					
Hole in the Wall	M		X	X	1,509		1,290	2,671		
Horse Hollow	I				1,626		1,550	3,261		
Iron Springs	I		X	X	3,516		2,196	7,052		
Jackrabbit	I		X	X	747			1,673		
Jenson	I		X	X	2,904		2,791	2,942		
Kane Spring	M	X	X	X	3,043		3,043	4,981		
Leigh Livestock	M				3,953			8,899		
Lizzies Hill					2,878			1,623		
Long Hollow R.	M				124			6,075		
Lowe Jones	C				895		83			
Meadow Spring	C				58			109		
Mine	I				7,126		5,520	5,538		
Mortensen- Holyoak	C	X	X	X	6,376		4,614	7,615		

Proposed Changes in
Existing Management Practices
of Wildlife Concern

		Season	Grazing	Stocking	Treatment of	Acres B.G.	Management	Acres W/	Rip./Fish.	Rip./Fish.	
	Cat. of Use	of Use	System	Rates	Crucial Deer	Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Improvement Acres	Comp. Forage	W/Conflict Acres/Miles	To Improve Acres/Miles
Nada	I					968					
Nelson	M			X		717					
North Well	I					2,243			4,639		
North Gas	C		X			811					
North Highway	I					560			5,160		
Paragonah Cattle	I	X	X			2,203			7,326		
Parowan Gap	I	X	X	X							
Parowan Stake	M					1,853		1,802	571		
Perkins	I	X		X		3,325					
Perry Well	M					469					
Reed Leigh	M					2,211					
Rush Lake	I	X	X	X		1,439		1,439	4,173		
Salt Lake	I	X		X		57			210		
Sheratt	C					1,833			775		
Steer Hollow			X	X		752		135	3,935		
Upper Horse Hollow	M					237					
Urie	M					290			3,119		
West Hills	C					2,134		2,134			
Willow Springs	I	X		X		239			1,018		
White	M										
						80,611		39,875	101,796		

PRIORITY 7

TABLE 1 (Continued)

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.

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Acres of Treatment</u>
Dalley Canyon	200
Hamilton Fort	400
Hicks Creek	360
Kanarraville Unallotted	<u>175</u>
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:

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Reduce Competition</u>	<u>Improve Through Management</u>
Dalley Canyon	254	
Fenton	4,607	2,367
Fiddler's Canyon	4,808	631
Hamilton Fort	4,944	153
Hicks Creek	1,800	119
Lister Robinson	1,013	265
Order Canyon	133	
Summit	929	200
Webster Hill	<u>387</u>	<u> </u>
	18,875	3,735

3. Improve riparian habitat condition on 6 acres from poor to fair or better and maintain current fair or good condition habitat on the following allotment:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Maintain</u> Acres/Miles	<u>Improve</u> Acres/Miles
Shurtz Creek	Hamilton		0.0/0.2
Shurtz Creek	Hicks Creek		1.0/0.3
Murie Creek	Unallotted		<u>5.0/1.3</u>
			6.0/1.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)
 PROPOSED ACTIONS TO MEET HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Escalante Desert HMP

		Proposed Changes in Existing Management Practices of Wildlife Concern				Acres B.G. Hab. in Poor Cond.	Management Treatment Improvement Acres	Acres W/ Comp. Forage	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict Acres/Miles	Rip./Fish. To Improve Acres/Miles
	Season Cat. of Use	Grazing System	Stocking Rates	Treatment of Crucial Deer						
Cave	M				295					
Cedar City Unallotted										
Dalley Cankyon	C				1,410	200		254		
Dry Lakes	C				58					
East Fork										
Fenton	C				2,994		2,367	4,607		
Fiddlers Canyon	I	X	X		1,990		631	4,808		
Graff Point	C									
Green Lake										
Hamilton Fort	I	X	X	X	1,557	400	153	4,944	0.0/0.2	
Hicks Creek	M				119	360	119	1,800	1.0/0.3	
Hole in the Rock	C									
Hoosier Lake										
Kanarra Mountain	C									
Kanarraville Unallotted					302	175			5.0/1.3	
Last Chance	I				788		265	1,013		
Lister Robinson	C	X								
Lower Summit Creek	C									
Main Creek	C				133			133		
Order Canyon	M									
P. Hill					4,729					
Parowan Unallotted					180					
South Highway					731					
Spring Creek	C				330		200	929		
Summit	C				129					
Summit Highway	C									
Summit Mountain										

Proposed Changes in
Existing Management Practices
of Wildlife Concern

Season Cat. of Use	Grazing System	Stocking Rates	Treatment of Crucial Deer	Acres B.G. Hab. in Poor Cond.	Treatment Acres	Management Improvement Acres	Acres W/ Comp. Forage	Rip./Fish. W/Conflict Acres/Miles	Rip./Fish. To Improve Acres/Miles
Summit Unallotted C									
Sweetwater									
Third House Flat C									
Water Canyon I				527			387		
Webster Hill	X	X							
West Fork									
				<u>16,222</u>	<u>1,1351</u>	<u>3,735</u>	<u>18,875</u>	<u> </u>	<u>6.0/1.8</u>

TABLE 1 (Continued)

Additional riparian protection will be included in the following HMPs currently implemented:

Marysvale - Circleville HMP

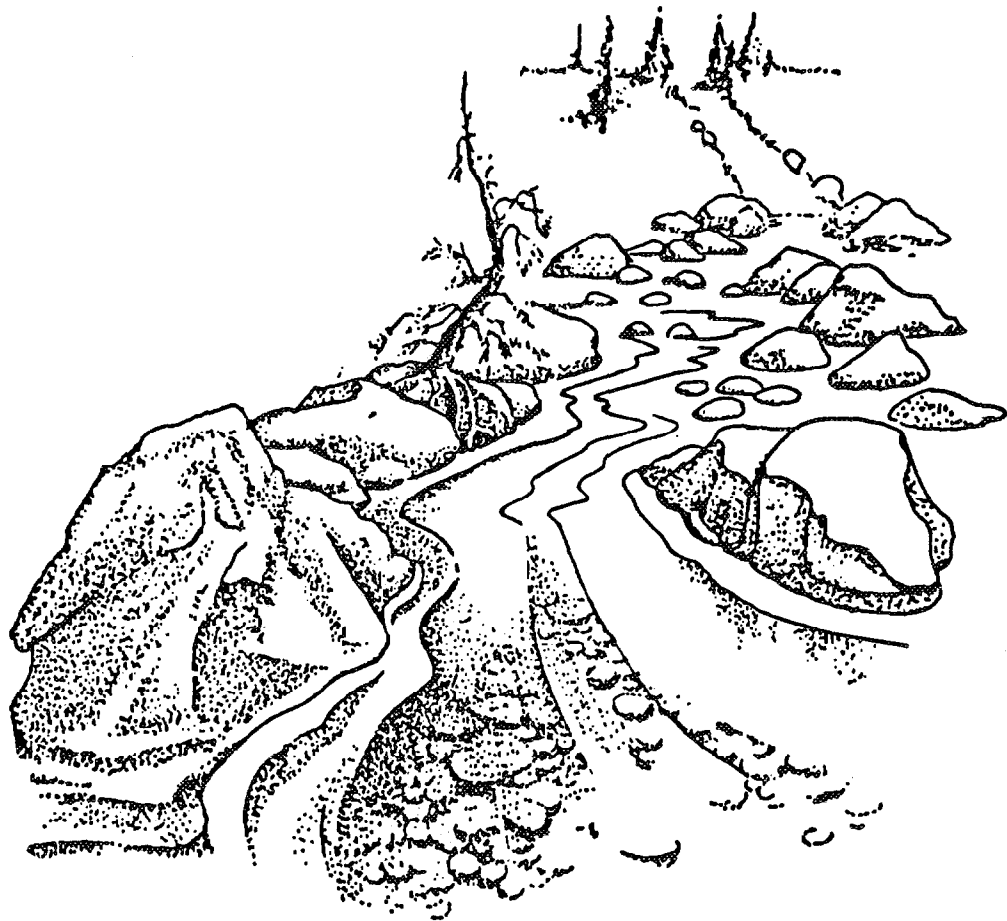
<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Improve</u> Acres/Miles
Sevier River	Circleville Canyon	12.0/2.2 Miles

Mineral Range HMP

Riparian to improve:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Improve</u> Acres/Miles
Ranch Canyon	Mineral Range	4.0/1.2

E. Soil, water, air



1. Objectives

Improve watershed conditions on areas identified with significant erosion condition problems and on other sensitive watershed areas (riparian areas). Avoid the deterioration of or improve watershed condition on all other Federal lands.

Assure an adequate supply of water for existing and proposed Bureau management activities. Ensure production of quality water as required by State and Federal legislative acts and regulations for onsite and downstream users. Coordinate with the proper local, State, and Federal authorities on water-related issues.

Assure compliance with the Clean Air Act.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions in the Soil, Water, and Air program are:

a. Retain PL 566 withdrawals in public ownership and continue to monitor withdrawal areas for satisfactory watershed conditions.

b. Prepare Watershed Management Plans for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning units. The management plans will provide for assessments of current information regarding significant erosion areas, ground water, surface water, floodplains, salinity, municipal watersheds, the identification of data gaps, field inventories to verify existing data or fill in data gaps, and a ranking or prioritization of problem areas for activity planning purposes.

c. Cooperate and coordinate with local and State health departments, and the Utah Water Pollution Control Committee in maintaining water quality in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield and Antimony planning areas.

d. Maintain compliance with the Clean Air Act through application of the NEPA process on a case-by-case basis.

Priority for implementing these actions are:

(1) Prepare Watershed Management Plans for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning units.

(2) The following items are of equal priority and are to be integrated into the existing program in an orderly manner.

1) Retain PL 566 withdrawals in public ownership.

2) Cooperate and coordinate with local and state authority in maintaining water quality in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning areas.

3) Comply with the Clean Air Act.

3. Rationale

a. The Greens Lake PL 566 watershed project (completed in 1962) and the Minersville PL 566 watershed project (completed in 1966) were established to prevent flooding of communities and agricultural areas by diverting floodwaters. Records indicate that considerable time and money was expended on these projects with favorable results. The physical structures and vegetation treatments need to be maintained and periodically repaired to maintain their effectiveness and reduce the risk of failure. The maintenance of the projects could not be assured if these lands are not maintained in the public trust.

b. An inventory specifically designed to identify existing watershed and/or water quality problems was not conducted on the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning area. Existing information on erosion problems in the Cedar, Bever, Garfield, and Antimony planning units is considered inadequate for activity planning purposes. Many potentially serious erosion areas (such as those occurring on or near small perched aquifers) may not be currently identified. Currently identified erosion areas need to be examined further, and an effort made to identify currently existing but undocumented erosion areas.

c. Cooperation with State and local agencies will enhance efforts to comply with State and Federal legislative acts and regulations while providing the Bureau with needed information for activity planning purposes. In addition, this coordination of effort will reduce duplication of effort, and will assist in identifying data gaps.

4. Plan Implementation

a. PL 566, Watersheds. Following implementation of the plan, no further action is necessary except to monitor project and structure conditions.

b. Watershed Management Plans

(1) Initiate a search of existing data pertaining to significant erosion areas, ground water, surface water, floodplains, salinity, and municipal watersheds to identify areas of significant resource problems or where current data is insufficient for activity planning purposes.

(2) Field check existing data and fill-in data gaps through additional field investigations.

(3) Rank or prioritize problem areas identified in order of resource values to be lost, for purposes of preparing watershed activity plans.

c. Maintain monitoring activities, including monitoring stations, if necessary, on public lands and continue to coordinate with local and State health departments and the Water Pollution Control Committee.

d. Continue current mitigation for water quality concerns with surface disturbing activities.

5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

a. Support Needs. Clerical support would be necessary during the development phase of the Watershed Management Plans. Division of Operations support would be necessary for design and construction of certain projects, for contracting on some projects, and for the periodic upkeep of all projects. Clearances for threatened and endangered species, mineral resources, and archaeological values would require the support of those respective resources.

b. Program Coordination.

(1) Coordination with the wildlife with other Bureau programs would be necessary to properly design some watershed projects. Implementation of changes in grazing practices on identified areas would require coordination with the range program.

(2) Coordination with local and State health departments and the Utah Water Pollution Control Committee would be necessary to initiate and maintain a proper water quality monitoring program. These same agencies would need to be consulted in Bureau-initiated actions with potential effects on water quality.

6. Soil, Water, and Air Plans Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISIONS	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Soil, Water, & Air	1. Retain PL 566 with- drawals in public ownership & continue to monitor withdrawal areas for satisfactory watershed conditions.	1. a. PL 566 with- drawals are retained in public ownership.	1. a. Interaction with the Lands and Realty Specialist.	1. a. As needed.
	2. Prepare Watershed Management Plans for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield and Antimony planning units. The management plans will provide for assessments of current information regarding significant erosion areas, ground water, surface water, floodplains, salinity, municipal watersheds, the identi- fication of data gaps, field inventories to verify existing data or fill in data gaps, and a ranking or priorti- zation of problem areas for activity planning purposes.	2. a. A Watershed Management Plan is prepared for each planning unit which: 1) directs a search of existing data to identify areas of signi- ficant erosion, ground- water concerns, surface water concerns, flood- plain concerns, salini- ty concerns, and con- cerns with municipal watersheds; 2) directs field investigations to verify existing data and to fill necessary data gaps in areas where sig- nificant resource pro- blems are identified; and 3) rank or prioritize pro- blem areas in accordance with resource values treatment for preparation of activity plans to take corrective action.	2. a. Review by District and State Watershed Specialists.	2.a. Annually until the plan is complet- ed.
		2.b. The Watershed Man- agement Plans provide direction for the devel- opment of site speci- fic activity plans and	2.b. Determination made by Area Manager, Dis- trict and Area Water- shed Specialists.	2.b. Every 5 years after the Management Plan is completed.

6. Soil, Water, and Air Plans Monitoring and Evaluation (Continued)

PROGRAM	DECISIONS	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
		prioritize individual activity plan development within each planning unit.		
	3. Cooperate and coordinate with local and State health departments, and the Utah Water Pollution Control Committee in maintaining water quality in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning areas.	3.a Water quality concerns on public lands identified by Federal, State, and local agencies are incorporated in and addressed by appropriate watershed management plans.	3. Input for the State of Utah 305 B Water Quality Report and the AWP Progress Report process.	3. Annually
		3.b. Water quality monitoring activities cooperatively identified to be the responsibility of the BLM through MOU, CMA, or other agreements are incorporated in and addressed by appropriate watershed plans.		
		3.c. Periodic coordination meetings with Federal, State, and local agencies are held to discuss water quality concerns.		
	4. Comply with the Clean Air Act through application of the NEPA process on a case-by-case basis.	4. The NEPA process is being applied on a case-by-case basis.	4. Review of EA by the District Air Quality Specialists. A report is prepared discussing progress.	4. Every 5 years

7. Soil, Water, and Air Program Estimated Costs

PLANNED ACTIONS	MEASUREMENT UNITS	YEARS				TOTAL
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
1. Retain PL 566 withdrawals in public ownership & continue to monitor withdrawn areas for satisfactory watershed conditions.	Monitor watershed conditions every 5 years.	<u>.1 WM</u> 275	<u>.1 WM</u> 275	<u>.1 WM</u> 275	<u>.1 WM</u> 275	<u>.4 WM</u> 1,100
2. Prepare Watershed Management Plans for Cedar, Beaver, Garfield and Antimony Planning units.	a. Search of existing data.	<u>4 WM</u> 5,500	--	--	--	<u>4 WM</u> 5,500
	b. Cooperation and coordination with State and local agencies.	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500	<u>8 WM</u> 22,000
	c. Field check existing data & investigate suspected erosion areas.	<u>7 WM</u> 19,250	--	--	--	<u>7 WM</u> 19,250
	d. Identify management & structures needed (general).	<u>5 WM</u> 13,750	--	--	--	<u>5 WM</u> 13,750
	e. Rank or prioritize the erosion areas.	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500	--	--	--	<u>2 WM</u> 5,500
	f. Write & implement activity plans.		<u>50 WM</u> 137,500	<u>50 WM</u> 137,500	<u>50 WM</u> 137,500	<u>150 WM</u> 412,500
	g. Structures & treatment.			150,000	150,000	150,000
Totals	WM = 2,750					
		<u>20.1</u> 55,275	<u>52.1</u> 143,275	<u>52.1</u> 143,275	<u>52.1</u> 143,275	<u>176.4</u> 485,100
			150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
Total		55,275	293,275	293,275	293,275	935,100

F. Forestry



1. Objectives

a. Manage woodland stands to supply woodland products on a sustained basis for fuelwood, posts, pinenuts, and Christmas trees at fair market value.

b. Authorize harvest of woodland products which approximates the biological capability of the stands to replace its harvested trees.

c. Increase the accessibility to and within the woodland stands to more fully utilize woodland stands.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions in the forestry program are:

a. Manage the woodland stands (Forestry Map 1) within Cedar and Beaver Planning Units for the sustained production of woodland products. Establish green wood cutting areas and provide additional access to and within those areas. Continue to authorize harvest of posts, Christmas trees, and pinenuts area-wide.

b. Complete a Woodland Management Plan for Cedar and Beaver Planning Units. The Woodland Management Plan will identify needed access, establishment of green cutting areas, levels of harvest, use supervision, plan implementation, funding requirements, interpretive needs, and will supply an

orderly schedule to provide for harvest of woodland products. An Environmental assessment would be prepared for the activity plan and cover impacts of harvest so EAs would not be required for each sale.

c. Continue to authorize the sale of fuelwood and posts through the EA process within Antimony and Garfield Planning Units. Dead and downed wood will be sold area-wide and harvest of green fuelwood will be limited to green cutting areas to be established on a case-by-case basis as needed.

d. Prohibit commercial sales of all fuelwood within green wood cutting areas in Cedar and Beaver Planning Units and limit cutting of oak to 10 cords per family per year. Expand the oak green cutting area to include all of the oak on public lands between Crater Knoll and the Ranch Exit on I-15. Commercial cutting outside green cutting areas may be authorized to achieve management objectives of other programs.

e. Allow the harvest of woodland species with an maximum allowable harvest of 6,000 cords per year for the Cedar and Beaver planning units. Reduce from the maximum allowable harvest by 10 cords per acre as woodlands are taken out of the sustained yield base by land treatment (chainings, burnings, etc.) to a minimum of 3,750 cords per year. Place priority on salvaging woodland products before land treatments.

f. The following lands have been identified as important riparian, wildlife habitat, and scenic areas where the value of the in-place trees outweigh the value of the trees for forestry products and where no cutting will be allowed.

(1). No Cutting of Deciduous Trees Within 100 Feet of Riparian or Within VRM Class II Areas

(a) Wildcat Creek (60 Acres - T. 27 S., R. 7 W., secs. 23 and 26.

(b) South Fork/North Fork Creek (100 acres) - T. 28 S., R. 7 W., secs. 35 and 36.

(c) Cherry Creek (312 acres) - T. 30 S., R. 6 W., secs. 8 and 9.

(d) Birch Creek (100 acres) - T. 30 S., R. 6 W., secs. 8 and 9.

(e) Parowan Creek, First Left Hand Canyon (VRM II, 2,000 acres) - T. 34 S., R. 8 W., secs. 30 and 31; T. 34 S., R. 9 W., sec. 11, 14, and 15.

(f) Summit Creek (VRM Class II and Riparian, 200 acres) - T. 35 S., R. 9 W., secs. 6 and 7.

(g) Shurtz Creek (No Cutting of Deciduous Trees and Ponderosa Pine, 60 Acres) - T. 37 S., R. 11 W., secs. 9 and 10.

(2). No Cutting of Pinyon-Juniper Within Portions of Crucial Deer Winter Range Important for Thermal Cover

(a) Parowan Front - T. 35 S., R. 10 W., secs. 9, 17, 19, 30, and 31.

3. Rationale

These woodland stands (Forestry Map 1) represent the lands with the best potential for production of woodland products on a sustained yield basis. Creating green wood cutting areas provides for administrative efficiency in harvest and concentrates users in areas with the best woodland production. Additional access will enable wood cutters to more efficiently utilize woodland stands where access is limited.

Woodland management plans are required to administer the harvest of woodland products. The plans would establish the harvest levels, access needs, use supervision requirements, funding, and scheduling of harvest for each of the green wood cutting areas. Additional woodland inventories would also be identified. It is anticipated that one woodland management plan would be required. Management of the woodland stands in the Garfield and Antimony Planning Units was not an issue in the RMP/EIS, therefore, current administration of the woodlands in those units will be continued.

The prohibition of commercial cutting will enable the private individual to utilize those woodland stands most accessible to local population centers. Commercial cutting is currently concentrated in the Pinyon Planning Unit. Authorization for commercial cutting outside green wood cutting areas may be authorized in order to achieve management objectives of other programs or salvage wood before land treatments on a case-by-case basis. The quantity of gamble oak remaining in the Crater Knoll area will not support commercial harvest. The remaining oak and the additional scattered oak (east of current cutting area) will only satisfy local non-commercial demand.

The limitation on the quantity of wood which will be authorized for harvest is based upon the sustained production of existing stands. This allowable harvest will be required to be reduced as woodlands are converted to a non-pinyon juniper vegetation aspect, through the treatments.

The relative value of woodlands for wildlife, watershed and aesthetic values outweighs their value for woodland products on approximately 1,200 acres.

4. Plan Implementation

The identified management actions will be implemented upon approval of the plan as follows: Action a, c, d, and e. The Woodland Management Plan (management action b) will be completed within five years of RMP approval. Additional actions, including establishing green cutting areas and

identification of access needs, will be implemented upon approval of the Woodland Management Plans. Individual activity plans will define resources of the area, state activity specific objectives, specify planned actions, coordinate various resource values, and establish harvest levels for each cutting area.

5. Support and Program Coordination

Engineering support will be required for the design and construction of access. Fire management support would be needed for management of wildfire.

Program coordination with the range, wildlife and watershed programs would be required in establishing green wood cutting areas, salvage areas, types of harvest methods, and planned results of harvest and mitigation requirements for the activity plans.

6. Forestry Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
FORESTRY	<p>1. Manage woodland stands for the sustained production of woodland products. Continue to establish greenwood cutting areas and provide access to and within cutting areas.</p> <p>2. Complete woodland management plans for Cedar & Beaver planning units identifying access needs, levels of harvest, use supervision, plan implementation, and funding needs.</p>	<p>1. & 2. Completion of Woodland Management Plan, establishing green wood cutting areas and harvest limits.</p>	<p>1. & 2. Area Forestry Specialist would establish plan, review and evaluate proposed land treatments, prepare requests for road construction, and review permit data for compliance for commercial and non-commercial sales.</p>	<p>1. & 2. Review land treatment proposals annually. Complete status report on 5 year basis.</p>
92	<p>3. Continue present management of woodland stands in Antimony and Garfield PUs.</p>	<p>3. Preparation of an Environmental Assessment prior to establishment of green wood cutting areas</p>	<p>3. Normal NEPA process</p>	<p>3. Annually or as new greenwood harvest areas are established.</p>
	<p>4. Limit commercial sales and harvest to areas identified for land treatment, to salvage woodland products, to achieve management objectives of other programs.</p> <p>5. Limit harvest of woodland species with an maximum allowable harvest of 6,000 cords per year. Reduce annual harvest as appropriate, as sustained yield base is reduced by land treatment to a minimum of 3,750 cords per year. Limit harvest of oak to 10 cords per year per family.</p> <p>6. Prohibit cutting of woodland products within identified riparian and wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>4., 5., & 6. Do not authorize commercial harvest permits in green wood cutting areas. Do not issue permits for harvest in excess of production capabilities or in sensitive wildlife or riparian areas.</p>	<p>4., 5., & 6. Review permit and harvest data.</p>	<p>4. Annually</p>

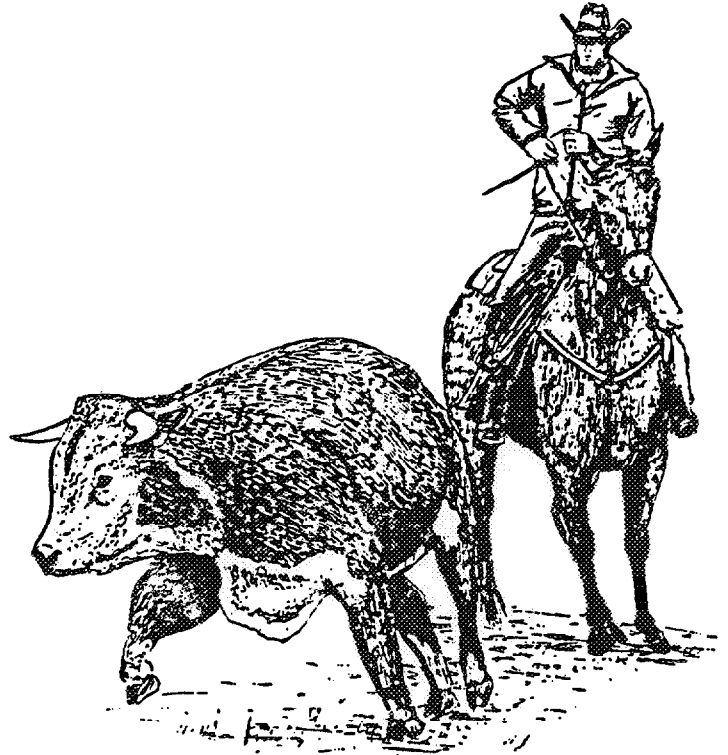
7. Forestry Program Estimated Costs

PLANNED ACTIONS	YEARS				TOTAL
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
1. Complete Woodland Management Plans	<u>5 WM</u> 11,000				11,500
2. Plan Implementation					
A. Use Authorization	<u>3 WM/YR</u> 33,000	<u>3 WM/YR</u> 33,000	<u>3 WM/YR</u> 33,000	<u>3 WM/YR</u> 33,000	132,000
B. Use Compliance	<u>1 WM/YR</u> 11,000	<u>1 WM/YR</u> 11,000	<u>1 WM/YR</u> 11,000	<u>1 WM/YR</u> 11,000	44,000
C. Establish and Monitor Green Cutting Areas	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 16,500	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 16,500	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 16,500	<u>1.5 WM/YR</u> 16,500	66,000
D. Establish New Access					
1. Survey & Design	<u>1.5 WM</u> 3,300	<u>1.5 WM</u> 3,300	<u>1.5 WM</u> 3,300	<u>1.5 WM</u> 3,300	<u>1.5 WM</u> 13,200
2. Construction	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$40,000
Totals	\$84,800	\$73,800	\$73,800	\$73,800	\$306,200

93

1/ Represents current year dollars at \$2200 per WM.

G. Range



1. Objectives

a. Reduce or eliminate rangeland resource problems on all allotments identified for intensive management (Range Table 1 and Range Map 1) while maintaining a production goal of approximately 60,000 AUMs of livestock forage in the long term.

b. Maintain or improve current resource conditions on all identified for maintenance of current management allotments (Range Table 2) while permitting approximately 23,000 AUMs of livestock grazing use over the long term.

c. Continue current management on all allotments identified for custodial management (Range Table 3) while preventing further resource deterioration.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions in the rangeland management program are:

a. Initiate management prescriptions affecting season of use, grazing systems, and grazing use levels through formal grazing agreements, decisions, or AMPs. These prescriptions will be applied on all allotments identified as having one or more of the following characteristics to resolve problems and conflicts and meet objectives as identified in Range Table 4 (Intensive Management Allotments):

- . 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.

b. Continue current management practices to maintain or improve on resource conditions and to meet the objectives shown for the allotments which have been identified in Range Table 5 as generally conforming to the following characteristics (Maintain Management Allotments):

- . 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.

c. Continue current custodial management on all allotments (shown in Range Table 3) which generally conform to the following criteria (Custodial Management Allotments):

- . 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.

d. Priorities. These priorities are established as a ranking of relative importance and, as such, each priority should not be considered as preemptive of the next.

(1) Issue decisions to initiate rangeland monitoring procedures on allotments where BLM data to support grazing use adjustment is inconclusive or where grazing agreements cannot be reached through negotiations. Following evaluation of monitoring results, obtain signed grazing agreements or issue decisions if necessary for all allotments on which negotiated grazing agreements were not obtained.

(2) Negotiate grazing agreements on allotments where permittees agree to adjustments in stocking levels or where no change in management is indicated.

(3) Write and implement formal grazing agreements and/or AMPs within priority structures on allotments targeted for intensive management (as shown in Range Table 6).

(4) Initiate rangeland monitoring procedures on all allotments with negotiated grazing agreements in the following order:

- 1) Improve management allotments as presented in Table 1.
- 2) Maintain management allotments.
- 3) Custodial management allotments as deemed necessary.

3. Rationale

a. Initial investigations indicate that significant resource problems requiring changes in current livestock management exist on the 75 allotments presented in Range Table 1. At present, intensive management of these allotments appears to be the most practical method of improving resource conditions.

b. On 40 allotments (identified in Range Table 2) current resource conditions appear satisfactory and no serious resource conflicts have been identified. Changes in current management practices do not appear necessary at this time.

c. On 50 allotments (shown in Range Table 3) resource values are low, and little economic return on public investments appears possible. Present custodial management appears satisfactory, or is the only logical practice under present resource conditions.

4. Plan Implementation

a. Issue decisions to initiate monitoring procedures on allotments where BLM data is inconclusive or where grazing agreements cannot be reached through negotiations. Obtain signed grazing agreements, or issue decisions, if necessary, on all allotments on which negotiated grazing agreements were not obtained.

b. Negotiate grazing agreements on allotments where no change in management is indicated or where permittees agree to adjustments in stocking levels.

c. Write and implement AMPs on allotments targeted for intensive management as shown in Range Table 1.

d. Initiate monitoring procedures on all allotments with negotiated grazing agreements in the following order:

(1) Improve management allotments as presented in Range Table 1.

(2) Maintain management allotments.

(3) Custodial management allotments as deemed necessary.

5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

a. Support Needs. Clerical support would be needed during the development phase of AMPs and grazing agreements prior to implementation. Support will be needed from the soil, water, and air program for conducting ground water and well site investigations on proposed well sites and spring developments. Support will be needed for clearances for threatened and endangered species, archaeological values, mineral resources, and soils evaluations. for areas proposed for treatments or facilities. Division of Operations support will be needed for designing projects, for construction and/or installation, and for some contracting and maintenance purposes.

b. Program Coordination. Coordination with the wildlife and watershed programs concerning placement and design of vegetation treatments, management facilities, and management practices would be needed during the development phase.

6. Range Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Range 1.	Initiate management actions along with allotment facilities through grazing agreements or AMPs to correct existing resource problems and meet objectives on allotments as listed in Range Tables 1 and 4.	<p>1. A) AMPs or formal grazing agreements are being written to modify existing management practices.</p> <p>B) Management prescribed is meeting the objectives of the plan and of the AMPs or grazing agreements</p> <p>C) Implementation of intensive grazing management is following the priorities established in Range Table 6.</p>	<p>1. A) Monitoring of resource conditions will be accomplished through monitoring procedures specified in the AMP or grazing agreement.</p> <p>B) Evaluation of progress will occur as part of the rangeland program summary</p>	<p>1. A) Monitoring of resource conditions would occur at the intervals specified in the AMPs or grazing agreements. (usually on an annual basis).</p> <p>B) Monitoring of AMPs and grazing agreements for compliance with the plan would occur every 5 years.</p>
2.	Continue current management practices to maintain or improve currently satisfactory resource conditions and to meet the listed objectives on those allotments which have few existing resource problems as shown in Range Tables 2 and 5.	<p>2. A) Grazing agreements are being written to reflect and maintain or improve current grazing practices.</p> <p>B) Management practices are meeting the objectives of the grazing agreement and of the plan.</p>	<p>2. Monitoring of resource conditions will be accomplished under monitoring procedures specified in the grazing agreement</p>	<p>2. A) Monitoring of resource conditions would occur at the intervals specified in the grazing agreement.</p> <p>B) Same as 1 B)</p>

6. Range Plan Monitoring and Evaluation (Continued)

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
	3. Continue current custodial management practices through grazing agreements on the allotments presented in Table 3.	3. A) Grazing agreements are being written to reflect current grazing practices. B) Management practices are meeting the objectives of the grazing agreements and do not promote the deterioration of resources.	3. Same as 2 above.	Review for compliance with the plan would occur every 5 years.

7. Range Program Estimated Costs

PLANNED ACTIONS	MEASUREMENT UNITS	YEARS					TOTAL
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20		
Issue decisions to initiate monitoring procedures on allotments where BLM data are inconclusive, or where grazing agreements cannot be reached through negotiations. Obtain signed grazing agreements or issue decisions, if necessary, on all allotments for which negotiated agreements were not initially obtained.	Approximately 25 decisions @ 2 days/decision. Establish monitoring studies on approximately 5 allotments @ 5 days/allotment. Read above studies @ 4 days every 2 years.	4.25 WM <u>11,475</u>	.5 WM <u>\$1,350</u>	.5 WM <u>\$1,350</u>	.5 WM <u>\$1,350</u>	5.75 WM <u>\$15,525</u>	
	Approximately 25 decisions or grazing agreements @ 5 days/agreement-decision.		6.25 WM <u>\$16,875</u>			6.25 WM <u>\$16,875</u>	
Negotiate grazing agreements on allotments where no change in management is indicated, or where permittees agree to changes in stocking rates.	Approximately 200 grazing agreements @ 2 days/agreement.	20 WM <u>\$54,000</u>				20 WM <u>\$54,000</u>	
Write & implement AMPs on allotments targeted for intensive grazing management.	Approximately 76 AMPs @ 30 days/AMP. 70,000 acres of treatments @ \$28.60/acre. Management facilities.	28.5 WM <u>\$76,950</u>	28.5 WM <u>\$76,950</u>	28.5 WM <u>\$76,950</u>	28.5 WM <u>\$76,950</u>	114 WM <u>\$307,800</u>	
		\$500,000 <u>\$356,000</u>	\$500,000 <u>\$356,000</u>	\$500,000 <u>\$356,000</u>	\$500,000 <u>\$356,000</u>	\$2,000,000 <u>\$1,424,000</u>	
Initiate monitoring procedures on all allotments on which negotiated grazing agreements were first obtained.	Establish monitoring studies on approximately 110 allotments. Read monitoring studies on: Approximately 70 "I" management allotments every 2 years @ 4 days/reading	22.5 WM <u>\$60,750</u>	22.5 WM <u>\$60,750</u>	8.6 WM <u>\$23,220</u>	8.6 WM <u>\$23,220</u>	62.2 WM <u>\$167,940</u>	

TOTALS						
Work Month costs	(\$2,700/work month)	75.25 WM	57.75 WM	37.6 WM	37.6 WM	208.2 WM
		<u>\$206,075</u>	<u>\$155,925</u>	<u>\$101,520</u>	<u>\$101,520</u>	<u>\$562,140</u>
Treatments and facilities costs.		\$856,000	\$856,000	\$856,000	\$856,000	\$3,424,000
Total Costs		<u>\$1,062,000</u>	<u>\$1,011,925</u>	<u>\$957,520</u>	<u>\$957,520</u>	<u>\$3,986,140</u>

RANGE TABLE 1
ALLOTMENTS IDENTIFIED FOR INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Allotment Number</u>
Beaver	Bald Hills	6109
	Bone Hollow	5002
	Cove	0810
	Dog Valley	0812
	Four Mile	6121
	Hawkins Wash	5005
	Lee Spring	6110
	Long Hollow	6114
	Milford Bench	6119
	Mineral Range	6107
	Minersville 1	6101
	Minersville 2	6102
	Minersville 4	6104
	Minersville 5	6105
	Minersville 6	6106
	Pine Creek Indian Cr.	6100
	South Creek	6116
	Steward	6112
	Whitaker	6118
	Cedar	Adams Well
Bald Hills Little		5012
Benson		5013
Big Hollow		5015
Black Point		5078
Bullock		5016
Butte		5018
Desert		5020
Desert Mound		5082
Dick Palmer Wash		5021
Dry Canyon		5022
Fiddlers Canyon		5025
Hamilton Fort		5093
Hole in the Wall		5029
Iron Springs		5032
Jackrabbit		5033
Jenson		5034
Joel Spring		5035
Kane Spring		5037
Lister Robinson		5099
Mortenson Holyoak		5047
Neck of the Desert		5049
Nelson		5050
New Harmony		5159
North Gap		5079
Paragonah Cattle		5052
Parowan Gap		5053
Perkins		5055

RANGE TABLE 1 (Continued)

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Allotment Number</u>	
Cedar	Quichapa Creek	5058	
	Rock Springs	5061	
	Rush Lake	5080	
	Salt Lake	5062	
	Silver Peak	5067	
	Steer Hollow	5081	
	Swett Hills	5068	
	Tucker Point	5071	
	Webster Hill	5115	
	Willow Spring	5076	
	Zane	5077	
	Garfield	Asay Creek	5043
		Big Flat	-----
Gravel Bench		5042	
Limekiln Creek		5029	
Marshall Canyon		5027	
Minnie Creek		5040	
Sandy Creek		5052	
Sanford Bench		5028	
Sevier River		5036	
South Canyon		5044	
Tebbs Hollow		5053	
Three Mile Creek		5051	
Antimony		Antimony Creek	6045
	Center Creek	6047	
	Dry Wash	6048	
	Pine Creek	6051	
	Poison Creek	6052	

RANGE TABLE 2
ALLOTMENTS IDENTIFIED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT MANAGEMENT

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Allotment Number</u>	
Beaver	Bear Creek	5001	
	Buckskin Mountain	5003	
	Circleville Canyon	0809	
	Fremont	5004	
	Gale	6117	
	Hansen	6120	
	Lowe	6113	
	Minersville 3	6103	
	North Creek	6108	
	Spry	5007	
	West Spring	5008	
	Cedar	Antelope Springs	5011
		Cave	5084
		Eight Mile Hills	5024
Head Spring		5027	
Hicks Creek		5094	
Horse Hollow		5030	
Leigh Livestock		5039	
Lizzies Hill		5041	
Long Hollow R.		5042	
Lowe Jones		5043	
Lund		5135	
North Well		5051	
P. Hill		5104	
Parowan Stake		5054	
Perry Well		5056	
Reed Leigh		5059	
Reservoir		5060	
Sand Spring		5064	
Spring Creek		5107	
Three Peaks		5069	
Upper Horse Hollow		5072	
Urie		5073	
White	5075		
Garfield	Hillsdale	5035	
	Pipeline	5039	
	Rock Canyon	5044	
	Sage Hen Hollow	5045	
	Sunset Cliffs	5041	
Antimony	Johns Valley	6050	
	Pole Canyon	6053	

RANGE TABLE 3
ALLOTMENTS IDENTIFIED FOR CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Allotment Number</u>
Beaver	Greenville Bench	6111
	Sevier	5006
	Yardley	6115
Cedar	Antelope	5010
	Bergstrom	5014
	Braffits Creek	5083
	Cross Roads	5019
	Dally Canyon	5086
	Dry lakes	5087
	East Fork	5088
	East Lake	5023
	Farm	5089
	Fenton	5090
	Graff Point	5091
	Green Lakes	5092
	Grove Creek	5026
	Hidden Spring	5028
	Hole in the Rock	5095
	Hoosier Lake	5096
	Iron Mountain	5031
	Kanarra Mountain	5097
	Kanarraville	5036
	Knell	5038
	Last Chance	5098
	Lindsay Mine	5040
	Lower Meadow	5044
	Lower Summit Creek	5100
	Main Creek	5101
	Meadow Spring	5045
	Mine	5046
	Nada	5048
	North Highway	5102
	Order Canyon	5103
	Pinto Creek	5057
	Sand Ridge	5063
	Sevy East	5065
Sherratt	5066	
South Highway	5105	
Summit	5108	
Summit Highway	5109	
Summit Mountain	5110	
Sweetwater	----	
Third House Flat	5113	
Truck Trail	5070	
Water Canyon	5114	
West Fork	5116	
West Hills	5074	

RANGE TABLE 3 (Continued)

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Allotment Number</u>
Garfield	Fish Pond	5037
	Graveyard Hollow	5048
	Limestone Canyon	5046
	Mammoth Ridge	5057
	Pole Canyon	5038
	Roller Hill	5030
	Roundy Canyon	5041
	Sawmill	5049
	Antimony	Antimony Ranch

RANGE TABLE 4
 RESOURCE PROBLEMS AND OBJECTIVES FOR INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: BALD HILLS	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6109	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----			BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----			IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----			PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----			CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
13% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----			IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
51% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----			REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: BONE HOLLOW	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5002	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----			IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----			BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----			IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----			PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
60% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----			IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
73% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----			REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: COVE	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 0810	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----			BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----			IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----			PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
39% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----			REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
61% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----			IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: DOG VALLEY	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 0812	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----			IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----			IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----			PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----			CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
46% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----			REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
46% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----			IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: FOUR MILE	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6121	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----		IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
60% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: HAWKINS WASH	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5005	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----		IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----		IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
45% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
66% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----		IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: LEE SPRING	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6110	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----		IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----		IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
67% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
80% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----		IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	

PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER	ALLOTMENT NAME: LONG HOLLOW	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6114	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	

RANGE TABLE 4 (Continued)

 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER ALLOTMENT NAME: MINERSVILLE 5 ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6105 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 20% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
 40% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER ALLOTMENT NAME: MINERSVILLE 6 ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6106 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 71% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER ALLOTMENT NAME: PINE CREEK INDIAALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6100 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 56% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
 64% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

 PLANNING UNIT: BEAVER ALLOTMENT NAME: SOUTH CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6116 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 21% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: HAMILTON FORT	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5093	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES	
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----		IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
26% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----		IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	
41% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: HOLE IN THE WALL	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5029	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: HOLE IN THE WALL	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5029	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
86% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: IRON SPRINGS	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5032	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
19% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
33% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----		IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	
PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: JACKRABBIT	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5033	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES	
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----		BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION	
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----		IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION	
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----		PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS	
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----		CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS	
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----		REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER	
35% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----		REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES	
35% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----		IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES	

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: JENSON	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5034	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES

ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
29% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
60% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: JOEL SPRING	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5035	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES

IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
11% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
32% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: KANE SPRING	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5037	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES

ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
49% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: LISTER ROBINSON	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5099	CATEGORY: I
	PROBLEMS		OBJECTIVES

CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
37% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
44% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: NORTH GAP	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5079	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS		
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS		
35% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES		

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: PARAGONA CATTLE	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5052	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION		
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----	IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION		
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS		
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS		
66% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----	REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES		

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: PAROWAN GAP	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5053	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION		
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS		
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS		
19% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES		

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: PERKINS	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5055	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION		
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS		
58% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----	REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES		
83% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION-----	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES		

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR	ALLOTMENT NAME: QUICHAPA CREEK	ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5058	CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS			OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION		
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR-----	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS		

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR ALLOTMENT NAME: SWETT HILLS ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5068 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
 25% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR ALLOTMENT NAME: TUCKER POINT ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5071 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 45% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR ALLOTMENT NAME: WEBSTER HILL ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5115 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS
 55% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: CEDAR ALLOTMENT NAME: WILLOW SPRING ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5076 CATEGORY: I
 PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
 ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
 PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
 PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CONFLICT WITH BIG GAME HABITAT-----CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: LIMEKILN CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5029 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
82% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: MARSHALL CANYON ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5027 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
100% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
77% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: MINNIE CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5040 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
50% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: SANDY CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5052 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
65% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: SANFORD BENCH ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5028 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
51% OF BIG GAME HABITAT IS IN POOR CONDITION----- IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES
81% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: SEVIER RIVER ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5036 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: SOUTH CANYON ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5044 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: TEBBS HOLLOW ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5053 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
90% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: GARFIELD ALLOTMENT NAME: THREE MILE CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 5051 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
SOIL EROSION EXISTS WITHIN THE ALLOTMENT-----REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
99% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: ANTIMONY ALLOTMENT NAME: ANTIMONY CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6045 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

RANGE TABLE 4 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT: ANTIMONY ALLOTMENT NAME: CENTER CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6047 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE NECESSARY FOR QUALITY HABITAT-----CONTINUE PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
40% OF ALLOTMENT IS IN POOR LIVESTOCK FORAGE CONDITION-----REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT: ANTIMONY ALLOTMENT NAME: DRY WASH ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6048 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT: ANTIMONY ALLOTMENT NAME: PINE CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6051 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
IMPROPER LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION-----IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT: ANTIMONY ALLOTMENT NAME: POISON CREEK ALLOTMENT NUMBER: 6052 CATEGORY: I
PROBLEMS OBJECTIVES
CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT OCCURS IN THE ALLOTMENT-----IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT
ESTIMATED CAPACITY IS LESS THAN ACTIVE PREFERENCE-----BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS ARE NOT PROVIDED FOR----- PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ARE NECESSARY FOR QUALITY HABITAT-----CONTINUE PRESENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

RANGE TABLE 5
OBJECTIVES FOR MAINTAINING CURRENT MANAGEMENT CATEGORY ALLOTMENTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	BEAR CREEK	5001	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
BEAVER	BUCKSKIN MTN	5003	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
BEAVER	CIRCLEVILLE CANYON	0809	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
BEAVER	FREMONT	5004	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
BEAVER	GALE	6117	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	HANSEN	6120	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	LOWE	6113	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	MINERSVILLE 3	6103	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	MINERSVILLE 3	6103	M	IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	NORTH CREEK	6108	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	SPRY	5007	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
BEAVER	WEST SPRING	5008	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
CEDAR	ANTELOPE SPRINGS	5011	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
CEDAR	CAVE	5084	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
CEDAR	EIGHT MILE HILLS	5024	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
CEDAR	HEAD SPRING	5027	M	
CEDAR	HICKS CREEK	5094	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	HORSE HOLLOW	5030	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	LEIGH LIVESTOCK	5039	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	LIZZIES HILL	5041	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	LONG HOLLOW R	5042	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	LOWE JONES	5043	M	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	LUND	5135	M	REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	NORTE WELL	5051	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	P HILL	5104	M	IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	PAROWAN STAKE	5054	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	PERRY WELL	5056	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	REED LEIGH	5059	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	RESERVOIR	5060	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	SAND SPRING	5064	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	SPRING CREEK	5107	M	CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	THREE PEAKS	5069	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	UPPER HORSE HOLLOW	5072	M	IMPROVE HABITAT BY IMPROVING QUALITY OF KEY SPECIES IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	URIE	5073	M	IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
CEDAR	WHITE	5075	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR BIG GAME NEEDS PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
GARFIELD	HILLSDALE	5035	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS

RANGE TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	NUMBER	CATEGORY	OBJECTIVES
GARFIELD	PIPELINE	5039	M	
GARFIELD	ROCK CANYON	5044	M	PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS REDUCE SSF BY INCREASING VEGETATION GROUND COVER
GARFIELD	SAGE HEN HOLLOW	5045	M	IMPROVE LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
GARFIELD	SUNSET CLIFFS	5041	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION PROVIDE FOR LONG-TERM PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS OF PLANTS
ANTIMONY	JOHNS VALLEY	6050	M	BALANCE AUTHORIZED USE WITH PRODUCTION IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT REDUCE AREA IN POOR CONDITION BY IMPROVING KEY SPECIES
ANTIMONY	POLE CANYON	6053	M	
ANTIMONY	TWITCHELL RANCH	6054	M	IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN CRUCIAL BIG GAME HABITAT

RANGE TABLE 6

Priority of Allotments for AMP Development to Resolve Resource Conflicts

Priority 1

Bald Hills	Four Mile	New Harmony
Big Flat	Lee Springs	Pine Creek/Indian Creek
Bone Hollow	Mineral Range	Poison Creek
Dry Wash	Minersville #1	Sandy Creek

Priority 2

Desert	Kane Springs	Parowan Gap
Dick Palmer Wash	Lime Kiln Creek	Perkins
Dog Valley	Long Hollow	Sanford Bench
Fiddlers Canyon	Marshall Canyon	Steer Hollow
Hawkins Wash	Paragonah Cattle	Whittaker
		Zane

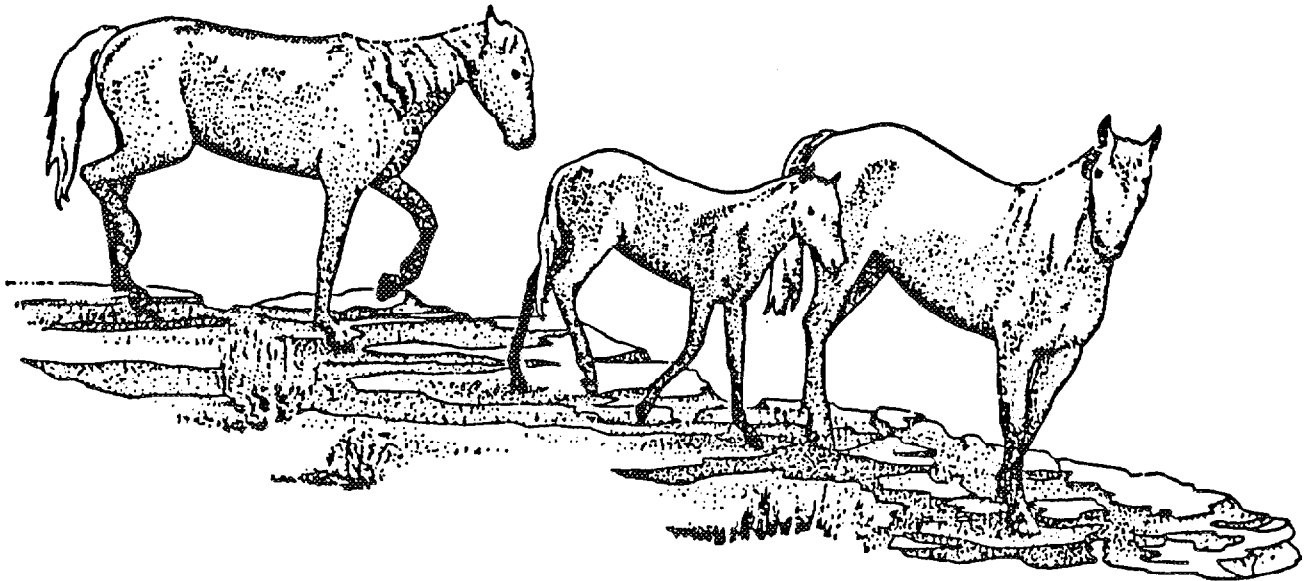
Priority 3

Adams Well	Minersville #2	Salt Lake
Gravel Bench	Minersville #5	Sevier River
Hamilton Fort	Minersville #6	South Creek
Hole in the Wall	Mortensen-Holyoak	Tebbs Hollow
Jackrabbit	Quichapa Creek	Three Mile Creek
Jenson	Rush Lake	Tucker Point
Milford Bench	Pine Creek	Webster Hill

Priority 4

Antimony Creek	Bullock	Iron Springs	North Gap
Asay Creek	Butte	Joel Spring	Rock Springs
Bald Hills (Little	Center Creek	Lister Robinson	Shearing Corral
Benson	Cove	Mammoth Ridge	Silver Peak
Big Hollow	Desert Mound	Minersville #4	South Canyon
Black Point	Dry Canyon	Minnie Creek	Stewart
		Neck of the	Swett Hills
		Desert	Willow Spring
		Nelson	

H. Wild Horses



1. Objective

Manage the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd in accordance with the Wild Horse and Burro Act, PL-92-195.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The following are the major management decisions for the wild horse program:

a. Manage the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd in the short term to maintain the current viability of the herd while keeping the number of animals between 15 and 30 head, pending completion of a HMAP. (This will require the periodic removal of wild horses.)

b. Initiate and compile inventory/monitoring studies to more precisely determine the following characteristics of the herd and its habitat:

- (1) Accurate population numbers
- (2) Age and sex ratios
- (3) Social structure
- (4) General physical conformation and condition of animals

- (5) Colt production
- (6) General distribution of animals and seasonal concentrations
- (7) All water sources
- (8) Forage utilization and range trend
- (9) Updated herd unit boundaries

c. Prepare a Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) to establish long-term objectives and management actions for the Chloride Canyon Herd Management Area (Wild Horse Map 1).

Priorities for these management actions are as follows:

a. Maintain the current viability of the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd pending completion of monitoring studies and the preparation and adoption of a HMAP.

b. Initiate and complete inventory/monitoring studies of the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd.

c. Prepare a HMAP for the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd.

3. Rationale

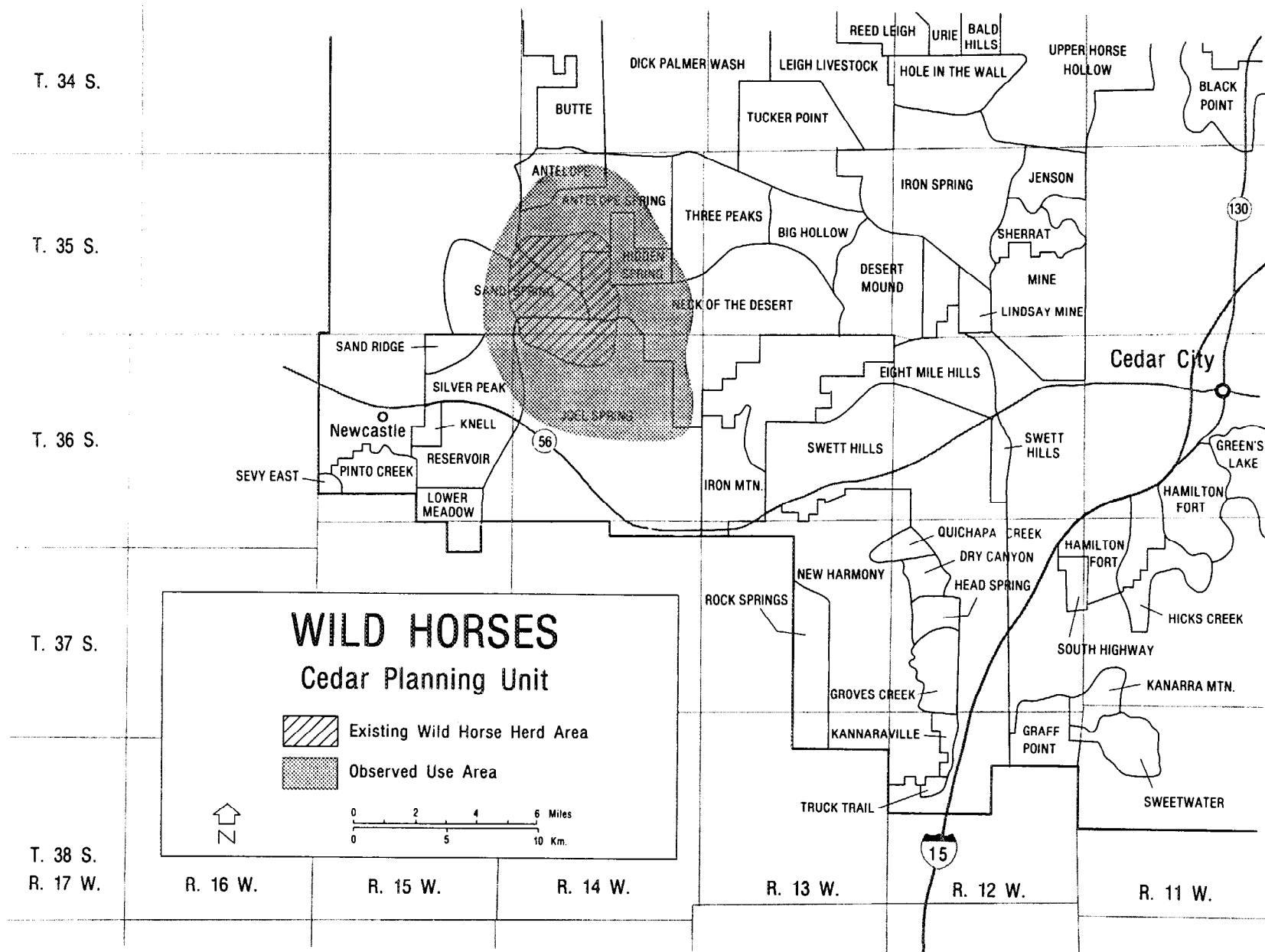
Current wild horse herd levels do not appear to be conflicting with existing livestock and wildlife use levels at this time, according to existing data. It is not currently known, however, what effect current use levels or increases in levels of use by wild horses or livestock might have on the existing habitat or on each other in the long term. Existing information regarding the characteristics of the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd and its habitat appears to be inadequate for use in formulating long-term objectives and proposed management actions for the herd.

4. Plan Implementation

a. A viable Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd will be maintained at between 15 and 30 head pending completion of a herd management plan.

b. Inventory and monitoring study needs for determining herd and habitat characteristics will be ascertained and a monitoring plan initiated.

c. Inventory and monitoring results will be reviewed and a HMAP prepared for the Chloride Wild Horse Herd.



5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

Range, wildlife, and other resource programs administering the area utilized by the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd must be managed to provide the protection for wild horses set forth in PL 92-195.

Coordination with the range and wildlife programs must occur for management of the herd and its habitat. This will require close coordination during the development phase of the HMAP.

6. Wild Horses Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Wild Horse	1. Initiate and complete monitoring studies to determine characteristics of the Chloride Canyon Herd.	1. A) A inventory monitoring plan identifying existing resource conditions and herd characteristics will be written. B) Evaluate inventory/ monitoring results to determine needs to be addressed in the Herd Management Plan.	1. Monitoring of resource conditions will be accomplished through monitoring procedures as specified in the monitoring plan.	Every 2 years until completion of the HMAP.
	2. Prepare a Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) to establish long-term objectives and management actions for Chloride Canyon Horse Herd.	2. A Herd Management Area Plan will be developed to establish herd unit management objectives including boundaries and population numbers to be managed for.	2. A) Monitoring of resource conditions will be accomplished under monitoring procedures specified in the grazing agreements for allotments concerned.	Monitored every 2 years.
	3. Prior to implementation of the HMAP manage the Chloride Canyon Horse Herd (between 15 & 30 head) to maintain a healthy herd.	3. A viable herd of between 15 and 30 head of horses is maintained prior to implementation of the HMAP.	3. The viability of the herd will be assessed by the Wild Horse Specialist	Every 2 years until completion of the HMAP.

7. Wild Horse Program Estimated Costs

PLANNED ACTIONS	MEASUREMENT UNITS	YEARS				TOTAL
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
1. Initiate and complete inventory and monitoring studies to determine characteristics of the Chloride Canyon Herd.	Establishing and reading monitoring studies at 1 work month per year.	5 WM <u>12,500</u>				5 WM <u>12,500</u>
2. Prepare a Herd Management Area Plan (HMAP) to establish long-term objectives and management actions for the Chloride Canyon Horse Herd.	1. Herd Management Area Plan at 1 1/2 month.		1.5 WM <u>3,750</u>			1.5 WM <u>3,750</u>
	2. Monitoring & management.		5 WM <u>12,500</u>	5 WM <u>12,500</u>	5 WM <u>12,500</u>	15 WM <u>37,500</u>
3. Prior to implementing the HMAP, manage the Chloride Canyon Herd to maintain a viable 15 to 30 head herd.	Removal of the equivalent of 4 head of horses/year \$300.00/head.	20 Head <u>6,000</u>				40 Head <u>12,000</u>
Totals		5 WM <u>12,500</u>	6.5 WM <u>16,250</u>	5 WM <u>12,500</u>	5 WM <u>12,500</u>	21.5 WM <u>53,750</u>
Other Costs		6,000				12,000
Total Costs		<u>18,500</u>	<u>16,250</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>65,750</u>

WM = 2,500 WM
Cost

I. Fire

1. Objectives

To reduce losses, compliment resource management objectives and sustain productivity of biological systems through fire management. Implement full fire suppression on all public lands within the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony Planning Units.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions for the fire management program are:

- a. Full fire suppression will be carried out in all planning units.
- b. Complete a Beaver River Fire Plan (including Pinyon, Cedar, and Beaver Planning Units) based on the existing plan for Pinyon Planning Unit. Based upon additional analysis, consider the establishment of modified and observation suppression areas based upon review of escape fire analysis, post burn reports, fuel models, vegetation aspect, and other resource values as appropriate for Cedar and Beaver Planning Units.

3. Rationale

Full fire suppression was prescribed for the planning areas due to the high resource values, threat of loss of life, and damage to private and State lands. Periodic review of resource values and past fire experience may lead to the establishment of observation and modified suppression areas.

4. Plan Implementation

Full fire suppression will begin upon approval of the RMP. The Pinyon Fire Plan will be combined with the Cedar and Beaver Planning Units to form the Beaver River Fire Plan. The Beaver River Fire Plan will establish the constraints and standards for fire management and establish the conditons for preparing an "Escape Fire Analysis" within a full fire suppression area. Prescribed fire plans will be required for the use of fire by other programs to achieve resource objectives.

5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

Support will be required within all resource programs in the development of prescribed fire plans. Program coordination will be required with the State Fire Control Officer and the U.S. Forest Service in implementing full fire suppression. Prescribed burning will be required to comply with BLM Manual Section 7723, "Air Quality Maintenance Requirements".

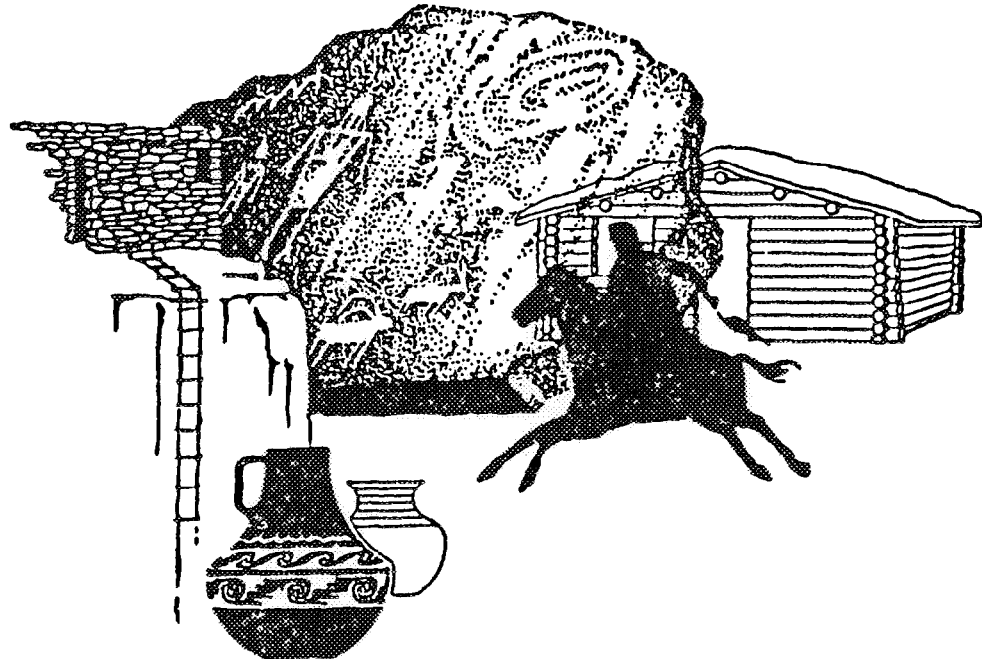
6. Fire Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Fire Mgmt.	1. Implement full fire suppression.	1. Employ full fire attack procedures on all fires.	1. Review of fire reports and escape fire analyses.	1. Annually
	2. Complete Beaver River Fire Plan and provide for observation or modified suppression areas based upon additional analyses, if warranted.	2. Completion of Beaver River Fire Plan	2. Analyses of fire plans, resource values, post fire reports, fire history, and escape fire analyses, and make recommendations in fire status report.	2. 5 years

7. Estimated Costs

Cost of fire suppressions is based upon fire occurrence, except where prescribed fire is employed.

J. Cultural Resources



1. Objectives

Protect the cultural and historic values in the planning area from accidental or intentional destruction and give special protection to high value cultural and historic sites.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

The major management decisions for the cultural resources program are:

a. In accordance with law and policy, require cultural resources clearances and mitigations on all projects involving surface disturbing activities prior to construction or development and provide maximum protection to National Register sites at Parowan Gap and Wild Horse Obsidian Quarry.

b. Complete a cultural resource inventory and map depicting site densities and archeological values within the planning units. The map will be used as a planning tool to identify avoidance areas and gauge potential impacts to cultural resources before projects are proposed which may affect cultural values.

3. Rationale

The requirements for the protection of cultural resources are found in 36 CFR 800 and implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and E.O. 11593. These requirements commit BLM to protect and preserve cultural and historic resources.

To date, only a small portion of the planning units has been systematically inventoried. A site density map would be used in project survey and design to help locate planned projects in areas which would have the least impact on cultural resources before expensive on-site clearances are completed. This map would not be designed to replace the need for onsite investigations or mitigation.

4. Plan Implementation

The requirements for cultural clearances are a matter of law and policy and a continuing program. The RMP will not change existing management practices.

Field inventories necessary for completion of the site density and archeological value map will be initiated upon the approval of the RMP.

5. Support and Program Coordination

Cultural clearances are required as a component of all project approval procedures. Program coordination is therefore required by all activities in which projects are required to achieve other programs' management objectives.

6. Cultural Resources Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

PROGRAM	DECISION	STANDARDS	METHOD	INTERVAL
Cultural	1. Require cultural resource clearances and mitigation on all projects involving surface disturbing activities.	1. Completion of clearances before project approval and mitigation of adverse impacts by avoidance or salvage where applicable.	1. Cultural clearance status reports evaluates success of mitigation techniques.	1. On a case-by-case Basis
	2. Protect National Register sites from surface disturbance	2. Maintain existing status of existing National Register sites and maintain a file of potentially higher sites.	2. Status report	2. 5-year intervals
	3. Complete inventory and site density map to be used to determine avoidance areas.	3. Completion of site density map depicting high, medium, and low sensitivity areas.	3. N/A	

7. Cultural Resources Program Estimated Costs

It is estimated that 8 WMs (\$19,200 at \$2,400 per WM) will be required to complete baseline surveys for archaeology in preparation of the site density maps. Cost of clearances and application of mitigation is borne by the benefiting activity.

K. Visual Resources



1. Objectives

Plan, modify, and implement resource management activities in a manner which will minimize impacts to visual resources. Apply special emphasis in environmental assessment and project design to projects in the scene area (foreground visual zone) in order to meet VRM objectives.

2. Management Actions and Priorities

Visual resource management classes are assigned within the CBGA planning area as follows: VRM Class I, 0 acres; VRM Class II, 68,600 acres; VRM Class III, 102,400 acres; VRM Class IV, 900,400 acres (Visual Resources Map 1). Design and mitigate surface disturbing activities to meet VRM objectives where possible. Priority will be given to maintain VRM objectives in the foreground visual zone in VRM Class II areas and every attempt will be made to meet those VRM objectives through mitigation.

3. Rationale

Visual quality is of concern in southwest Utah where major travel corridors transect the planning area. The RMP places special emphasis on preserving scenic quality along Interstate Highway 15 and along US-89 due to the regionally high importance of these travel corridors for tourist access to the national parks of the area. Of special concern are the VRM Class II lands along the Parowan Front, Circleville Canyon, and the Mineral Mountains.

4. Implementation

All VRM objectives are effective upon approval of the RMP. Proposed projects are to be evaluated to determine whether they are compatible with VRM class objectives. Measures will be taken (i.e. design modifications, location

of structures, etc.) to mitigate adverse visual impacts. Importance of the project versus the value of the visual resource will be analyzed before final approval of the project and notice to proceed is authorized.

5. Support Needs and Program Coordination

Support is required from the landscape architect in design of Bureau initiated projects and a mitigation assessment on non-Bureau projects. Since visual resource's management affects virtually every Bureau program, coordination is required from all programs in which surface disturbing activities are required to achieve program objectives. Special emphasis on program coordination is required from the range, wildlife and watershed programs in which significant acreage may be proposed for land treatment. The lands and minerals program should also coordinate with the design staff on non-Bureau initiated projects (oil and gas geothermal development, location of gravel sales, rights-of-ways, etc.) for appropriate mitigation measures.

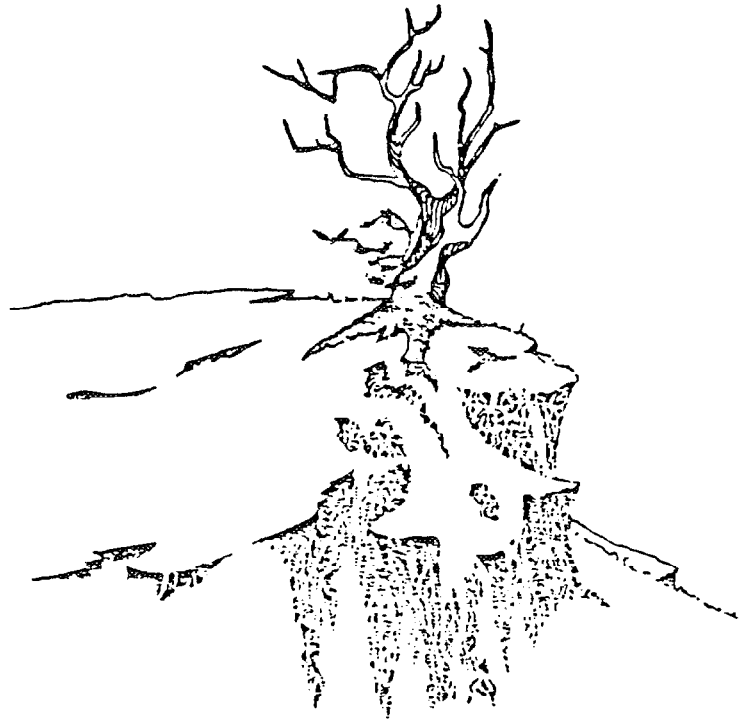
6. Visual Resources Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

	Decision	Standards for Assessment	Method of Assessment	Intervals
Visual Re-sources	<p>Establish VRM Classes and mitigate surface disturbance to meet VRM Objectives, where possible. Visual resource management classes would be assigned as follows:</p> <p>VRM Class II, 68,600 acres; VRM Class III, 102,400 acres; VRM Class IV, 900,400 acres.</p>	<p>Standards for assessment are provided in VRM manual 8431. Objectives provide degree of allowable contrast to meet VRM objectives:</p> <p>Class II - The degree of contrast for any one element should not exceed a moderate value and the total contrast rating for any feature may not exceed 12.</p> <p>Class III - The degree of contrast for any one element should not exceed a moderate value and the total contrast rating for any feature may not exceed 16.</p> <p>Class IV - The total contrast rating for any feature may not exceed 20.</p>	<p>Complete contrast ratings as identified in 8431 manual. Complete follow-up reports on success of mitigation techniques and reclamation measures.</p>	<p>Case-by-case basis program report on 5-year basis.</p>

7. Estimated Costs

Costs of mitigation of visual resources are borne by the benefitting activity before projects are approved.

Part II - Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Environmental Impact Statement-Final



Chapter I - Introduction

A. Purpose and Need

The purpose of this Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement is to present what BLM believes to be the best management of the resources and land in the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area. The proposed management actions in this document result from: 1) analysis of the four alternatives presented in the draft environmental impact statement, 2) internal review of management prescriptions, and 3) revisions resulting from public comment on the DEIS. The Proposed Resource Management Plan provides a comprehensive framework within which resources will be managed and land use allocations made on 1,071,400 acres of public land.

The plan provides both specific and general direction for resource management, but does not describe all the specific actions needed for full implementation. Some resource programs have proposed land use allocations or production targets while in others, final allocations will be identified during the life of the plan as time and funding permit. Such actions will be provided through site specific plans and will be consistent with the objectives and management actions presented in the RMP. These site specific plans are called activity plans and will require further environmental analysis following approval of the RMP.

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. Proposed management for livestock grazing has been analyzed and responds to agreements resulting from a 1973 lawsuit filed against BLM by the Natural Resource Defense Council.

B. Planning Process Overview

The BLM Resource Management Planning Process consists of nine basic steps (this document represents step 8). The planning steps described in the regulations and used in preparing this plan are described below and are graphically summarized in Figure 1.1.

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, 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 6.

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 on decision making, 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

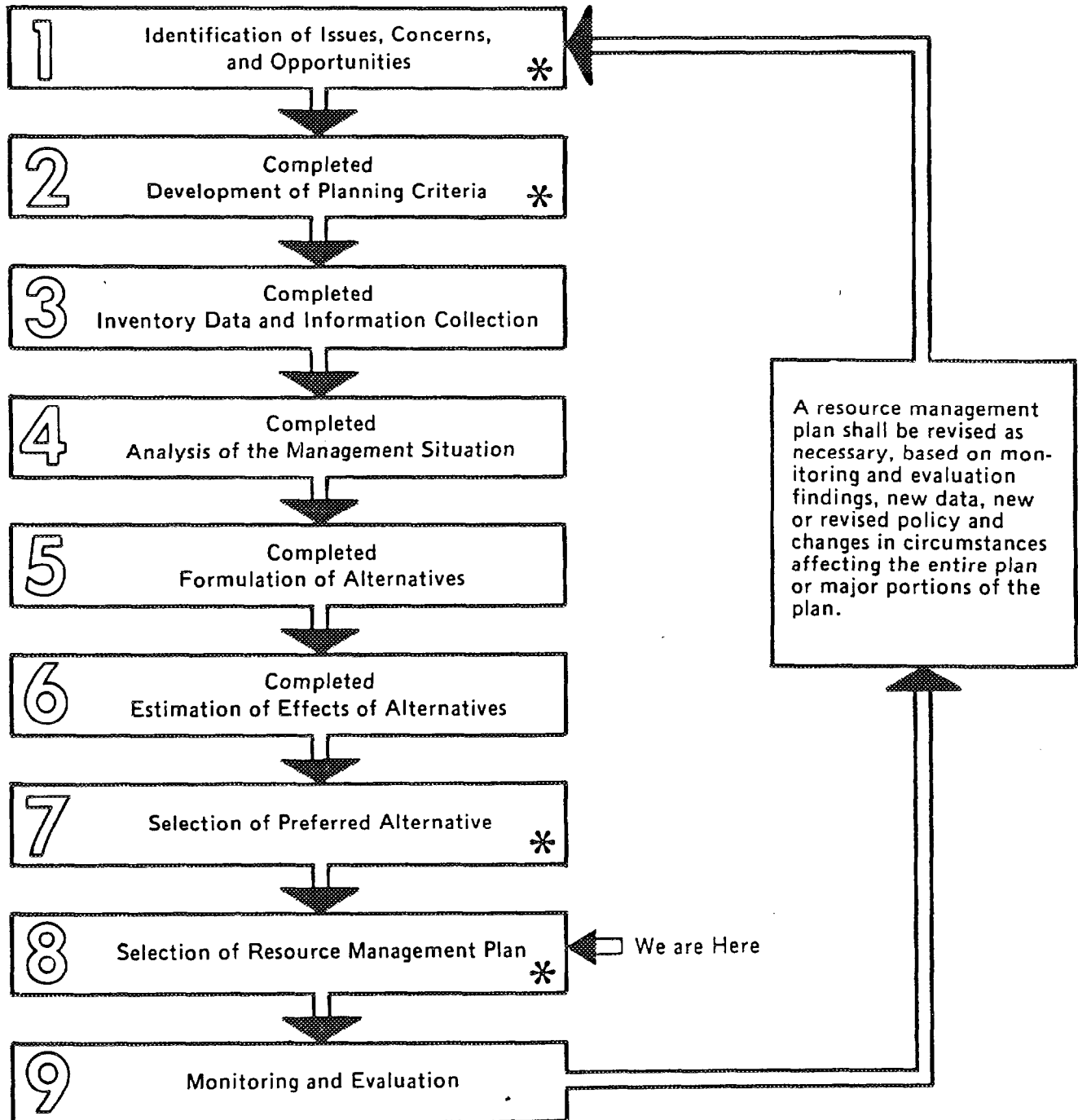
As a result of Steps 1 and 2, inventory of relevant resource data is planned and conducted. Issues and criteria help identify data requirements for issue resolution. Where existing information is lacking, new inventories are performed to collect needed data.

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.

Figure 1-1

STEPS IN THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS



* Steps Requiring Public Participation

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 2, 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, State, and other 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 the Governor are allowed to protest the planning decisions as outlined in 43 CFR 1600.


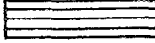

Step 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

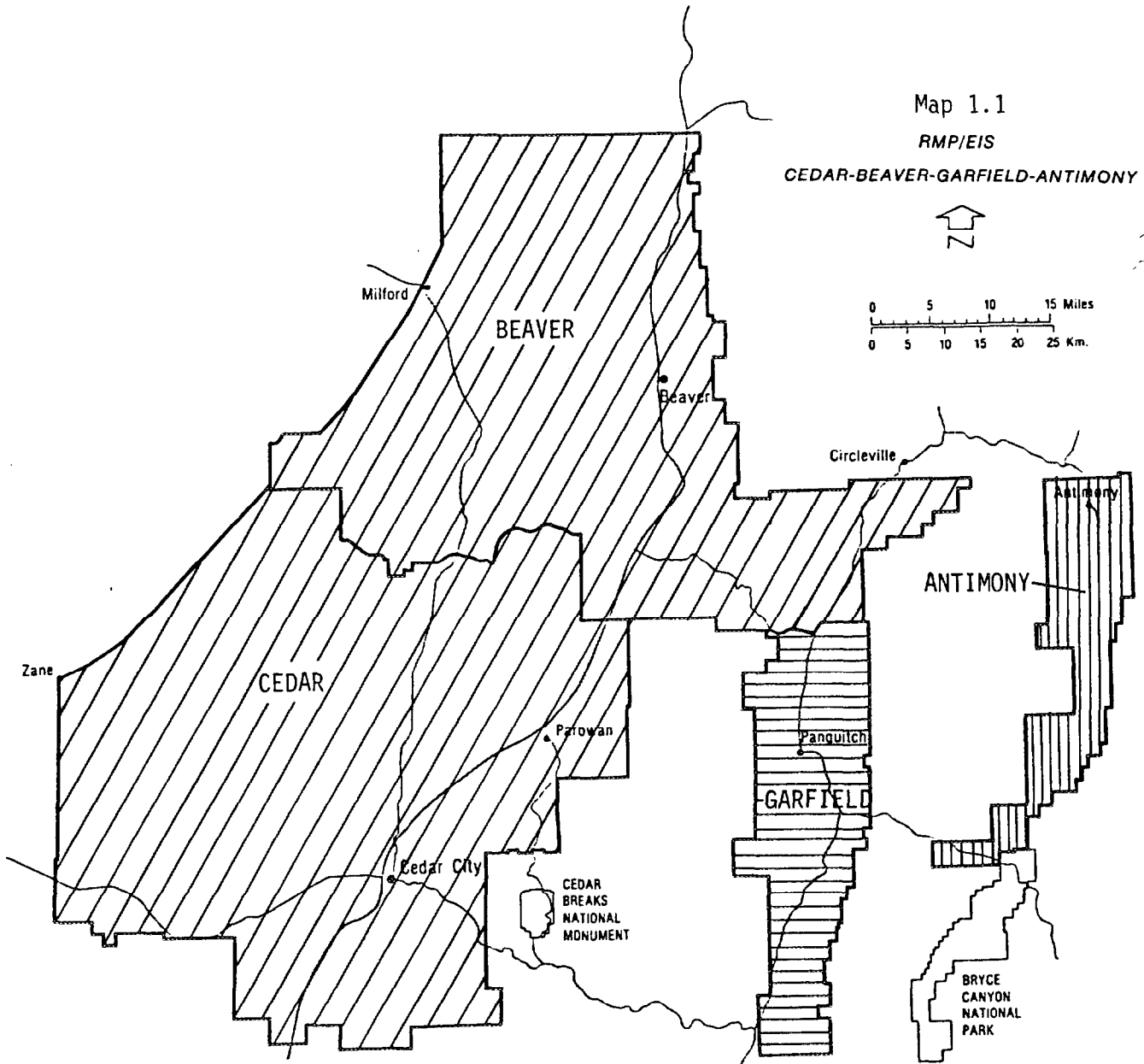
This step includes the implementation of the final plan that has been selected. It is in this step that site-specific activity plans are developed to guide on-the-ground activities in meeting stated management plan objectives. Monitoring provides the information for judging the effectiveness of planning 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.

C. Location and Description of the Planning Area

The Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony RMP area is located in southwestern Utah. It is comprised of four separate planning units and is administered by three resource areas (RA) (see Map 1.1): Beaver River RA (Cedar and Beaver planning units), Kanab RA (Garfield planning unit), and the Escalante RA

LOCATION OF PLANNING UNITS

- BEAVER RIVER RESOURCE AREA..... 
- Beaver Planning Unit
- Cedar Planning Unit
- KANAB RESOURCE AREA 
- Garfield Planning Unit
- ESCLANTE RESOURCE AREA..... 
- Antimony Planning Unit



(Antimony planning unit). The planning area is bordered on the north by the BLM Richfield District, on the south by the BLM Dixie Resource Area (Cedar City District), on the east and south by the Dixie National Forest, on the north and east by the Fishlake National Forest, and on the west by the BLM Elko and Las Vegas Districts (Nevada).

The land ownership pattern is fragmented between state, private, and federal lands. Public land administered by the BLM accounts for 1,071,400 acres in portions of Beaver, Iron, Garfield, and Kane Counties, Utah.

D. Description of the Issues, Planning Criteria, and How the Proposed Plan Resolves the Planning Issues

1. Issues Addressed in the CBGA RMP/FEIS

Five issues were addressed in this document. These issues were identified based upon the analysis of the interdisciplinary team, BLM management, interagency consultation, and public input and are summarized below:

Issue 1 - Special Resource Protection Measures

This issue is comprised 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 resource values: riparian habitat, important soil, air, and water values, crucial big game winter range, threatened or endangered species, sensitive, status review, and protected species, visual resources, cultural resources, wild horses, and critical sage grouse habitat.

Issue 2 - Lands Actions

This issue is comprised of the potential disposal of lands which meet FLPMA criteria for disposal (difficult and uneconomic to manage or are needed for community purposes) and the needs which have been identified for the designation of corridors.

Issue 3 - Forage Management and Land Treatments

This issue is comprised of assessing what level of management intensity should be proposed on public lands for forage production and what management practices should be used. Primary among the management concerns addressed are: improving livestock and wildlife forage condition, stocking rates, seasons of use, treatment potential, and developments.

Issue 4 - 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.

Issue 5 - 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.

A complete description of the planning issues may be found in the DEIS, pages 1.5-1.9.

2. Planning Criteria

Planning criteria were developed and revised at several points during the planning process to assure that planning analysis was focused on the issues, that there was a guide for resource inventories, and to assist in the formulation of alternatives and selection of a preferred alternative.

The various planning criteria used are described in the DEIS (pages 1.5-1.9). In addition to these criteria, one additional set of criteria were used in the establishment of off-road vehicle designations, which was omitted from the DEIS. These are described below:

- a. The capability of soils and vegetation to withstand ORV use.
- b. The protection and impacts on other resources and users.
- c. The consideration of the area for public safety.
- d. Impacts on local populace.
- e. Public demand for different kinds of ORV use.

3. How the Proposed Plan Resolves the Planning Issues

Special Resource Protection

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 and 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 and application of special restrictions for oil, gas, and geothermal leasing and ORV use. 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.

Lands Actions

Land disposals would be proposed on approximately 37,000 acres of scattered public lands. An estimated 110 lineal miles for two major corridors would be designated, subject to stipulations for protection of sensitive resources.

Forage Management/Land Treatment

Intensive management (including specific grazing systems, seasons-of-use, stocking rates, treatments, and facilities as determined through agreements or Allotment Management Plans) would be proposed on 75 priority allotments. Stocking rate adjustments would be based upon monitoring studies.

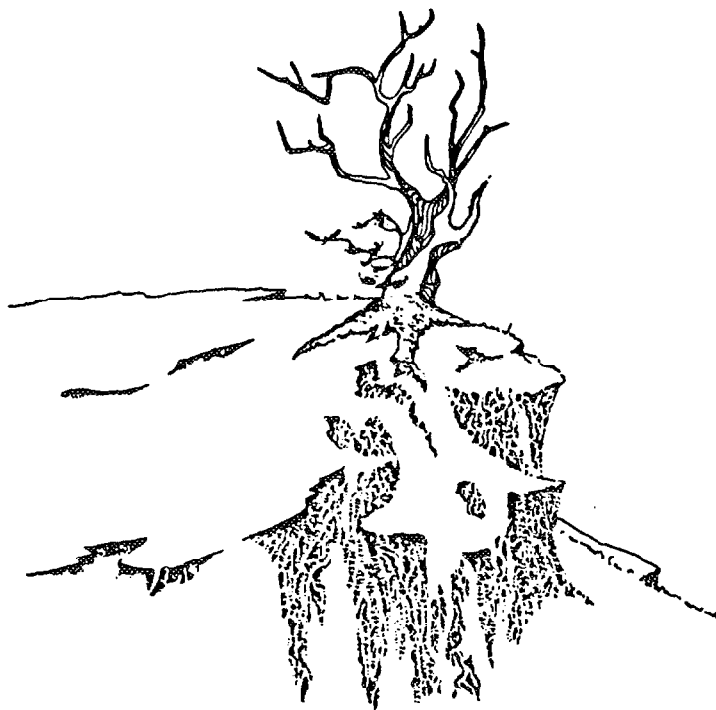
Minerals

Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be adjusted to relieve over-protection on 38,000 acres and underprotection of sensitive resources on 34,100 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 further leasing consideration with special mitigation of surface disturbances applied to reduce visual disturbance on 2,800 acres.

Forestry

Use authorization would be balanced with sustainable production at between 3,750 and 6,000 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.

Chapter II - Public Comments and Responses



A. Analysis and Review Procedures for Public Comments

All letters were reviewed to determine whether they presented substantive comments requiring response. Comments that presented new data, questioned facts or analyses, raised new questions or issues bearing directly upon alternatives or environmental analysis were responded to. A total of 20 letters were received from interested citizens (5 commentors), organizations or groups (3 commentors), State or local governments (2 commentors), and Federal agencies (8 commentors). These 20 letters were divided into over 200 separate comments for which responses are made in this chapter. All comment letters are reproduced verbatim below.

Each comment was assigned an index number, such as 14.2 (indicating letter number 14, comment number 2). Each response to a comment was assigned a corresponding index number identifying the comment responded to.

In general, topics of special public concern were with ACEC designation, livestock administration, ORV use, application of coal unsuitability criteria, protection of sensitive resources from oil, gas, and mineral activities, and managing wildlife habitat. Many comments were duplicated by several individuals. When this occurred comments were referenced to responses supplying the appropriate information.

B. Comment Letters and Responses



IN REPLY REFER TO
Branch of Natural Resources
(801) 586-1121

United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN PAIUTE FIELD STATION
P.O. Box 986
Cedar City, Utah 84720
(801) 586-1121

Cedar City Unit	HECD
SEEK	
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ES	
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June 22, 1984
JUN 14 1984

M. S. Jensen, District Manager
Cedar City District Office
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 724, 1579 North Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Mr. Jensen:

Reference is made to the Draft of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield and Antimony Resource Management Plan, published in May of 1984.

Having reviewed the "Impact Statement", in a general way, some comments are provided as follows:

The report seems well written and covers the subject very well with the alternatives given.

My main concern is that the proper alternatives be selected for the resources and the proper management program expedited for those alternatives.

- 1.1 The one thing that stands out is that alternatives on "Soil Resources" be given the highest priority alternative and then proceed to expedite those measures needed to provide that protection and use. This by all definitions means planning for use and protection with use.

Soils and soil water will effect all other resource uses, planning and protection of the timber, wildlife, grazing and recreation use will all be effected by soils as well as soils effecting those resources.

Some acres now grazed, should not be, because of the high danger and probability of erosion of run-off on other lands downgrade.

Some land now in timber may well be made into good rangeland by a conversion of land use. Many acres in the arid west have a high potential range resource at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet because of the cooler temperatures and more precipitation than the lower valley floors. These of course are some of the Mollisols soils.

A good grass cover (not overgrazed) will reduce run-off greater than a poor stand of trees or wood vegetation.

- 1.1 BLM recognizes the importance of the soil resource and its intimate relationship with other resources. Information to properly address the important topic of where and how extensive soil erosion problems are in the CBGA planning area is not currently available. As such, BLM is proposing to gather this information and identify existing and potential erosion problem areas through Watershed Management Plans (see the Soil/Water/Air Program Directives section of the CBGA Proposed Resource Management Plan [RMP]).

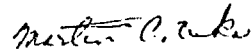
In conclusion it's more than just choosing an alternative, but it also means carrying out those best management practices which are needed to fully implement those alternatives.

In no way should the authorities choose the present alternative (do nothing) on soils. They should choose the highest priority alternative on soil, for it will effect all other uses and alternatives selected for those resources.

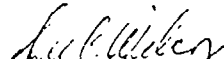
Mining by either open-pit or underground will need access roads. Roads will need to be built in proper locations and to protect the other facets of the environment. Exposed excavation, spoils or tailings will increase run-off and erosion. Care must be taken not to produce run-off which will be physically or chemically harmful.

Special planning will be needed to restore the landscape to an acceptable standard during the mining process as well as after completion. This will include the need for planning of land use and treatment after the primary alternative is decided. Some mining lands may best become forests, recreation and others as grazing or even permanent grass cover with grazing, this being wildlife as well as watershed protection.

Sincerely,



Natural Resource Specialist



Concurred by:
Dee C. Wilcox

cc: Dee C. Wilcox
Branch of Realty: Environmental Section, PAO
Land Operation, PAO



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
LOWER COLORADO REGIONAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 427
BOULDER CITY, NEVADA 89005

IN REPLY
REFER TO
120.1 LC-154A

JUL 2 1994

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 444 South Main,
Cedar City, Utah 84720

From: Regional Director

Subject: Review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Planning Area, Cedar City
District, Utah (your undated letter included in Subject
report)

We have reviewed the subject document and find no impact on Bureau of
Reclamation activities. We found no errors or deficiencies significant
enough to comment on.

No Comment Identified

2.4

July 5, 1984

TO: BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Beaver River Resource Area
Sheridan Hansen, Area Manager

FROM: Burton Land & Livestock
David M. Burton
83 E. Center
Farowan, Utah 84761

Dear Mr. Hansen,

3.1 This letter concerns the proposed Draft Environmental Impact Statement, specifically the disposal of isolated parcels of B.L.M. land.

The parcel of land I wish to mention at this time is described as follows:

T. 35 S.R. 10 W
NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec 24
Salt Lake Base and Meridian containing 40 acres.

This property should not be disposed of as it lies on a stock trail and provides the only place in which we can hold over night while on this trail. The surrounding property is privately owned and is being developed at this point in the form of sub-divisions, which does not allow for trail stopping, which poses a problem for us as this trail is essential for our gaining access to our summer ranges and our livestock.

Others who might be interested who use this trail are Gaylen Bayles and Sherel Lister.

If this land is disposed of, I request first option to purchase the property myself to insure us a stopping place on this trail.

If I can provide further information--please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



David M. Burton
Burton Land & Livestock

3.1 This 40-acre parcel of public land is isolated from any other public land by private ownership. The surrounding private land is being developed for recreation summer homes. Because of its location and other characteristics, the land is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency. Therefore, the subject parcel will continue to be listed for disposal. In the process of such disposal, you and all adjoining land owners and user groups will be contacted and given an opportunity to bid for the land.

RICHARD H. BRYAN, Governor
 JACK LEHMAN, Chairman
 ROBERT W. RUGBIE, Vice Chairman
 JACK L. STONEHOCKER, Director

STATE OF NEVADA



COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
 OF NEVADA
 1515 E. Tropicana, Suite 400
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89158
 (702) 739-1902

July 5, 1984

FRANK M. SCOTT, Member
 LLOYD M. TAGGART, Member
 PRESTON Q. HALE, Member

Section	Initials	REC'D
CDR		
ADM	2	
PA	3	
ACI	4	
PEC	5	
GF	5	
CC	6	
AM		
AM		
AM		
AM		
AM	7	
EN		
EN		
RS		

JUL 9 1984

Mr. Forest Jensen
 U. S. Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Land Management
 Cedar City District Office
 1579 North Main
 P. O. Box 724
 Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Jensen:

Thank you for sending us the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony Draft Environmental Impact Statement for review and comment.

Water quantity is recognized as an issue of great importance in the western United States. In fact, the importance of water will increase as the demands of human consumption, industry, agriculture, recreation and wildlife compete for the same resource. In this light, we are very concerned that your document does not address the need for increasing water production within the resource planning area.

As you may be aware, there are numerous management techniques employed by many national forests and parks throughout the west to enhance water runoff. The most successful of these are vegetative treatments through coordination of patch clearcuts in specific elevation zones. The size and topographic position of the clearcut openings will affect water yield increases; the largest number of small clearcuts will have the greatest opportunity for increasing water runoff. Snow fencing has also been widely used to increase runoff by augmenting the snowpack.

- 4.1 We suggest that a specific management directive be included in the resource management plan to increase the water yield within the planning area. By enhancing surface water supply, we will preserve groundwater resources while providing for the anticipated increase in water demand. The benefits that will accrue from increasing municipal, industrial and agricultural

4.1 Management techniques do exist for increasing water runoff from various vegetation types. However, recent literature (Hilbert, 1983) indicates that little or no increase in water yield can be expected from the dominant vegetation types present in this planning area, given the low precipitation levels occurring in the area. Vegetation treatments and management in this planning area will generally be directed to reduce peak flow in the interest of reducing soil erosion. Additionally, it should be noted that the vast majority of the planning area is within the Great Salt Lake Drainage Basin and very little of the surface management activities would affect downstream flows in the Colorado River Basin.

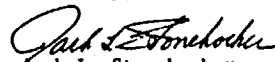
2.6

Mr. Forest Jensen
U. S. Department of the Interior

July 5, 1984
Page 2

water supplies should render this management directive readily justifiable.

Sincerely,


Jack L. Stonehocker
Director



Chevron U.S.A. Inc.
700 South Colorado Blvd., P. O. Box 599, Denver, CO 80201

Richard T. Hughes
Staff Analyst
Legislative and Regulatory Affairs

July 24, 1984

Mr. Jay Carlson
Bureau of Land Management
444 South Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Mr. Carlson:

5.1 As an oil and gas producer, Chevron is interested in the approach BLM Resource Management Plans to take in considering the oil and gas resource. While there may be a number of ways to consider oil and gas in the planning process, we believe the most meaningful methods are those which first recognize the relative oil and gas potential and then consider that potential in making surface use decisions which might affect development of that potential.

The BLM Washington Office recently circulated to State Directors Program Specific Guidance for fluid mineral leasing input into RMPS (Information Bulletin 84-261 dated June 21, 1984). While we do not believe this is a perfect system, nor is any system likely to be perfect, this system does incorporate the concepts discussed above. Thus, we would encourage you to use this system in your final plan.

Sincerely,

RTH:md

Central Region - Exploration, Land and Production

5.1 The Information Bulletin (84-26) cited presents draft guidelines for the input of fluid minerals leasing considerations into the RMP planning process. These guidelines have not been directly incorporated in the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony RMP because this plan has been formulated under policy established by the Utah State Office in 1983. It should be noted, however, that the concerns you express have been incorporated in this plan: the relative oil and gas potential has been included in interdisciplinary considerations and is described in the DEIS (3-11-14 and Appendix Minerals 2). Additionally, where existing protective stipulations have been found to be unnecessary to protect sensitive resources, they have been relaxed or removed (see Minerals Proposed Plan and Errata Appendix, FEIS).

L. Cordell Peterson
4332 South 1195 West #18D
Murray, UT 84123
August 3, 1984

Mr. Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
Beaver River Resource Area
414 South Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

RE: Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Intimony Environmental
Impact Statement/Resource Management Plan (Draft)
May 1984

Dear Mr. Carlson:

Under "multiple use" wildlife should be afforded a respectable degree of protection during critical life cycle periods to insure sustainable population levels. As indicated by prior/long term stocking levels, the protection afforded Big Game has been of minimal concern, resulting in Big Game reduction by 54%. Whereas, livestock production has taken top priority. Even today, the distribution between livestock and wildlife populations is not consistent with a positive wildlife restoration management program. Currently livestock stocking levels are 93% of estimated capacity with approximately 69 allotments (39% of total allotments in this EIS/RMP (draft) exceeding estimated capacity, whereas, Big Game is only 46% of estimated capacity. This disparity can only reflect a downgraded or stagnated wildlife habitat management program.

6.1 Based on a land treatment program designed to treat 410 acres per year of critical Big Game winter range, habitat improvements designed to improve only 42% of CDNR, and no improvements projected for CENR and CANR over the 20 year life span of this EIS/RMP (draft), this draft reflects a Planning Alternative that falls way short of an ongoing and productive wildlife restoration program. In addition, AUM's for livestock is expected to increase 71% and Big Game AUM's are expected to increase to prior/long term levels only if "habitat is available" no such stipulation is placed on AUM attainment goals for livestock. This reflects Big Game and wildlife associated with Big Game habitat improvements is again of minor importance.

A major concern associated with the Beaver Planning Unit is that livestock estimated capacity is exceeded by 10% and elk stocking levels are at 11% of prior/long term levels. In this planning unit which reflects a drastic decline in elk populations, the following allotments which contain elk exceed estimated livestock grazing capacity: Pine Creek Indian Creek exceeds estimated cattle grazing capacity by 170% and South Creek by 18%. Unless such disparity is corrected or the excess livestock grazing is allowed to perpetuate to other planning units, further elk population levels as well as other Big Game population levels can be expected

6.1 Wildlife resources in general, and big game in particular, are of concern to BLM. Based on the estimated livestock grazing capacity identified during the recent inventory, an apparent overallocation of forage to livestock currently exists on the allotments identified. All alternatives presented in the DEIS, except the No Action alternative, propose adjusting the current grazing levels to the carrying capacity of the range. It should be made clear, however, that the estimated grazing capacity is an estimate, and further monitoring of resource conditions may be necessary to more precisely define the proper livestock grazing level on these allotments. Initial adjustments in livestock grazing levels, if determined necessary by monitoring, must begin within 5 years of approval of the RMP.

Livestock will be allowed to utilize additional forage in the long-term only if and when monitoring indicates such forage is available.

further decline. In addition, a similar situation exists in the Antimony Planning Unit: Antimony Creek allotment exceeds livestock estimated capacity by 122%. Unless this situation is corrected the elk can be expected to continue to decline below the current 50% of prior/long term stocking level.

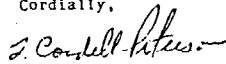
It appears that the majority of ranchers, through their own initiative or in cooperation with BLM or because of economic necessity, have adjusted their stocking levels to improve the efficiency of public range. This may, in effect, contribute to the overall improvement of wildlife habitat for a long term productive commitment. However, unless all ranchers commit themselves to a strong range restoration program, livestock, more specifically, wildlife objectives outlined in the EIS/RMP (draft) will be nearly impossible to accomplish to the detriment of the public at large.

- 6.2 In reviewing this EIS/RMP (draft) one major element in analyzing the effectiveness of a proposed program is missing. This the Cedar City District proposed budget. The final EIS should reflect a budgetary breakdown by percent of allocation by category (i.e. land treatment budget allocation for livestock and for wildlife). Even though dollar amounts allocated may change percents normally change very little or change to an increased benefit for one program to the detriment of another. Budgetary breakdowns are required by the public to make a realistic assessment of management practices in attainment of a fair wildlife/livestock management philosophy.

Specific comments relating to the content of the EIS/RMP (draft) have been formulated and will be submitted as part of the Utah Wilderness Association input. I would appreciate being placed on the mailing list for any documentation relating to this EIS/RMP (draft) and on the mailing list for distribution of the final EIS/RMP.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Hopefully, a much broader review of wildlife requirements will be initiated and improvements in the Planning Alternative will be reflected in the final EIS/RMP.

Cordially,



L. Cordell Peterson

cc:
Utah Wildlife Federation
Defenders of Wildlife
Utah Wilderness Association

Elk were transplanted into the Fish Lake National Forest north of the CBGA planning area in the 1920s. Some of the elk from this herd subsequently migrated to ranges within the confines of the CBGA planning area in the ensuing years. Elk numbers have been steadily increasing since they were first observed. The long-term numbers for elk are a goal established by the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources and are not based on a known carrying capacity of a particular habitat. If elk numbers continue to increase, BLM will allocate additional forage for their use as needed. As identified in the Buckskin, Garfield, and Antimony HMPs (see Appendix Wildlife 1 of the DEIS) and in Tables 4 and 5 of the proposed Rangeland Program Directives of the Final EIS/RMP. BLM is committed to maintain quality elk habitat.

- 6.2 Refer to Table 1. Estimates of the costs to implement the proposed plan are provided on an overall 20-year basis and on an average annual basis. These cost estimates are further broken down on the basis of work month (personnel and program) and capital outlay (on-the-ground expenditures on projects or maintenance) costs. Estimates of direct revenues to the government on a program basis are also provided for those programs in which fees are charged. As requested, percentage breakdowns are provided for all entries.

Response 6.2, Table 1

	Estimated 20 Yr. Workmonth Costs (1)		Estimated 20 Yr. Capital Outlay Costs (2)		Estimated 20 Yr. Total Costs		Estimated 20 Yr. Revenues		Estimated Av. An. Work Month Costs		Estimated Av. An. Capital Outlay Costs		Estimated Av. An. Total Costs		Estimated Av. An. Revenues	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Minerals	509,600	18	-0-	0	509,600	7	42,914,000(3)	76	25,480	16	-0-	0	25,480	7	2,145,700	16
Visual Resources	58,000	2	-0-	0	58,000	1	-0-	0	2,900	2	-0-	0	2,900	1	-0-	0
Soil/Water/Air	485,100	14	450,000	11	935,100	12	-0-	0	24,255	14	22,500	11	46,755	12	-0-	0
Lands	1,010,000	29	18,000	-	1,028,000	13	9,700,000(4)	17	50,400	29	900	-	51,300	13	485,000	17
Wildlife/Riparian	295,800	9	242,385	6	538,185	7	-0-	0	14,780	9	12,119	6	26,899	7	-0-	0
Range	562,140	16	3,424,000(5)	82	3,986,140	52	2,413,940(6)	4	28,107	16	171,200	82	199,307	52	120,697	4
Forestry	266,700	8	40,000	1	306,700	4	1,268,150(7)	2	13,435	8	2,000	1	15,435	4	63,408	2
Wild Horses	53,750	2	12,000	-	65,750	1	10,000(8)	-	2,708	2	300	-	3,008	1	500	-
Fire	58,000	2	-0-	0	58,000	1	-0-	0	2,900	2	-0-	0	2,900	1	-0-	0
Cultural Resources	26,400	1	-0-	0	26,400	-	-0-	0	1,320	1	-0-	0	1,320	-	-0-	0
Recreation	136,400	4	7,000	-	143,400	2	-0-	0	6,805	4	350	-	7,155	2	-0-	0
	3,461,890		4,193,385		7,655,275		56,306,090		173,099		209,369		382,469		2,615,304	

(1) Workmonth costs derived from individual program estimated costs worksheets. Figures are constant 1984 dollars.

(2) Capital outlay costs derived from individual program estimated costs worksheets. Figures are constant 1984 dollars.

(3) Minerals revenues estimated as follows: Oil and gas leasing assumes that all but Category 4 would be leased at \$1.00/acre for 5 years and \$3.00/acre for 8 years of each 10-year lease period; current geothermal leasing at \$3,900/year; average mineral materials sales at \$500/year.

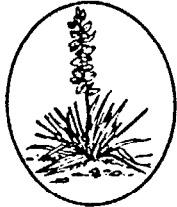
(4) Assumes average lands sales at \$250.00/acre and \$25,000/year for use authorizations.

(5) Assumes the treatments and facilities analyzed for the Planning Alternative would be constructed. Costs are in constant 1984 dollars.

(6) Assumes stocking levels of 88,100 AUMs at the current rate of \$1.37/AUM.

(7) Assumes salvage of 229,000 cords of fuelwood from range, wildlife, and watershed treatments at \$3,000/cord; 8,000 cords/year for 5 years and 3,750 cords/year for 15 years at \$3.00/cord; 5,400 posts/year at 20¢ each; and 5,000 Christmas trees/year at \$3.00 each.

(8) Assumes average adoption of 4 horses/year at \$125.00 each.



Utah Wilderness Association

325 JUDGE BUILDING - SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111 (801) 359-1337

J. K. Carlson
Bureau of Land Management
Beaver Resource Area
444 S. Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

August 2, 1984

Dear Mr. Carlson:

We are commenting on the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony (CBGA) Resource Management Plan/Draft EIS. We have several concerns and questions about the draft EIS/RMP. These questions and concerns are closely tied with the adequacy of the RMP/EIS decisions and recommendations.

These comments have been prepared by Jeff Clark, a Utah Wilderness Association law intern from Brigham Young University and Cordell Peterson, a Utah Wilderness Association staff member and office manager. We hope these comments will be of use in making a good plan.

- 7.1 [How are comments, solicited from the public, used in the alternative selection and planning process in general?
- 7.2 [What is BLM's rationale for selecting the Planning Alternative as its preferred, other than the fact that it represents a so-called compromise between competing interest?
- 7.3 [Step 9 in the resource management planning process (1-5) examines the monitoring and evaluation of the final plan. How will this monitoring and evaluation be accomplished? Will the BLM respond only to problems brought to its attention or will it take a more active role?
- 7.4 [What is the "secondary data" used in the analysis of the minerals, forestry, recreation, ORV, and fire management issues (1-5 at 4th para.)?
- 7.5 [What was the rationale behind The District Manager revising the formal list of ten planning issues to five? What does it mean to say that "Recreation, ORV, and Fire Management were determined not to be issues" (1-5 at 4th para.)
- 7.6 []
- 7.7 [Is equal weight allotted to each of the planning criteria used to guide management decisions in assessing the Special Resource Protection Measures issue (1-7 at top)?

7.1 Comments received from the public are utilized in four main ways: (1) they are utilized to correct erroneous information or analyses that have been presented in the DEIS; (2) they are utilized to clarify sections of the DEIS that may be confusing to the reader; (3) they may supply new information that would have a bearing on the analysis; and (4) they are considered by the District Manager in selecting the proposed plan. Additionally, Chapter III, Section E, Comparison Between Proposed Plan and Preferred Alternative directly addresses the ways in which the preferred alternative in the DEIS has been adjusted to reflect public comment and how such adjustment is incorporated into the proposed plan.

7.2 Selection of Alternative 2, the Planning Alternative, as preferred by BLM is based upon (1) it provides the best mixture of resource uses, outputs, and protections for all public land users; (2) in as much as there are valid competing interests for public land resources, it is felt that reasoned compromises are necessary for responsible multiple resource management decisions; (3) it is felt that the Planning Alternative best addresses the divergent demands of the identified planning issues; and (4) it has the most favorable probability of being fully implemented within the constraints of anticipated funding and staffing.

7.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the Resource Management Plan will be administered to assure two overall objectives: (1) that decisions made by management in the plan are being implemented and that the objectives of the decisions are being met; and (2) that the overall plan maintains an ongoing utility and applicability. Monitoring and evaluation standards, methods, and intervals are contained in each program's section (for example, see p. 11 - Proposed Plan) in the proposed plan. These will generally be employed to

7.8 Can the final EIS/RMP be more specific as to the meaning of such terms as "resource values", "public values", "public objectives", and "sensitive resources" (2-2,3)?

7.9 How were areas needing protective stipulations identified (2-15)?

7.10 Chapter 3 of the EIS/RMP contains the observation that the area economy relies heavily on tourism. Was area tourism considered as heavily in picking an alternative as it seems to be relied on by the economy? Have economic impacts to the huge tourism industry from development been calculated and considered?

7.11 Who determines resource values for public investment (3-9 at para. 2)?

7.12 The economic effects to the planning alternative include the effect of regional income increasing by \$1,000,000 (4-33 at para. 2). Can this sum be broken down onto more specific terms? Where specifically will this income come from?

A major problem with the EIS is the selection of the preferred alternative on page s-4. Every resource, except rangeland, lists the preferred alternative and the Planning Alternative. However, the No-Action alternative is the preferred alternative for the rangeland resource. How can other resource objectives be met when the No-Action Alternative is the preferred alternative for livestock grazing? Improving soil surface factors to eliminate erosion problems, reducing conflict with wildlife, fencing riparian areas and other resource management goals that are dependent upon changes in livestock grazing practices and cannot be achieved with no change. These resources are directly influenced by the livestock management program.

7.13 We are concerned about the rationale for selection of the "mixed" preferred alternative. Why did the BLM select the No-Action Alternative for rangeland and livestock? Was it because the BLM lacks the necessary data to make a decision on livestock grazing? Big game conflicts with livestock won't be reduced or eliminated by the No-Action Alternative. Watershed protection measures involving livestock cannot be accomplished.

7.15 Chapter 4 contains the statement that "lands actions such as Project Bold . . . will be resolved by legislative action and, therefore, would not be addressed further in this plan" (4-2 at B.5). Are these actions able to be incorporated into the plan at a latter date? In other words, is there room in the plan for these actions once resolved?

ACECs

7.16 The lack of any areas nominated for ACEC status is a glaring omission and weakness in the RMP. Why did no areas meet the

assure that the decisions are being implemented and meet the program objectives. On a 5-year basis, the overall plan will be assessed based on these program-specific evaluations as well as other pertinent input, including public comment.

7.4 The MSA and RMP were formulated on primary data (inventories completed in response to planning issues) and secondary data (data from district files, previously conducted inventories, and published literature). The secondary data used in CBGA consisted of published data for minerals (coal reports, Department of Energy analyses, etc.), forestry analysis relied on pinyon and juniper stand and volume tables completed for Pinyon Planning Unit (1981), and air photo analysis. Recreation and ORV relied on a Recreation Information System Inventory (RIS) completed in 1979 and fire management on previous fire reports and fire history for the planning units.

7.5 Issues were identified early in the planning process to focus the planning effort. As data was developed and analyzed and public participation occurred, issues were modified or changed. Recreation was dropped from issue status because growth projection changed when MX was eliminated from future projections. Inventory information showed that ORVs were not creating significant impacts so it was dropped from issue status. Fire management was also dropped from issues status when our analysis showed that modified fire suppression was not desirable.

7.6 Removing recreation, ORVs and fire from issues status only changed the emphasis the plan would place on these concerns. These are still addressed in the plan but not to the extent originally proposed.

7.7 Planning criteria were written in such a way so as not to predetermine decision making. Planning criteria were developed by the District Manager and the interdisciplinary team with public input to use in forming judgments about decision making analysis and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamlines and simplifies making management decisions by setting forth the standards for judging proposed actions. No overt weighting has been applied to the planning criteria in guiding management decisions so all are considered of equal importance in assessing the special resource protection measures issue.

7.8 Resource values and public values are used synonymously and are taken to mean the perceived use, scenic, scientific, and/or historical worth of renewable and nonrenewable resources such as recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife, and fish. Public objectives are planned results of management activities, usually prescribed through law, policy, or regulation. Sensitive resources are resources managed under legislation, policy, or agreement, providing special protections above and beyond those normally afforded in multiple use management.

7.9 The areas or resources needing special protection from impacts of oil and gas lease development have been identified through an interdisciplinary review of inventory and other associated resource information as required by policy established by the Utah State Office: First, it is policy that the Utah Oil and Gas Category System be included in all BLM plans in the State

- 7.17 "criteria" for ACEC status? What about critical wildlife winter range that has been proposed for land exchange or sale? Don't these areas meet the requirements for ACECs? What about Quichapa Lake? The EIS/RMP notes (3-25) the area is important waterfowl habitat and is also habitat for the endangered peregrine falcon. Why wasn't this area selected as a possible ACEC? By refusing to
- 7.18 recognize and identify potential ACECs, isn't the BLM violating its responsibility under section 103 of FLPMA?

GRAZING/LIVESTOCK

- 7.20 A serious omission in the EIS is the lack of analysis of the no-grazing alternative or an alternative that considers a substantial reduction in grazing from the current actual use. The 1973 NRDC lawsuit requires an analysis of the no grazing alternative. The EIS attempts to justify elimination of the No Grazing Alternative (2-24). Why wouldn't the elimination of livestock grazing help resolve the issue (see page 2-24 #2)? How can the BLM claim
- 7.21 nothing would be resolved by the elimination of livestock grazing when page 3-24 notes that 200 of the 330 AUMs required by elk are in conflict with livestock? Also, throughout the Draft EIS, reference is made to the fact that overgrazing has led to a variety of problems whose resolution the DEIS attempts to seek. Among the problems attributed to overgrazing are loss of riparian habitat, critical and severe erosion, poor crucial BGWR conditions, and poor Critical Sage Grouse Habitat conditions.
- 7.23 Why is livestock grazing currently permitted on crucial big game winter range (2-12)?
- 7.24 Will the changes and proposed activities in wildlife/livestock range management under the planning alternative accomplish the reduction of competition between livestock and wildlife on the 308,800 acres as is proposed through HMPs (4-23 at top)?
- 7.25 Page 3-34 of the EIS seems to indicate that no trend data exists for the resource area. If trend data exists, why was it not used in preparation of this EIS? How can livestock forage allocation decisions be made without long term accurate trend data?
- 7.26 The EIS notes (page 3-35) no threatened or endangered plant species are known to exist within the planning area. Have any surveys been conducted to determine whether threatened or endangered plants exist? What information is there to document the existence of sensitive plants other than Silene petersonii var. minor?
- 7.27 Pages 3-36 and 3-37 note a difference between range condition and ecological condition. Aren't those two terms, as normally defined, synonymous? Shouldn't they be treated as the same? If they are defined differently, how was range condition determined? Were areas covered by pinyon/juniper considered climax ecological

(Instruction Memorandum 82-259); second, basic parameters for the categories and stipulations are defined by State Office policy (Instruction Memorandum 82-325); and finally, specific criteria for stipulations and guidelines for oil and gas alternative formulation and analysis are also defined (Instruction Memorandum 83-70). As required by these various policies, the interdisciplinary team established the known locations of sensitive resources and prescribed protective categories and stipulations considered adequate to protect these resources (Planning Alternative, DEIS). More stringent protections were also considered (Protection Alternative, DEIS) as were less protective prescriptions (Production Alternative, DEIS). By comparing the various impacts to both the potential for oil and gas lease development and protection of sensitive resource values generated under these three alternatives, the interdisciplinary team has proposed that the prescriptions described in the Planning Alternative be implemented. The protections prescribed in the Production Alternative generally were found to be inadequate to protect resource values while the stipulations prescribed in the Protection Alternative protected resource values, but unnecessarily restricted the potential for lease development. As noted above, these analysis were performed by the interdisciplinary team with representation from wildlife, watershed, range, minerals, threatened or endangered species, minerals, recreation, visual resources, and socioeconomics.

7.10 Tourism in the planning area is predominantly of a "pass-through" character oriented along the US-89 and I-15 travel routes with destinations outside the planning area in such regional attractions as Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Lake Powell and Lake Mead, and Las Vegas. While there are accommodations in the area supporting the tourist trade, no measurable contribution is made to the industry from public lands within the planning area. As such, the tourist industry was not a major concern in picking the preferred alternative nor is it anticipated that any of the action proposed in the FEIS will significantly affect the tourist industry..

7.11 Resource values for public investments are determined jointly by a team of knowledgeable resource specialists and administration through an interdisciplinary review of the area and values involved.

7.12 This income would accrue to the region over the long-term and would result primarily due to increases in hunter expenditures (from assumed increases in big game populations up to prior stable/long-term levels and proportionate increases in hunter participation) and increases in income to the livestock industry (from long-term increases in stocking levels). The sectors of the economy that would incur the most significant portions of these increases would be: meat animals and miscellaneous livestock, feed grains, wholesale and retail trade, real estate, and automotive repair and service.

7.13 The Planning Alternative is also the preferred alternative for the rangeland resources. However, as required by Bureau policy (BLM Washington Office Instruction Memorandums 82-650 and 83-428) the proposed action for rangeland resources was identified as the "No Action" or continuation of present management alternative (see pages 2-20 and 2-21 of the DEIS). Monitoring as the basis for actual grazing adjustments as well as the planning

- 7.29 sites but poor range sites? Over 60% of the resource area was found to be in low or medium (less than 50% of climax) ecological condition. What is the primary factor for this reduced condition?
- 7.30 The apparent trend data lists 149,000 acres in a downward condition. The same page (3-38) lists 366,000 acres of land as apparently overstocked. Why don't the two figures agree more? Don't areas that are overstocked normally have a downward trend? It is quite clear the apparent trend data and forage production figures estimated in the EIS are limited (see page 3-34) in scope and are inadequate to make well documented decisions.

- 7.31 Even with the information presented in the EIS, no matter how incomplete, there is strong evidence changes should be made. There are identified, in the DEIS, over 1,000,000 acres of public land which are either in poor livestock forage condition or are in poor wildlife condition (1-8). What are the reasons for the existing poor conditions? Will treatments be merely band-aids?
- 7.32 Wouldn't the identification, treatment and control of the surface disturbing agents be more effective than the treatment of damaged lands? Shouldn't another alternative, other than the No-Action be the preferred given this evidence? Doesn't the BLM have requirements under FLPMA and PRIA to improve the range?
- 7.33
- 7.34 There are several problems that are evident once one examines the appendices. For example, the Bear Creek Allotment lists more short term grazing for the Protection Alternative than it does for the Production or Planning Alternatives. The Bone Hollow Allotment has an active preference (543 AUMs) greater than the estimated capacity. However, the Planning Alternative lists 51 AUMs gained from improvements and 687 AUMs of short term grazing with even more in the longterm. When 543 AUMs is considered overstocking, how can the addition of only 51 AUMs justify 687 AUMs of livestock forage? Several other allotments have similar problems. Are the grazing allotments placed or will they be placed into the C, M, and I management categories? If so, are any
- 7.35 of the allotments assigned to the C (custodial) category in important wildlife habitat? Couldn't serious problems result from assigning allotments to the C category?
- 7.36

WILDLIFE/RIPARIAN/FISHERIES

- 7.37 Is wildlife getting a fair portion of land treatment programs? If 70,000 acres are programmed for land treatment, of which only 8,200 acres are identified for wildlife habitat improvement under the Planning Alternative, the wildlife portion of scheduled habitat improvements is only 12%. This represents a major disproportionate land treatment allocation program and probably reflects a major budgetary allocation discrepancy between livestock and wildlife. The final EIS should display a financial breakdown by percentage for each category receiving funds (e.g., land treatment budget allocation for livestock and for wildlife). Even though dollar amounts allocated may change due to changes in the overall budget, percentages allocated to the various categories rarely do. Financial breakdowns are needed by the public in order
- 7.38

alternative objectives for the rangeland resource have been incorporated in the rangeland resource program directions section of the Proposed Plan (see the FEIS/RMP).

7.14 See Response 7.13.

7.15 It is not known at this time how legislative actions such as Project BOLD will affect the plan. Enabling legislation for such actions will have to provide guidance on lands acquired and it is likely that plan amendments would be required to address actions to be applied to acquired lands.

7.16 During BLM scoping (1980), inventory (1981-82), and analysis phases, the ACEC criteria of "Importance and Relevance" (Federal Register, Volume 45, No. 168, 1980) were applied to certain public lands within CBG4. The planning team looked at various resources, including wildlife habitats, threatened and endangered species habitat, critical watersheds, visual resources, and natural hazards, and found that none of these resources met the criteria of "more than local significance, areas where special management attention is required", or sites that are of "special significance or special worth, consequence, meaning, or cause for special concern". In addition, there is no record of "local governments, State governments, citizens or interest groups" requesting consideration of any specific portion or location within the planning area as ACEC during the scoping process. The issue of ACEC designation was only identified in one comment letter during scoping and that letter expressed concern for ACEC designation.

The RMP does recognize that crucial deer, antelope, and elk winter range habitats, habitats for threatened and endangered species, critical watersheds, riparian areas, etc., require special management attention and has proposed actions to protect these areas. These actions include preparing wildlife habitat management plans, coordination of allotment management plan actions with wildlife habitat needs, applying special seasonal restrictions to oil and gas exploration, retention of crucial deer winter range under Federal administration, allocating AUMs to wildlife, restricting ORVs in the most crucial deer winter range, and land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range. The application of these special management actions and others would improve and protect these resource values. Additional actions above and beyond those delineated in the proposed RMP are not considered necessary to prevent "irreparable damage" to these sensitive resources. The protection and enhancement of these resources under the proposed RMP would be similar to anticipated management under an ACEC designation.

7.17 Crucial wildlife habitat within the planning alternative received special management attention to protect and enhance those lands which are important for the survival of the deer herds without the identification of an ACEC (see Response 7.16). Management actions including retention of crucial deer winter range, land treatments, special oil and gas stipulations, etc., will be incorporated into the RMP to manage crucial deer winter range. Within the proposed final RMP, only 167 acres of crucial deer winter range containing an occupancy trespass are identified for disposal and would not constitute a reasonable ACEC designation.

to make a realistic assessment of management practices (2-10).

- 7.39 Why is habitat improvement less under the Protection Alternative than under the Planning Alternative (2-28)?

HMPs

- 7.40 The Protection Alternative identifies 45 allotments which require riparian fencing to meet habitat management objectives.

The Planning Alternative identifies none but shows 23 acres requiring fencing. Are any of these 23 acres found in existing or proposed Planning Alternative allotment additions (4-25 and W1.8 to W1.9)?

- 7.41 Marysville-Circleville and Mineral Mountain HMPs have not been implemented but have been initiated. Why were they not included in Wildlife Appendix I? These HMPs, it appears, are part of the overall management objective during the 20 year scope of this EIS. Shouldn't the public be able to comment on these HMPs prior to the final EIS (3-25)?

Even though implemented, Birch Creek HMP information should have been included in Appendix Wildlife I and should be included in the final EIS. In addition, public review of this information prior to the final EIS may be warranted (3-25). The Birch Creek HMP area is also not shown on Map 3.6.

- 7.42 Page 3-24 notes 200 of the 330 AUMs of forage required by elk are in competition with livestock. How will that change under the various alternatives?

- 7.43 No AUMs are allotted to wildlife under the No-Action Alternative. Are we to assume wildlife will receive no "official" forage allocation if this is the alternative selected?

- 7.44 Page 3-24 notes that the antelope habitat deterioration in Johns Valley is related to past livestock management practices. Are these practices still in effect?

Riparian

- 7.45 The "Range and Wildlife Habitat Condition by Alternative" table should reflect the condition of Riparian/Fisheries habitats by allotment to afford an opportunity for the public to assess allotment riparian habitat conditions. This would help in the formulation of riparian habitat preservation recommendations (4-25, Appendix Range 7).

- 7.46 The Planning Alternative is not adequate to meet riparian habitat rehabilitation. A 20 acre increase in good condition is a small concession which reflects a bias toward livestock. Isn't the BLM required by statute and executive order to improve and maintain all riparian habitats (4-26,27)?

7.18 Quichapa Lake represents waterfowl habitat and historical migratory habitat for the peregrine falcon. This resource received special management considerations to protect the resource values in the planning alternative, including retention of habitat in Federal ownership and special oil and gas stipulations (no surface occupancy). The area was not identified as an ACEC because it did not meet the criteria of "importance". This lake provides one of many "prey bases" for the migratory peregrine falcon, but it is not considered as critical habitat for the species. Consultation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources indicated that special management attention above and beyond those identified in the preferred alternative would not be required for management of Quichapa Lake (Wess Shield, 1984 personal communication).

7.19 BLM is required to "give priority to the designation and protection of ACECs" (Sec. 202(c)(3)) based on the application of the ACEC criteria of "Importance and Relevance" in the planning process. The interdisciplinary planning team applied the criteria and found no areas qualifying for ACEC designation. The DEIS is, therefore, in compliance with Sections 103 and 202 of FLPMA (see Responses 7.16, 7.17, and 7.18).

7.20 As described on pages 5-7, 2-8, 2-12, and 4-62 of the DEIS, the Protection Alternative, if implemented, would result in nearly a 20-percent decrease in stocking levels from 61,700 AUMs to 51,300 AUMs. A "no grazing" alternative is not required, necessary, or reasonable for the reasons cited below and in the DEIS on page 2-24:

1. Court decisions rendered as a result of the 1973 NRDC lawsuit do not require BLM to analyze a "no-grazing" alternative. Further, a "no grazing" alternative is not required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Section 102 specifies only that there be alternatives to the proposed action and that such alternatives be appropriate.

2. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 recognized domestic livestock use on public lands and set up procedures to authorize and regulate that use. Therefore, alternatives should not seek to eliminate this recognized use, but discuss alternatives that continue to recognize and regulate livestock use.

3. Section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 includes livestock grazing in the definition of principal or major uses of public lands. Section 202 states that any management decision that excludes one of the principal or major uses is subject to reconsideration, modification, and termination by the Secretary of the Interior. Section 202 also requires Congressional review of decisions that totally eliminate one or more of the major uses.

4. Since livestock have existed on public lands in the planning area for over 100 years, the "no grazing" alternative does not provide a baseline, as it would be very difficult to accurately describe resource conditions 100 years ago.

5. The costs of fencing of public lands to exclude livestock grazing would be prohibitive and such fencing would be a hazard to wildlife and wild horses migrations.

Critical Habitat

- Because any loss of CDWR around Cedar City is detrimental to that area's deer herd, and given the demonstrated lack of concern for wildlife protection in planning by developers, city planners, and legislative representatives throughout the state, large tracts of CDWR should not be disposed of even in cases where "disposal will serve important public objectives." Continual reduction of CDWR cannot be tolerated. Why can't areas such as the above 864 acres be considered for ACEC designation (4-23)?
- 7.47 []
- 7.48 [] Why will livestock grazing in excess of estimated capacity be allowed to continue on 42 allotments? This is a strong pro-livestock concession and indicates that wildlife will be sacrificed at the expense of continued overgrazing. This also reflects a competition reduction at the expense of wildlife populations which have already been drastically reduced. With this concession, a major negative factor in the attainment of long term big game stock level objectives has been regrettably identified (4-23,25).
- 7.49 []
- 7.50 []

Other Questions and Concerns

- 7.51 [] 1. The antelope allotment indicates prior long term stocking levels for antelope but does not indicate habitat condition. Why is this so? (R7.18)
- 7.52 [] 2. The Mammoth Ridge Allotment lists no acres under wildlife habitat condition. However, the same chart on page R7.77 shows prior/long term levels at 9 AUMs and 5.5 AUMs of current deer forage. Why do no habitat condition figures exist when there is obviously deer habitat in the allotment?
- 7.53 [] 3. The Antimony Ranch Allotment, with 382 acres of antelope habitat available, has only 1 AUM projected for prior/long term stocking objectives? Why? (R7.86)
- 7.54 [] 4. Appendix Range 2 FORAGE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR LIVESTOCK AND BIG GAME (R2.1 to R2.78) problems/conflicts should be consistent throughout (e.g., if livestock or big game habitat in poor condition is unknown or nonexistent, this should be indicated). The five objectives (season of use, grazing system, etc.) should be indicated on each page.
- 7.55 [] 5. Fiddlers Canyon Dr. listed in the Escalante Desert HMP is not listed in either Appendix Range 2 or Appendix Range 7. Shouldn't this allotment be included for analysis? (W1.11)
- 7.56 [] 6. The Desert Allotment should be included on W1.7 and indicated under the Planning Alternative on W1.11.
- 7.57 [] 7. Appendix Wildlife I should include columns that show which alternative is applicable. (W1.1 thru 1.7)

Council on Environmental Quality regulations on the implementation of NEPA 1502.14(a) specify evaluation of all reasonable alternatives. For the reasons cited above and for those given on page 2-24 of the DEIS, it was felt that for the purposes of this RMP/EIS, "no grazing" was not a reasonable alternative.

7.21 [] The elimination of livestock grazing from public lands within the planning area would, in fact, have a positive impact on much of the forage resource. However, the protection, planning, and production alternatives all meet the same general objective (providing for the physiological needs of plants) without the numerous shortcomings discussed on page 2-24 of the DEIS and in Response 7.20 that are inherent to an elimination of livestock grazing proposal.

7.22 [] Actual competition for forage between elk and livestock is not documented in the planning area at this time. However, because of dietary overlap, competition for forage could occur if grazing management, resource conditions, or elk distribution problems were to change. On those allotments containing elk, adjustments have been made to estimated carrying capacity (livestock) to provide sufficient forage for current elk numbers. These estimated livestock carrying capacities are set at levels which should preclude the overutilization of plants which both elk and livestock prefer.

7.23 [] Livestock grazing is a legitimate land use and in most cases, does not conflict with crucial deer winter range. As discussed on pages 3-22 and 3-24 of the DEIS, current livestock grazing practices have been modified over a period of several years to accommodate deer winter use on crucial ranges on all but eight allotments. These modifications have consisted of adjustments in livestock grazing levels and changes in season of use to a spring/summer period. Generally, grazing by livestock of crucial deer winter range during the spring/summer period minimizes use of browse species and better maintains the health of the plant community than single use by either species. In this way, livestock grazing can be a valuable tool in managing and improving crucial big game winter range. Studies have shown that spring grazing by livestock can be used to hold grass vigor below optimum levels allowing more soil moisture to be available for browse production (Jensen, et al., 1972; Frischknecht, et al., 1979). Generally, in the planning area livestock grazing during the spring and summer on CDWR is intended to promote browse production.

7.24 [] As stated on page 4-25 of the DEIS/RMP, competition would be reduced between big game and livestock on 219,700 acres, but would continue on 89,100 acres under the planning alternative. Reasons for the 89,100 acres continuing to have competition or dietary overlap between species is a result of no actions being proposed in M and C management category allotments which will change livestock grazing practices.

7.25 [] Less than 10 percent of the allotments covered in the CRGA planning area have actual trend data of 5 years or greater. To keep the analysis consistent between allotments and planning units, apparent trend was one of several baseline measurement units used. As explained on pages 2-20 and 2-21 of the DEIS, decisions regarding allocation of forage are not made at the time of the EIS. Adjustments to livestock grazing use levels will be made when NLM determines that sufficient supporting data is available. Initial adjustments in grazing levels, if necessary, must begin within 5 years of approval of the RMP.

- 7.58 8. The DEIS stated that there were no areas that qualified as ACECs. This position should be reanalyzed. Big Game stocking levels are at only 46% of prior levels and 46% of the CDWR is in poor condition which suggests that a drastic wildlife decline has occurred in the Cedar City District. Therefore, critical big game winter habitat should be fully analyzed and documented justifying exclusion of critical winter habitat from ACEC consideration. This research should be made part of the final EIS.

Planning Unit	Current AUMs	Prior/Long Term AUMs	% of Long Term
Antimony	983.8	2077.5	43
Beaver	9619.4	16922.4	57
Cedar	3964.4	13094.6	30
Garfield	1153.0	2034.0	57
Totals	15,620.6	34,128.5	46

- 7.59 9. The allotments listed below indicate that there are 100,563 acres of antelope and 1238 acres of elk habitat with no current or prior/long term stocking levels. Why are stocking levels not indicated? Does "no stocking level" indicate a decision not to include wildlife as part of the allotment management and forage allocation? Will stocking levels be included in the final EIS? If not, why?

Page	Beaver Planning Unit Allotment	Wildlife Habitat (acres)	
		Antelope	Elk
R7.3	Cove	1035 a.	564
R7.6	Hansen	17587 a.	
R7.8	Lowe	1290 a.	
R7.9	Milford Bench	8406	
R7.11	** Minersville 3	14924	
R7.12	Minersville 4	16855	
R7.13	Minersville 6	850	
R7.17	Whitaker	10953	
R7.19	Bald Hills	1850	
R7.34	Hidden Springs	393	
R7.42	Leight Livestock	7270	
R7.47	Meadow Spring	730	
R7.49	Nelson	968	
R7.51	North Highway	811	
R7.58	Rush Lake	3515	
R7.59	Salt Lake	1439	
R7.60	Sand Springs	42	
R7.63	Steer Hollow	2608	
R7.70	West Hills	225	
R7.76	Limekiln Creek	2652	
R7.80	Roller Hill	1587	
R7.82	Sanford Bench	4573	
R7.75	Hillsdale		542
R7.79	Pole Canyon		132

7.26 BLM contracted for a threatened and endangered plant inventory for portions of the CBGA RMP area during the spring and summer of 1982. Information for input into the RMP came from the results of that inventory, as well as from summarization of collection data on rare plants of Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington Counties prepared by Dr. Stanley Welsh, curator of the BYU plant herbarium. Additional inventory work and compilation of data on threatened and endangered and sensitive plants of the area was provided by Dr. Duane Atwood while employed as a botanist by the BLM Cedar City District between 1975 and 1978.

7.27 As used in the CBGA DEIS, range condition is synonymous with Livestock forage condition, and as explained on pages 3-36 and 3-37 of the DEIS, these terms are significantly different from ecological condition. The main difference between these two measurement tools is that ecological condition is designed to give an indication of how closely the current vegetation on a particular site matches the plant composition of that site if it was in an undisturbed or "climax" condition, while range or livestock forage condition is designed to give an indication of the relative value of the vegetation on that site for consumption by livestock.

7.28 Those sites on which pinyon-juniper would normally occur as a climax species and are currently supporting appropriate densities were generally considered as being in high or climax ecological condition. Where pinyon and juniper were currently identified as a dominant species on sites which would not include pinyon-juniper as a climax species, the areas were generally rated as being in low or medium ecological condition.

7.29 There is no one primary factor that is responsible for the current ecological condition found in the CBGA planning area. Current resource conditions that have contributed to current ecological classes include the large acreages invaded by pinyon and juniper, the extensive replacement of native species with nonnative species on treated sites, and the tendency of grazing ungulates to maintain sites at seral stages below climax.

7.30 Apparent trend is a subjective estimate of the trend of range condition at one point in time. Because of the nature of the estimate, the parameters defining a trend class (up, down, or static) are broad. Slight to moderate overstocking is not always discernible as a downward trend in range condition because of yearly variations in precipitation, stocking rates, and management practices. This is one of several reasons for the current BLM policy of basing stocking levels on several years of monitoring studies. For many of the same reasons, the estimated production figures are best utilized for planning purposes and identifying potential resource conflicts. See also Response 7.25.

7.31 As discussed on page 3-37 of the DEIS, the vast acreages of pinyon-juniper and sagebrush in the planning unit without adequate understory species, have resulted in generally poor condition on many ranges. Reasons for these conditions range from past poor grazing practices to generally poor potential on many sites.

7.60 ** Shouldn't this allotment receive the same treatment in the Planning Alternative as it does in the Protection Alternative because of its importance (Appendix Wildlife I)?

7.61 10. The allotments listed below indicate stocking levels, both current and long term, for elk. Shouldn't these double starred allotments, because of their importance for wildlife, be included in the Planning Alternative HMP (see Appendix Wildlife I) with suggested management actions as proposed in the Protection Alternative? Will habitat conditions be indicated in the final EIS? If not, why?

Page	Planning Unit	Allotment	Current AUMS	Prior/Long Term AUM
R7.15	Beaver	**South Creek	7.2	64.0
R7.83	Antimony	**Johns Valley	32.0	64.0
R7.88		**Pine Creek	0.0	130.0
R7.89		**Pole Canyon	39.0	76.0
R7.89		Poison Creek	0.0	13.5

7.62 11. Because 65% of the deer habitat in the Johns Valley allotment is in poor condition and stocking levels are: deer(45%) and elk(50%) of prior/long term levels, should not more than just "treatment of crucial deer habitat" be considered in the Planning Alternative? If not, why? (W1.14)

7.63 12. Why are the allotments listed below not included in the Planning Alternative for the indicated HMP (allotments with prior/long term stocking levels over 60 AUMs)?

HMP	Allotment	Data Page	Justification for Addition
Antimony	Antimony Ranch	R7.86	Of the 187 acres of deer habitat, 64 acres (52%) are in poor condition. Stocking levels: deer 60% of prior/long term levels. Livestock stocking levels exceed estimated capacity by 186%. Of the 436 acres of Livestock range, 317 acres (77%) are in poor condition.
	Johns Valley	R7.88	Of the 5392 acres of BGH, 3479 (65%) are in poor condition. Deer stocking levels are only 45%, elk 50%, and antelope 0% of prior stocking levels. The allotment contains possible CDWR and CAVR.
	Pine Creek	R7.88	Appears that prior levels

7.32 Treatments are not proposed by BLM as stop-gap or "band-aid" measures. As can be seen by analyzing Appendix R-2, Planning Alternative, vegetation treatments are nearly always accompanied by changes in grazing management practices, including adjustments in stocking levels, changes in seasons of use, implementation of intensive grazing systems, and the construction of other livestock management facilities. As discussed in Response 7.29 and Appendix R-3, extensive monitoring studies are proposed to identify causal agents resulting in needed adjustments in grazing practices.

7.33 See Response 7.13.

7.34 The confusion regarding the Bear Creek, Bone Hollow, and other similar allotments arises from the fact that all "I" category allotments in the planning alternative and all allotments except those containing crucial big game winter range in the protection alternative were adjusted to the estimated grazing capacity for analysis purposes. In the case of Bear Creek, Bone Hollow, and numerous other allotments, the estimated grazing capacity is greater than the current average actual livestock use. For example, in the Bone Hollow Allotment, the average actual use is 406 AUMs, active preference is 543 AUMs, and the estimated capacity is 687 AUMs. Bone Hollow Allotment is an "I" category allotment, so under the planning alternative it would be adjusted to capacity (687 AUMs) in the short term. In the long term, 51 AUMs would be realized due to a vegetation treatment, and 63 AUMs would be accrued due to improvement of the resource through better management on this allotment.

7.35 As shown in Appendix R-5, the grazing allotments in the CBGA planning area have been placed in management categories (see also the Planning Alternative in Appendix Range 2).

7.36 Small isolated areas of important wildlife habitat do occur in some "C" category allotments. These areas are generally of low potential, and current custodial grazing management is not compromising big game use of the area.

7.37 It is the position of BLM that wildlife is getting its "fair share" of land treatments. Through interdisciplinary team interactions, numerous land treatments were identified. Many of these treatments were proposed by the range program and were supported by the wildlife program. Those proposed by the wildlife program occur in areas where no treatments by range are proposed, but are needed to improve condition on crucial big game winter range.

7.38 Refer to response 6.2.

7.39 Reasons for less habitat improvement in the Protection Alternative than the Planning Alternative results from different management actions proposed for these alternatives. Under the Planning Alternative, 70,000 acres of land treatments are proposed. Treatments of this nature rapidly improve plant diversity resulting in higher quality habitat. Improved management in the Protection Alternative, on the other hand, would stabilize habitat condition and would cause some improvement of crucial deer winter range, watershed values, and reduced livestock stocking levels. It also provides additional protection to other resource values such as visual resources and

7.63
cont.

	Pole Canyon	R7.89	of deer and antelope have been decimated. In order to increase stocking levels to prior/long term use, close management is required. 10179 acres (92%) of BGH is in poor condition. Allotment contains possible CDWR. Of the 4447 acres of deer habitat, 2932 acres (45%) are in poor condition. The total 1112 acres of antelope habitat are in poor condition. Stocking levels: deer 45%, elk 50% of prior/long term stocking levels. Note: R7.89 does not contain any elk habitat information, nor does it show antelope stocking levels.
	Twitchell Ranch	R7.90	Of the 920 acres of deer habitat, 705 acres (77%) are in poor condition. Stocking levels: deer 60%, antelope 0% of prior/long term stocking levels. Possible CDWR.
	Bald Hills Greenville Bench	R7.6	Of the 11654 acres of deer habitat, 10186 are in poor condition. Stocking levels: deer 62% of prior/long term stocking levels. Livestock stocking levels exceed estimated capacity by 468%. Livestock range 100% in poor condition.
<u>HMP</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Justification:</u>
	Minerville 3	R7.11	<u>% poor cond. % prior level</u> deer 62% Note: No antelope stocking levels are listed but 14924 acres of antelope habitat are listed.
	Buckskin Bear Creek	R7.1	deer 76% deer 63% Note: no elk stocking levels are listed but 2397 acres of habitat are shown.
	Buckskin Mt.	R7.2	deer 63% Note: no elk stocking levels are listed but 5588

forestry, and is more restrictive in the application of oil and gas stipulations. In general, the Protection alternative focuses on the protection of all resources, while the Planning Alternative is directed toward improving range and wildlife habitats.

7.40 The 23 acres proposed for protection in the planning alternative are a subset of the 75 acres to be protected under the protection alternative and are within the 45 allotments identified.

7.41 The Habitat Management Plans described have been written and made available for public comment (Birch Creek, 8/4/76; Marysville, 11/1/78; Mineral Mountain, 4/7/78) prior to the development of the DEIS in full compliance with NEPA requirements. Copies are available for inspection at the BLM Cedar City District Office. The HMPs proposed in the final plan will be subject to a 30-day public comment period. The Birch Creek HMP area has been added to Map 3.6.

7.42 Competition, or termed more appropriately "dietary overlap" would be reduced or eliminated in both the production and protection alternatives. In the planning alternative, it is estimated that competition would be reduced to 84 AUMs.

7.43 As stated on page 4-8 of the DEIS, no forage would be allocated to wildlife under the no action alternative.

7.44 During the 1920s and 1930s, large areas of sagebrush were heavily grazed by sheep. This resulted in a deterioration of sagebrush habitats. During the 1950s and 1960s, sheep use was then converted to cattle use. While the seasons of use in some areas of Johns Valley may not be optimum, the range deterioration caused by sheep use has been reversed. Studies have shown that dietary overlap between cattle and antelope is very low and is not causing a significant problem at this time.

7.45 A table reflecting riparian habitat condition by allotment is found in Riparian Appendix 1 of the Final EIS/RMP.

7.46 In accordance with Executive Order 11990, BLM is proposing to protect 23 acres of riparian from livestock grazing where livestock grazing practices have resulted in poor habitat condition. While 54 acres in poor condition occur in the planning area, only 23 acres were capable of being managerially improved (see page 3-27 in the DEIS). BLM is focusing its management activities on those areas in poor condition where improvement can be realized through managerial actions. In addition, BLM is proposing management action which would maintain or improve areas currently in fair or good condition.

7.47 See Response 7.17

7.48 Resource conditions on the 42 allotments that could potentially receive overutilization by livestock would be monitored, and if overutilization resulting in degradation of the resource were occurring, appropriate management actions to eliminate overgrazing would be initiated.

7.63
cont.

			acres of habitat are shown.	
	Fremont	R7.5	deer 45%	deer 62% elk 11%
	North Creek	R7.13	possible winter habitat deer 76%	deer 62%
	South Creek	R7.15	livestock exceed capacity by 13%	deer 62% elk 11%
	Spry	R7.15	livestock exceed capacity by 18%	deer 63%
Ant. Mt.	Antelope	R7.18	deer 0%	
			livestock exceed capacity by 48%. No condition listed	
	Antelope Springs	R7.19	deer 58%	
	Dry Canyon	R7.27	deer 58%	
			livestock exceed capacity by 357%	
	8 Mile Hill	R7.29	deer 58%	
	Pinto Creek	R7.56	deer 58%	
	Reservoir	R7.57	deer 58%	
	Rock Springs	R7.58	deer 59%	
			livestock exceed capacity by 29%	
	Sand Ridge	R7.59	deer 0%	
	Sand Spring	R7.60	no condition listed deer 58%	
	Sweet Hills	R7.65	deer 58%	
Escalante	Lizzies Hill	R7.43	deer 44%	antelope 0% deer 62%
	Long Hollow	R7.44	deer 36%	antelope 0% deer 62%
	Nada	R7.48	antelope 51%	antelope 0%
Parawon	CC unallot.	R7.24	antelope 0%	deer 63% deer 64%
	Fenton	R7.30	deer 62%	deer 63%
	Graff Pt.	R7.31	deer 61%	
	Green Lakes	R7.31	deer 0%	
	Hole in Rock	R7.34	no condition listed livestock 96%	deer 63%

10

7.49 The 42 allotments mentioned are both "M" and "C" category allotments. While some overstocking by livestock may occur, it is not expected to significantly impact wildlife habitat. If monitoring indicates that changes are needed, allotments can be recategorized for intensive management and corrections made in management practices.

7.50 Wildlife populations in most of the planning area are currently increasing, making it necessary for special hunts to control animal numbers. At the present time, competition, or more specifically, "dietary overlap", is not believed to be a major problem. However, in order to insure that competition or dietary overlap does not reach a critical level, BLM, in cooperation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, will monitor both wildlife habitat and their numbers, making adjustments in livestock or wildlife numbers when necessary.

7.51 At the present time, antelope use in the Antelope Allotment is very light, requiring less than 1 AUM. This allotment was not inventoried for habitat condition due to its small size and does not contain a significant amount of antelope habitat. Antelope, however, periodically use the area.

7.52 The table for mule deer habitat in the Mammoth Ridge Allotment found on page R-7.77 of the DEIS should read, "the 288 acres are in fair condition in all alternatives except for the Production alternative. In the Production alternative, 178 acres would be in good condition and the remaining 110 acres should remain in fair condition."

7.53 Antelope use in this allotment is light. Antelope presently require less than 1 AUM and their use is not expected to significantly increase in the long term.

7.54 The Problem/Conflict section of Appendix R-2 was designed to highlight those existing or potential resource conflicts. It was not intended to serve as a running checklist of all resources occurring in an allotment. The reader can determine what allotments support big game populations by scanning the estimated stocking level column for all alternatives. Only those objectives pertinent to solving problems or conflicts identified as occurring in a particular allotment are listed.

7.55 The Fiddlers Canyon Allotment is divided by I-15. The Fiddlers Canyon Desert is a pasture of the Fiddlers Canyon Allotment located west of I-15. This separation was made to show that a portion of the Fiddlers Canyon Allotment occurs in and will be considered as part of both the Escalante Desert HMP and the Parowan HMP.

7.56 At the present time, neither significant competition nor potential for improvement through management exists within the Desert Allotment. This allotment is found on page W1.11. (DEIS)

7.57 Appendix Wildlife 1 was provided to describe the objectives and management actions that would be necessary to improve wildlife habitat, irrespective of alternative. On pages 1.8 through 1.15, the actions proposed for both the planning and protection alternatives are given for each allotment. This information can then be compared to objectives by allotment provided on pages W1.1 through W1.7. (DEIS)

7.63 cont.	Garfield	Lower Sun Ck.	R7.45	livestock exceed capacity by 75%	livestock 100% deer 63%	livestock exceed capacity by 63%	
		Parawon un.	R7.54	deer 46%	deer 4%		
		Summit	R7.53	livestock 62%	deer 43%	livestock exceed capacity by 41%; possible CDWR	
		Rock Canyon	R7.79		deer 63%		
		Sage Hen Hol.	R7.81	deer 27%	deer 63%		
		Shearing Corral	R7.83	deer 100%	deer 63%		

It becomes obvious from the above chart that wildlife has been consistently discriminated against in past management decisions. The proposed alternatives don't appear to change the current situation.

- 7.64 [13. Is 1/4 mile enough of a distance between exploratory drilling activities and prairie dog colonies to avoid habitat disturbance (4-23 at para. 4)?

FORESTRY

- 7.65 [Map 3.8 identifies wood suitable for management which may also be part of an identified CDWR. Would these woodlands consist of the 4300 acres under consideration for land treatments? If not, why not? (4-28, Map 3.8, Map 3.5)

- 7.66 [The planning criteria used to guide management decisions concerning the forestry issue appear very pro-development. Do the planning criteria represent all environmental concerns as well?

VISUAL RESOURCES

- 7.67 [Visual resources protection (s-6 at 1.g) considers the same acreage for the Planning, Production, and Protection Alternatives. Is not the visual resource a non-commodity value eligible for highest priority in the Protection Alternative?

- 7.68 [Shouldn't the acreage considered in each alternative reflect the importance of the issue/plan element to the purpose of the alternative?

- 7.69 [Under the issue of Special Resource Protection Measures (1-5), several resources are addressed. One of these is the visual Resource. Is this resource to be granted equal weight when considered in conjunction with the other resources mentioned? In other words, is the visual resource considered to be as valuable as riparian habitats, soil and water values, etc.?

- 7.70 [The last sentence of the 1st paragraph on 4-32 can only be

- 7.58 The DEIS addresses current management concerns on crucial big game winter ranges by proposing management actions to improve and protect habitats (DEIS, page 2-7).

BLM recognizes that stocking levels are affected by many factors, including the quality and quantity of crucial habitats, weather, and hunting pressure, to name a few. BLM also recognizes that herd sizes have declined along the Parowan Front. Some of this decline can be attributed to the current quality of the habitat. To this end, the Proposed Plan (page 55) proposes to improve crucial big game habitats through completion of wildlife habitat management plans, land treatments, adjustments to estimated carrying capacity on allotments proposed for intensive management, adjustments to seasons of use and protection to crucial habitats from oil and gas disturbances and ORVs during critical periods. These actions would be implemented within the context of the Final RMP, activity plans and established environmental assessment process, without the identification of crucial big game ranges as ACECs.

- 7.59 During the 1980-81 wildlife inventory, many areas were identified as having very light antelope and elk use. In such areas, the habitat was evaluated and recorded and a determination was made as to whether or not forage allocation was necessary. The areas you have outlined will not be a part of the forage allocation to antelope or elk, however, these species and their habitat will be considered when allotment management plans are developed and implemented. If these species increase in these areas in the long term, forage allocation will be made at that time.

- 7.60 The Minersville 3 Allotment has been placed as an "M" category allotment. As a result, no actions are specifically proposed for this allotment under the planning alternative. This allotment has recently been placed under a deferred grazing management system, and it is believed that this system will resolve wildlife conflicts concerning stocking rates, seasons of use, and grazing systems.

- 7.61 These allotments are included in the Habitat Management Plans. The allotments identified presently have few wildlife-related resource conflicts. Stocking rates and adjustments in grazing management practices may occur in the South Creek, Pine Creek, and Poison Creek Allotments if trend and monitoring studies indicate a change is needed. These changes, however, are not proposed at this time. The Pole Canyon and Johns Valley Allotments are "M" category allotments and little or no adjustments in management for elk is anticipated.

- 7.62 The 65 percent of the Johns Valley Allotment in poor condition is found primarily on pinyon and juniper sites. The primary way to improve these sites is through vegetation manipulation. Present management of this allotment is directed toward maintaining areas of sagebrush used by wintering mule deer and antelope. Treatments in the pinyon-juniper areas will be designed to increase forage production while providing cover.

interpreted to mean that projects which do not meet VRM class objectives will be further evaluated with an emphasis on downgrading VRM objectives in favor of industry and detrimental to the visual resource. When projects are further evaluated, this means that industry has an "open door" to formulate project plans not meeting visual resource objectives, knowing that further study is forthcoming and that rulings in favor of industry may be promulgated. Why have VRM classes been identified if reevaluation may lead to decisions favorable to industry and less favorable to the visual resource (4-32)?

7.71

7.72

Under the Production Alternative, the development of the 2900 acres in the Kolob field is expected to seriously degrade VRM II visual objectives and therefore should not be authorized. Based upon the past reluctance of the Interior Department to investigate approximately 2000 acres of possible land use violations by industry, particularly in the management of coal resources and reclamation, it could be considered doubtful that reclamation would be initiated on the above mentioned 2800 acres. In addition, the statement "upon reclamation VRM Class II objectives would be met where possible", suggests permanent visual resource degradation and definitely indicates that land reclamation is not assured (4-38).

7.73

Under Impacts to Visual Resources (4-32 at J.), it is found that "VRM Class II objectives could be exceeded during active mine life for the onsite users." In that active mine life is 25-40 years, is it reasonable to allow VRM Class II objectives to be violated/exceeded for that much time?

ORV

7.74

Why are so many acres (1,057,300) designated as open to ORVs? Is there any reason to keep large sensitive areas open to such use (4-22 at para.4)?

7.75

There appears great cause for concern that the CBGA planning area is entirely open to ORV use at the present (3-21 at para. 3). ORV designation planning should be under the seasonal restrictions and the yearlong limitations as outlined in the Protection Alternative. Posting areas and identifying reasons for restrictions on signs would educate the public to the necessity of imposed restrictions. Without restrictions encompassing critical wildlife life sustaining periods and the protection of riparian habitats, long term objectives, as stated in this DEIS will be more difficult to obtain. ORV harassment of wildlife and destruction of riparian habitat should be considered major impacts (4-23, 4-42, Map 4.4).

7.76

Chapter 4 at 4-23 (para. 6) states that "minor impacts to crucial big game habitats would result from unrestricted ORV use during peak use periods by wintering mule deer, elk, and antelope." This statement appears incomplete and contrary to existing data. Studies have shown that even roads have a

7.63 The allotments identified are, in general, small in nature and have few resource problems and/or low management potential. All of these allotments will be included in the Habitat Management Plans. Any resource conflicts which may occur in these lower priority allotments will be evaluated during the development of individual HMPs. The Proposed Plan focuses primarily on significant resource conflicts.

Antimony Ranch. C category allotment. No resource conflicts have been identified. Page R-2.171, DEIS.

Johns Valley. Change to M category, has no wildlife resource conflicts identified. Page R-2.174, DEIS.

Pine Creek. No wildlife resource conflicts identified. Page R-2.175, DEIS.

Pole Canyon. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.177, DEIS.

Twitchell Ranch. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.178, DEIS.

Greenville Bench. C category allotment. Little opportunity to resolve resource conflicts exists. Best management would be to reduce sagebrush density and cover and increase plant density. This does not appear to be economically feasible.

Minersville 3. M category allotment. Resource conflicts are being resolved by the implementation of a deferred grazing system. Page R-2.22, DEIS.

Bear Creek. M category allotment. Grazed below estimated capacity. Current grazing system is resolving wildlife resource conflicts. Page R-2.2, DEIS.

Buckskin Mountain. M category allotment. Few resource conflicts have been identified. Page R-2.4, DEIS.

Fremont. M category allotment. Some resource conflicts exist, however, most are being resolved through improved management as one of the best allotments in the planning area.

North Creek. M category allotment. No wildlife resource conflicts identified. Page R-2.26, DEIS.

South Creek. Changes in stocking rates, season of use and stocking rates are proposed for this allotment. Page W-1.12, DEIS..

Spry. M category allotment. Inventories indicate little need for changes in stocking rates; deferred system should maintain wildlife habitat. Page R-2.30, DEIS.

Antelope. C category allotment. No wildlife resource conflicts identified. Page R-2.36, DEIS.

significant impact on elk. ORV use can only compound the impacts.

7.77 Most of the resource is open under all alternatives. In fact, over 90% is open (971,273 acres) under the Protection Alternative. Shouldn't there be more diversity in alternatives and more land closed to ORVs under the Protection Alternative?

LANDS

7.78 Do the 1500 acres of sage grouse habitat proposed for disposal under the Planning Alternative include any strutting grounds? If so, these areas should not be included in disposal actions (4-23).

7.79 80 acres of CDWR was identified for disposal. Is the acreage NE of Cedar City (T36S,R11W, approx. 784 acres) considered within CDWR as outlined on Map 3.5? If so, the total CDWR acreage identified for disposal is 864 acres. How can CDWR be considered for disposal (4-23)?

7.80 Why is so much land (41,400 acres) available for disposal under the Production Alternative when BLM production will not increase as a result. It would in fact decrease. If the Protection Alternative purpose is to preserve, why is any land being considered for disposal under this alternative? Have land exchanges been considered as an alternative to land sales?

7.81 Why is there no variety between the Planning, Protection and Production Alternatives in their treatment of Corridor designations? Surely development of these corridors would produce impacts substantial enough to warrant alternative variety (s-7 at 2.b)?

7.82 Why is there no variety between the Planning, Protection and Production Alternatives in their treatment of Corridor designations? Surely development of these corridors would produce impacts substantial enough to warrant alternative variety (s-7 at 2.b)?

7.83 Have public lands, currently considered for disposal, been considered for exchange? Can they be exchanged for private and/or state lands which would be easier and more economical to manage? Also, does the fact that land is difficult or uneconomical to manage outweigh any value the land considered for disposal may have?

7.84 Appendix Lands-3 contains the admission that any pipeline leak/spill "would release relatively large quantities of pulverized coal...which could affect the water quality of the streams." Pipeline P-2 (map 3.1), as proposed, runs through the middle of a CDWR, a fisheries habitat, a riparian habitat, a bald eagle roost site and a VRM Class II area. It also runs adjacent to two sage grouse strutting areas and another bald eagle roost site. In light of the fact that the corridor does not contain an existing right-of-way, it appears that an alternative location for the corridor should be considered based upon the potential damage a pipeline leak could cause.

Another cause for concern is the proposed construction of Railroad "B" (map 3.1) through the middle of two sage grouse

Antelope Springs. M category allotment. Allotment is currently stocked at close to estimated capacity. Proposed facilities will improve livestock and wildlife distribution. Page R-2.37, DEIS.

Dry Canyon. I category allotment. The actions proposed in this allotment have now been included in the actions proposed on page W-1.15, DEIS.

Eight-Mill Hill. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Stocking rate is not excessive. Cattle grazing during this period should be beneficial to mule deer habitat. Page R-2.57, DEIS.

Pinto Creek. C category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts have been identified. Page R-2.111, DEIS.

Reservoir. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts. Page R-2.115, DEIS.

Rock Springs. I category allotment. The text (page W-1.15) has been modified to include an adjustment in stocking rates. Page R-2.115, DEIS.

Sand Ridge. C category allotment. Few or no wildlife resource conflicts. Page R-2.119, DEIS.

Sand Spring. M category allotment. Allotment is currently grazed at estimated capacity. Resource conflicts exist, but do not appear to be significant. Page R-2.119, DEIS.

Swett Hills. I category allotment. The proposed actions table on page W-1.15 DEIS has been modified to include the establishment of a grazing system.

Lizzies Hill. M category allotment. Current season of use is satisfactory. Allotment is grazed below estimated capacity. Page R-2.86, DEIS.

Long Hollow. M category allotment. Management practices appear to be resolving wildlife resource conflicts.

Nada. C category allotment. Resource conflicts identified cannot be improved or reduced through livestock grazing management. Page R-2.96, DEIS.

Cedar City Unallotted. Area is currently unallotted and has little potential for land treatments. Page R-2.47, DEIS.

Fenton. C category allotment. Current season of use enhances crucial deer winter range. While conflicts exist, there is little opportunity to resolve these conflicts through livestock management.

Graff Point. C category allotment. No wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.61, DEIS.

Green Lakes. C category allotment. No wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.62, DEIS. Allotment was not inventoried.

strutting areas, a CDWR, a fisheries habitat, a riparian habitat, a VPM Class II area, and two, count them, two bald eagle roost sites. Appendix Land-3 contains the following admission:

- 7.85 Under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, impacts to federally listed species cannot be allowed. If a biological assessment of the impact of a proposed project determines that a project may affect a particular species, formal section 7 consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service is required. The consultation will include recommendations to alleviate impacts to listed species or a recommendation not to proceed with the project.

(L-3.3) Pages L 3.2-3.3 describe typical environmental impacts to wildlife resources associated with the development of corridors. In the description are impacts to nesting raptors and the observation that "large raptors [such as the bald eagle] are quick to abandon nests." Given the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the potential environmental impacts of this corridor development, and the fact that the corridor contains no existing right-of-way, it appears that an alternative route for Railroad "B" should be identified and included in the final EIS/RMP.

- 7.86 Is the benefit from disposing of 1800 acres of mule deer habitat greater than the loss of 1500 acres of sage grouse habitat and 80 acres of CDWR (4-23 at para. 1)?

MINERAL IMPACTS

Even though the area is "not experiencing any damage presently" from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration or extraction at this time, the possibility exists that impacts could be substantial in the future. Based on the Mt. Ellen controversy and the difficulty in reclamation, it appears that BLM is lax in reclamation enforcement. The Planning Alternative would be feasible and acceptable under special stipulations if BLM's enforcement of reclamation was more stringent and reclamation success was assured through better management and more conducive climactic conditions. However, because of these factors, the Protection Alternative specifying "No Leasing" on critical wildlife habitat, especially critical winter range, is the only feasible alternative to ensure that continued reduction in wildlife populations through decreasing habitat does not continue. Again, it should be reiterated that in critical wildlife habitat areas, work areas and road construction associated with exploration and extraction should be reclaimed to the benefit of wildlife and to the exclusion of ORV intrusion into these areas. Without such a guarantee by industry and the BLM, the Protection Alternative must be implemented in the final EIS. Comments by industry that favor the Production Alternative will emphasize their major commitment to "unregulated" economic growth which can only lead to a continuation of the decline in wildlife habitat and numbers of animals (4-23,25, M1.3, M4.6).

Hole-in-the-Rock. C category allotment. Most conflicts affect livestock grazing. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.66, DEIS.

Lower Summit Creek. C category allotment. No resource conflicts to resolve. Page R-2.90, DEIS.

Parowan Unallotted. No livestock grazing and no conflicts are identified. Page R-2.108, DEIS.

Summit. C category allotment. Few opportunities to resolve minor resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.126, DEIS.

Rock Canyon. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.157, DEIS.

Sage Hen Hollow. M category allotment. Few wildlife resource conflicts exist. Page R-2.160, DEIS.

Shearing Corral. Unallotted area. Poor condition habitat is not related to livestock grazing. Page R-2.165, DEIS.

7.64 There are no documented incidents in the planning area in which a production area of .25-mile will not provide adequate protection to Utah prairie dogs. Activities which have the most significant impact such as burrow collapse or vehicle collisions with prairie dogs would be eliminated by this protection.

7.65 The identification of woodlands suitable for management does not preclude these stands from consideration for land treatment. The Proposed Plan points out the need for coordination of land treatments with the woodland program. It will be the District policy to concentrate harvest programs on lands identified for land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range.

7.66 The planning criteria as well as the proposed actions within the woodland program do take into consideration environmental concerns. Two of the planning criteria deal with environmental concerns, "site capability for sustained yield and impacts [of harvest] on other resource users". In addition, an environmental assessment would be done which would address environmental concerns. Finally, environmentally sensitive areas, including riparian habitat and thermal cover for wildlife would be prohibited from harvest (page 86, FEIS).

7.67 Visual Resource Management Classes are based upon inventory guidelines (BLM Manual 8410). Resource considerations would not generally alter the acreage within the alternatives, unless a proposed project would significantly alter the VRM class. Visual Resource Management classes and objectives are established in the RMP in conformance with other land use allocations made in the plan. These are specific classes and objectives and provide standards for planning, designing, and evaluating future management projects (BLM Manual 8400.07). Only in situations where the scenic resources are Congressionally mandated or specifically identified for protection will allocations for protection of scenic values be made (as in the case of VRM

7.88 Page s-7 shows little difference in the oil/gas leasing categories from alternative to alternative. Why? Shouldn't the protection alternative have at least 50% of the resource area closed to oil/gas leasing?

7.89 Page 2-25 shows that a significant decrease in opportunity for exploration would occur under the Protection Alternative. However, 921,000 acres would be available for category 1 under the Protection alternative with only 123,300 acres unavailable for leasing. The Production Alternative lists 1,061,900 acres available for leasing under category 1. That small of a decrease in acres available for leasing can hardly be considered significant.

7.90 We are concerned with the fact that the Planning Alternative, which is supposed to represent a compromise between industry and the environment, proposed to reduce acreage within the Category 3 and Category 4 oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories by 67% and 47% respectively while increasing acreage under the second category by 180% (Table 4.3 at 4-19). While acreage under Category 1 is decreased by 65,000 acres, this only represents a decrease of 6.5% with 921,500 acres still under Category 1. This represents 86% of the planning area (4-20). This hardly seems to represent a compromise.

7.91 Why are only 68,000 acres of 82,700 CDWR acres and 1,500 of 6,300 acres of CEWR protected from oil, gas, and geothermal leasing and development under the Protection Alternative? If indeed the range is crucial, shouldn't all of the acreage be protected under that alternative which places highest priority on "protecting key wildlife and riparian/fisheries habitats" (s-5 at c. and s-3,4)?

7.92 Why is there more coal listed for lease under the Protection Alternative than under the Production Alternative? (see page s-8) Also, there does not appear to be a significant difference between the Production and Protection Alternatives in their treatment of coal. (s-8 at 4.b)

SOILS

7.93 Why does the Protection Alternative consider less critical and severe erosion for improvement than either the Planning or Production Alternatives? Shouldn't the maximum amount of acreage improvement be found under the Protection Alternative (s-5 at 1.b)?

7.94 In conclusion, the EIS has several weaknesses. There is no trend data to determine stocking rates, the mixture of the No-Action and Planning Alternatives is unclear as to how different resources will be managed and the obvious bias in resource allocation and protection in no way balances the need for

Class 1 areas). Therefore, the acreage considerations within VRM classes are generally based upon landform, scenic values, visual sensitivity, and distance zones not on the degree of protection or production addressed in the alternatives.

7.68 Since specific allocations for scenic resources were not made (VRM Class 1) in any of the alternatives, and no projects or proposals were identified which would alter (long term) VRM classes or objectives, the acreage did not change between alternatives.

7.69 Visual resources are considered by BLM as a valuable natural resource which should be managed "to protect the overall quality of scenic (visual) value" (BLM Manual 8400[.02] Objective [1984]). BLM recognizes relative values of the visual resources varies on the public lands. In making land use decisions, the relative value of visual resources along with other resources such as riparian habitats, soils, and water and other resources are taken into consideration before making decisions.

7.70 Within the Visual Resource Management program, latitude is available to the manager to exceed VRM objectives. Visual resources are only one of the many resource values which are taken into consideration in making resource management decisions. The BLM recognizes that VRM objectives may be exceeded in order to approve a project and the relative value of the visual resource being impacted. On the other hand, BLM has also not approved projects based upon impacts to visual resources. The VRM system represents a "management tool" used by managers to identify the relative value of the visual resource, analyze tradeoffs in making multiple use decisions, and a "design tool" to modify or plan projects to make them compatible with the scenic resources, where possible.

7.71 VRM class objectives are assigned to public lands to serve two purposes: (1) an inventory tool that portrays the relative value of visual resources, and (2) a management tool which identifies the level of acceptable change to the characteristic landscape from a visual resources standpoint. When making resource decisions, the VRM system provides information which allows the manager to quantify the scenic values which may be lost as a result of his decision.

7.72 The primary assumption used in analyzing the production alternative provides for the enhancement of commodity production, including coal. BLM recognized that VRM Class II objectives would be seriously degraded under the production alternative. The Proposed Plan reflects that concern and will require coal development be screened from critical viewpoints and VRM Class II objectives be attained after successful reclamation.

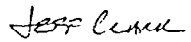
In the analysis of coal development, the conclusions on impacts to visual resources assumes successful reclamation. General reclamation requirements are assigned to the coal lease and site specific mitigation techniques would be assigned during resource recovery and protection plan preparation. The lessee shall conduct surface and underground coal mining operations in accordance with the rules, terms, and conditions of the lease and approved resource recovery and protection plan and any orders issued by the authorized


resource development and protection nor does it allocate forage between livestock and wildlife equitably. The plan needs several changes before it can meet the necessary criteria for implementation.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment. Thanks very much.

Cordially,


Natural Resource Specialist


Jeff Clark
UUA Law Intern


Corbell Peterson
Staff Member

officer (43 CFR 3481.1[b]). In addition, a lease bond will be required with respect to operations which is adequate at all times to satisfy the reclamation requirements of the protection plan.

The statement on page 4-38, ". . . upon reclamation VRM Class II objectives would be met where possible" refers to the fact that managers have the discretion to exceed VRM class objectives (see Response 7-70). The statement was not intended to reflect on the degree of success anticipated for reclamation.

7.73 As noted in the analysis on page 4-32 (DEIS), primary emphasis was placed on mitigation of visual impacts from coal development, from critical viewpoints, namely I-15 and Cedar City. Onsite users are expected to make up only a very small portion of total users. The primary emphasis of the planning alternative is to mitigate potential coal activities from the majority of the users.

7.74 Based upon public comment and further analysis on the affects of ORV use on wildlife resources and crucial habitats, the existing and anticipated ORV use patterns the proposed final RMP reflects the following changes in ORV designation: open, 1,023,700; limited to existing roads and trails, 47,700, including 14,200 acres of crucial deer winter range in the Cedar Planning Unit (seasonal limitation between January 1 to April 30), 11,100 acres of critical sage grouse strutting grounds (seasonal limitation between March 15 to May 1), 4,400 acres of nesting and roosting sites for bald and golden eagles (seasonal limitation between February 15 and June 30), and 3,900 acres of critical prairie dog habitat (yearlong limitation). The limitations on riparian habitat is unchanged at 14,100 acres (yearlong limitation).

The majority of the planning unit will remain open to ORV use. Consultation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources indicates that there are no documented conflicts on the majority of crucial big game habitats, nor did they indicate a need to establish restrictions on use. In addition, during the BLM intensive inventory, there were few areas where ORV use was causing concern. Upon further consultation, UDWR did indicate that the Parowan Front was an area of concern, mainly from sightseers viewing deer during critical winter periods. The 14,200 acres identified for seasonal limitations reflects that concern. On the remaining crucial deer winter range, no impacts have been documented or anticipated.

7.75 The Final RMP reflects changes made in ORV designations and represents a compromise on placing limitations on crucial deer winter range (see Response 7.74). Specific methods of implementation of ORV designations will be made in the ORV implementation plan and will include posting of areas, providing interpretive material, patrols, and monitoring.

ORV harassment of wildlife habitat and destruction of riparian habitat are considered and reflected in the Proposed Plan (Page 50, FEIS).

7.76 Currently, most ORV use resulting in harassment to big game is reported around the Cedar City area. As a result of your comment and reevaluation of the ORV use information, the proposed plan will provide

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seasonal protection to crucial deer winter range beginning south of Cedar City and running north to just above Parowan, Utah. Little or no ORV use occurs in areas used by wintering elk (see Wildlife Map 1) during crucial winter periods.

7.77 Acreage identified in the protection alternative reflected the interdisciplinary team analysis of the sensitive resources. It reflected the maximum protection of sensitive resource, regardless of whether or not the resources were currently being impacted. The alternative did not include acreage or critical watersheds because they are located in terrain which is not suitable for ORV use. The critical watersheds are identified on Map 3.7 (DEIS) and represent areas of extremely steep slopes, deeply incised canyons, boulder areas, or pinyon-juniper areas containing dense tree cover.

The diversity of acreage identified for ORV designations between alternatives does not represent an arbitrary decision on acreage. It represents resource considerations, potential conflicts, and need for protection of sensitive resources from ORV use.

7.78 There are no known sagegrouse strutting grounds on the land proposed for disposal in the planning alternative.

7.79 The 80 acres you referred to is located in NW1/4SW1/4, Sec. 19, T. 35 S., R. 10 W. and NE1/4SE1/4, Sec. 24, T. 35 S., R. 11 W. and is not part of the 784 acres northeast of Cedar City. The 784 acres are part of the CDWR but are recommended for disposal only in the production and not in the protection or planning alternatives. They will not be proposed for disposal in the proposed plan. The 80 acres are also part of the CDWR but are proposed for disposal in both the production and the planning alternatives of the draft statement. The 80 acres are recommended for disposal because of their isolated location in private land and because they are part of a State quantity grant application (Miner's Hospital List No. 130). The State's application also included 82 acres of CDWR in NE1/4SW1/4 and lot 6, Sec. 25, T. 35 S., R. 11 W. The 82 acres were inadvertently left out of the Planning Alternative for disposal (Appendix Lands-1, page L-1.6). The total acreage for the State quantity grant application is 162 acres, all of which should have been proposed for disposal in the planning and production alternatives. In addition to the 162 acres, approximately 5 acres of CDWR in lots 6 and 7, Sec. 29, T. 28 S., R. 6 W. are also proposed for sale to solve an unintentional residential trespass. This entry is also in error as it appears in Appendix Lands-1, L-1.1, in that the acres appear as 122 rather than 5 acres and they were not listed in the planning alternative for disposal. The State's application for the 162 acres has been cleared by the State of Utah Resource Development Coordinating Committee, approved by the Iron County Commissioners, and an environmental analysis written. There are no policies that prohibit the disposal of CDWR, but generally planning has recommended retention. In this case, however, most of the land is scattered parcels isolated by private land lacking legal access and is, therefore, difficult to actively manage and protect as critical deer winter range.

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To correct the errors of the Draft statement, the proposal for disposal of critical deer winter range is amended so that, except for approximately 5 acres in Section 29, T. 28 S., R. 6 W. and approximately 162 acres in T. 35 S., R. 10 & 11 W. No critical deer winter range will be considered for disposal.

7.80 The production alternative places primary emphasis on making public land and resources available for use and/or 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. Lands identified for disposal are relatively low in productive values and are generally difficult and uneconomical for the Federal government to manage where potential for mineral or oil and gas production may exist. These values are retained in public ownership and only the surface estate is disposed.

7.81 The lands being proposed for disposal in the protection alternative are those lands that are lacking in significant resource values, are in excess of any public need and meet the requirements of FLPMA for disposal. They have also been screened through an interdisciplinary review process and found to be free of significant resource conflicts. To preserve these lands in public ownership would not serve any useful productive purpose and would prevent any use or development that could be made of the land in private ownership. Land exchanges are considered as a method of disposal. Therefore, lands available for disposal are simultaneously available for exchange.

7.82 Your comments on corridor designation are acknowledged and the proposal changed so that only those corridors for which a need has been expressed and for which an adequate impact assessment has been completed are proposed for designation. In addition, it is also proposed that a regional or statewide study and analysis be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. At this time, the Proposed Plan nominates for designation the Southern California System preferred route, the Utah System preferred route, and the Utah System alternative route for the Intermountain Power Project into two corridors. Both corridors are for power transmission lines. The corridor locations are shown on Lands Map 2 in the Proposed Plan.

7.83 Public land within disposal areas generally will be made available for disposal through sale or exchange or both.

The fact that land is uneconomical or difficult to manage does not override or outweigh any value the land considered for disposal may have. Disposal of a tract must serve important public objectives which outweigh other public objectives and values which would be served by maintaining the land in Federal ownership. For example, of the 1,071,400 acres of public land in the planning area only 53,400 acres were identified as meeting FLPMA criteria for disposal. Out of the 53,400 acres, 12,000 acres were eliminated from consideration because they contained valuable resources, such as coal, geothermal, or mineral deposits. An additional 4,400 acres were identified as

2.29

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being valuable for public programs, such as management of wildlife habitat and livestock grazing, leaving 36,800 acres available for disposal in the planning alternative.

7.84 Your comments on corridor designations are acknowledged and the proposal changed so that many areas of conflict will not be encountered by a proposed corridor. In addition, it is also proposed that a Regional or Statewide study and analysis be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. For a discussion of the proposed changes refer to comment 7.62.

7.85 Your comments on corridor designation are acknowledge and the proposal changed. In addition it is also proposed that a regional or statewide study and analysis be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. For a discussion of the proposed changes refer to comment 7.62.

7.86 Your comments on the disposal of CDWR are acknowledged and the proposal changed so that except for approximately 167 acres, no CDWR will be considered for disposal. For more detailed discussion, see Response 7.78. The sage grouse habitat identified for disposal consists of small, scattered isolated tracts which, because of their location or other characteristics, are difficult to actively manage.

7.87 In selecting the oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories and stipulations, the Cedar City District must comply with BLM policy and IBLA decisions. These require that the least restrictive stipulations necessary to protect sensitive resource values be utilized. There is no evidence in the planning area that seasonal no-surface occupancy stipulations will fail to adequately protect critical wildlife habitat. Decisions regarding reclamation of exploratin roads in critical wildlife habitat areas would be made on a case-by-case basis through the Application to Drill/Environmental Assessment process based on input from staff wildlife biologists.

7.88 BLM is required to promote, foster, and encourage mineral development through a variety of laws (Minerals Leasing Act of 1920, Mineral Policy Act of 1970, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, etc.). Utah State Office policy establishes criteria, stipulations, and guidelines for alternative formulation and analysis. These legal and policy requirements include multiple use interdisciplinary consideration of a full range of resource values, but do not address an arbitrary closure of portions of the area on simply a percentage basis. Additionally, lease law developed through a variety of cases before the Interior Board of Land Appeals consistently rejects arbitrary restrictions to fluid mineral leasing which have not been based upon demonstrated resource needs. For additional discussion of the oil and gas category system, refer to response 7.9.

7.89 The major significance of the 123,300 acres of category 4 (No-leasing) in the Protection Alternative is: 1) it represents an 8200 percent increase in No Leasing over the existing situation and 2) these areas, which makes up 12 percent of the planning area, represent blocks of land sizeable enough to contain potential oil and gas fields. While the potential

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for the existence of oil and gas fields is thought to be relatively uniform within the planning area (except in the Mineral Mountains area where it is very low), any sizeable loss of land area from the possibility of exploration is considered significant from a statistical point of view. Since 123,300 acres of No Leasing represents 12 percent of the planning area, this is considered significant.

7.90 The objective of the planning alternative is to provide the least restrictive oil, gas, and geothermal leasing stipulations necessary to protect sensitive resources in accordance with BLM policy and IBLA decisions. See also response to 7.88.

7.91 As a result of your comment a complete reevaluation of both oil and gas categories and the amount of crucial big game winter ranges was initiated. A significant amount of error was found in the acreage of public land identified to be crucial deer winter range. Errors resulted from the areas drawn as crucial range crossing site write-up area boundaries. The acreages reported in the DEIS were for the entire site write-up area acreages rather than those portions actually within COWR, resulting in an inflated acreage value. The proposed plan has corrected these errors and now protects slightly more acres of crucial winter range than actually occurs (see Summary).

7.92 The coal screening process has been applied to 37,000 acres. This should be the same for each alternative. The planning alternative shows 32,000 acres. This is a typographical error that will be corrected in the proposed plan. Application of the coal unsuitability criteria does not vary by alternative because the criteria, applied in determining "unsuitability", are prescribed by law and regulation and generally are not discretionary. For this reason the unsuitability criteria were applied prior to generation of alternatives. The VRM class II lands were the only resources needing protection identified subsequently to the application of coal unsuitability criteria. The objectives of each alternative are reflected by different levels of protection for the VRM Class II lands.

7.93 As explained on page 4-58 of the DEIS, fewer acres would be considered for improvement by land treatments because of possible conflicts with wildlife values. In addition, adjustments in grazing practices would be limited to changing the level of livestock use or the season of use by livestock in this alternative. Critical erosion areas in allotments which would be reduced to 40 percent of capacity to improve (see page 4-59 of the DEIS), but not enough to change condition class. Other critical erosion areas which would only receive adjustments in livestock grazing levels to the carrying capacity and/or would receive changes in season of use to benefit wildlife would be expected to respond less than if these same areas received periodic rest from grazing as would occur under proposals in the Planning and Production alternatives.

7.94 See responses 6.1, 7.13, 7.25, and 7.30.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VIII

1860 LINCOLN STREET

DENVER, COLORADO 80295

AUG 9 1984

Ref: BPM-EA

Mr. Jay K. Carlson
Bureau of Land Management
444 South Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Re: Draft Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/
Antimony Resource Management
Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Carlson:

The Region VIII Office of the Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the referenced document. We have appreciated the opportunity to discuss our concerns with you. Our detailed comments are enclosed.

The charts and tables in this RMP/EIS are well done and are valuable in presenting comparisons between alternatives. As you know, our concerns relate primarily to water quality and watershed management implementation planning. We believe that the RMPs are an extremely important mechanism for addressing the long-term management of these resources. Consequently, there are several aspects of watershed management and nonpoint source water pollution control in which the RMP could establish more definitive, stronger programs and goals.

Extensive site-specific project planning and impact analysis will be done under this broad RMP/EIS. We believe that there will be a continuing need for public and other agency involvement in planning some of these projects. The process and opportunity for this involvement should be clarified.

Based on our concerns and the criteria EPA has established to rate the adequacy of draft environmental statements, we have given this draft EIS an ER-2 rating. This means that we have environmental reservations regarding the proposed action and we believe that further evaluation and modification of the alternatives are needed in order to establish a stronger long-range resource management program. Thank you for your consideration of our comments. Please contact Doug Lofstedt of my staff (303-844-2460 or FTS 564-2460) for any continuing EPA assistance that may be needed.

Sincerely yours,

Jack W. Hoffbuhr
Acting Assistant Regional Administrator
for Policy and Management

Enclosure

EPA Comments on BLM's Draft Cedar/Beaver/
Garfield/Antimony Resource Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement

- 8.1 The discussion of erosion problems on pages 3-28 through 32 and in Appendix Soils-1 is an important indication of the condition of the resource base. We are concerned about the streambank and gully erosion, and the large amounts of land with moderate and critical erosion. What are the annual per acre soil losses from moderate and critical category lands? How much is natural and can't be corrected? We believe that the RMP/EIS goals for rehabilitation and restoration of these conditions need to be more extensive and better defined. In order to do this however, it appears that the RMP needs to target more specific watershed inventory activities. It is unclear why reductions to man-induced "moderate" erosion rates have not been addressed. What are the targeted gully and streambank erosion control projects and their priority ranking?
- 8.2 Some specific erosion problems by allotment are noted in Appendix Range-2. It is unclear whether the erosion problems are comprehensively addressed. On many of the allotments, erosion is noted as being "excessive" and that increases in vegetation would be used to reduce the erosion. What is "excessive" and how much erosion reduction would be achieved? The value of improving vegetation condition to reduce erosion seems to be contradicted by the statements on page 4-27 and 4-59 which state that improved grazing management (and resulting plant cover improvements) would not be able to improve the erosion condition class. The RMP/EIS should deal more aggressively with the use of vegetation condition improvements through management to reduce erosion.
- 8.3 We commend the designation of lands needing special stipulations for oil and gas leasing. Special stipulations to help facilitate improvement of areas of critical erosion (as mapped on page 3-31) deserve consideration. It appears that the environmental restrictions, except possibly for soils, have been identified to the extent needed to facilitate site-specific requirements for individual applications for permits to drill.
- 8.4 The current Utah water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses and use protection criteria, should be included as a planning base. Streams meeting or exceeding these standards should be identified.
- 8.5 The problem of sediment loading is mentioned on page 3-4. How extensive is the sediment loading and sediment yield in the various watersheds? How much of the erosion impacts water quality? What is the impact of the sediment on the stream and reservoir (such as Minersville) designated uses? What are the nutrient contributions? The EIS should more clearly link the sediment loading problem to sediment reductions and water quality improvements that could be achieved under each alternative.

8.1 The BLM is concerned about streambank and gully erosion and the resultant sedimentation of down slope areas. However, BLM does not currently have, nor does it expect to obtain in the near future, data at the level of detail requested. As a result of our own evaluations and input from EPA, other agencies, and private individuals, BLM is proposing to develop Watershed Management Plans (WMP) addressing the need for more and better information regarding areas of significant erosion, water quality, ground water resources, and salinity of surface water. As discussed in the Soil, Water, and Air Program Directives section of the Proposed plan, priorities for individual Watershed Activity Plans will be identified in these WMPs. A reduction in sediment yield due to increased plant cover would also be expected on moderate erosion class areas that would receive intensive grazing management.

8.2 Information currently available regarding erosion problems in the CBGA planning area is not uniform areawide, and in many cases, highly subjective. The term "excessive" in Appendix R-2 is based on a subjective observation by specialists in the area and generally indicates that some visual evidence of erosion is present at the site. No quantitative measurements of erosion on these sites are currently available. Controlled evaluation of these suspected erosion areas will occur during the WMP inventory evaluation process. Methodology and priorities for stabilizing erosion areas will be determined during the Watershed Activity Plan phase following preparation of the WMP.

8.3 Existing or potential erosion can be adequately administered through the application for permit to drill process and stipulations and mitigations under Oil and Gas Category 1. Riparian areas sensitive to erosion will be protected under oil and gas category 2, stipulation 4 (no surface occupancy within 400 feet of live water).

Critical erosion areas are a potential problem in most oil, gas, and geothermal exploration. Not enough definitive information is available to warrant special leasing categories for critical erosion areas at this time. However, special protective stipulations for erosion control will be generated and applied to application permits to drill (APDs) on a case-by-case basis.

8.4 These concerns have been addressed in the Soil, Water, and Air Program directives included in the Proposed Plan. Current water quality for some selected streams in the CBGA planning area is included in the current State of Utah 305 report. BLM intends to comply with standards established for the various stream segments on public lands.

8.5 BLM currently has little data quantifying sediment loading of streams headwatering or passing through on public lands. As discussed in the Soil, Water, and Air program directives of the Proposed Plan, BLM intends to coordinate with State and local agencies in gathering and evaluating pertinent data.

8.6 Another watershed-related concern deals with ORVs. The existing impacts of ORV use on soils and vegetation conditions should be disclosed (page 3-21). We would like to see management of these resources as a criterion for ORV planning. However, in only the case of riparian areas does it appear that soils and vegetation are considered. We believe that the Protection Alternative presents a very reasonable, justifiable approach to seasonal protection of wildlife resources. Why isn't it the preferred action? What are the seasonal or yearlong protection needs for the other resources as mentioned?

We commend the in-depth treatment of the riparian and aquatic habitat resources. We support the Protection Alternative's more aggressive approach to management of these valuable resources.

8.7 We have several concerns related to the vegetation management plans and grazing impacts. Range condition is used as an indicator of the "health and value" of the vegetation for livestock forage production (page 3-37). From the definition of range condition, it appears that range condition is a better indicator of erosion control value than ecological condition. This should be clarified. It is unclear how range condition improvements will serve needed erosion control, vegetation ecological condition, and watershed improvements.

8.8 Existing ecological condition, range condition (existing and planned), and big game habitat condition (existing and planned) are given. We recommend clarification about how the specific resource evaluation techniques will be integrated at the watershed and allotment levels to plan and monitor watershed improvements.

8.9 Well over half of the BLM land has vegetation in low to medium ecological condition (page 3-37). Why is so much in such low condition? What is the implication of this situation to water quality and other watershed values? Apparently, the RMP/EIS does not target improvements in these conditions. We would like to see the RMP/EIS address ecological improvements to be achieved and relative value to watershed protection needs.

8.10 Because of the need for watershed resource improvements in various land areas, we question the preferred action of "treating" 70,000 acres of land by chaining, burning, etc. in the next few years to improve forage production. What are the quantified and unquantified costs and benefits? Use of these treatment funds to establish the needed resource management programs first (such as rest-rotation systems, erosion control, water quality/riparian area protection, and monitoring) deserves serious consideration. Under this approach, for example, it appears that the overgrazing which would continue on 205,000 acres under the preferred alternative (page 4-25) could be prevented much more quickly.

8.6 Watershed-related concerns were analyzed when ORV designations were formulated. The critical watersheds contained in CBGA and generally located on sites which are not suitable to ORV use. The sites (DEIS Map 3.7) are generally located on steep slopes, deeply insized canyons, boulder areas, rocky soils, or pinyon-juniper sites containing dense vegetation cover. There have been no documented impacts from ORV use (see Response 7.77).

The Proposed Plan does reflect a need for additional inventory of critical watersheds (Page 79, FEIS). If additional data reveals conflicts with ORV use or that ORV use is contributing to watershed problems, additional ORV limitations may need to be addressed in the Watershed Activity Plan.

The proposed Final RMP reflects additional changes in ORV designations and places additional limitations on crucial deer winter range, threatened and endangered species habitat, and sensitive species habitat.

8.7 Neither ecological condition or range condition is a particularly good indicator of erosion conditions on a given site. Improvements in range condition would, as discussed on pages 4-27, 43, 58, and 59 of the Draft EIS, result in improved erosion control, and an overall stabilization and improvement of watershed conditions. Depending on the theoretical climax species associated with a specific ecological site, the seral stage may be higher or lower with improved range condition.

8.8 Please refer to responses 8.1, and 8.2 and the Watershed Program Directives of the Proposed Plan.

8.9 Please refer to the discussion on soil erosion condition on pages 3-29 through 3-32 of the Draft EIS and to Responses 7.29 and 7.31.

8.10 The 70,000 acres of treatments presented in the Planning Alternative for analysis purposes have not been carried forward as decisions in the Proposed Plan. Precise acreages and types of treatments will not be finalized until formal agreements, AMPs, etc. are developed. At the time these grazing plans are developed, benefit/cost analyses will be performed on all proposed projects to determine economic efficiency. Such benefit/cost analyses are not performed at this time because final treatment-facility needs are not yet known. Management prescriptions have been developed for the allotments with significant resource problems which will address the watershed and suspected overgrazing concerns that you list (see Table Range 4, Proposed Plan).

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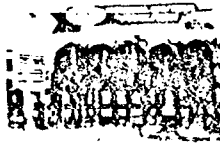
These various watershed management concerns lead EPA to question the statements on page 2-8 which claim that protection of "important watershed values on all lands" will be ensured. Furthermore, the relationship of the RMP alternatives to at least two sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 also is unclear. In Section 102(a)(8), Congress requires that the quality of the "ecological, environmental," and "water resource" values will be protected. Section 401(b)(1) recognizes the substantial amount of range land in deteriorating condition and establishes a "range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements" program to benefit livestock, wildlife, and watershed protection.

8.11 We believe that the concept of establishing watershed management plans deserves serious consideration in the RMP. The RMP could also be an important mechanism for stating the basic management objectives for each major watershed. After watershed plan development, the site-specific activity plans could then be designed to achieve specific goals for watershed resource (vegetation, soils, wildlife habitat, water quality, etc.) management.

8.11 See Responses 8.1 and 8.4.



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BULLS



FANCY FEEDER CLUB CALVES

GILBERTT "G.B." YARDLEY
PRESIDENT

YARDLEY CATTLE CO.
Breeder of America's Finest Cattle
Box 228
Beaver, Utah 84713
Phone (801) 438-2424
August 6, 1984

WALLACE D. YARDLEY
VICE PRESIDENT

Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City, Utah 84720

CEDAR BEAVER GARFIELD ANTIMONY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Dear Sir:

I am sending my comments to you regarding the above Environmental Impact Statement for the Beaver, Cedar, Antimony, and Garfield areas. I am President of the Beaver County Cattlemen's Association and I am writing as representing the views of most other cattlemen in this area and also as a permittee in the Garfield area and as a very concerned citizen of this area and of this great country, The United States of America.

This plan is so extensive and large that I feel that a lot of it is a waste and a terrible waste of taxpayers money. There are some parts of it that are OK. It is certainly a big job to try to read and digest and understand such an extensive plan.

We feel that the Alternative Plan that should be chosen is Alternative # 3 the PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE. We think that the Public Lands that are administered by the BLM should be managed for their maximum production, and I feel that any lands that can't be fully managed and that are not in a good land pattern should be disposed of through sale and exchange. It IS TERRIBLE FOR THE BLM TO FAVOR THE "NO ACTION" ALTERNATIVE as the proposed action for GRAZING MANAGEMENT. It looks like you don't care about improving the ranges and carrying capacity of your lands. Livestock Grazing and production is the most basic of any industry in the planning area. You have tried in this statement to play this down. I don't agree with your statement that only 12 percent of the total employment in the area is directly related to agriculture. It is a lot higher than this and you should give these people a lot more consideration in the Environmental Impact Statement.

THE budget of your department is larger than it has ever been, but you are doing less to improve the ranges now than you have ever done. All the money is being spent on wages for a larger work force who write more reports, many of which are unnecessary and very wasteful. The workforce should be cut down and the money used for range improvements, and this is the greatest thing that you can do to improve the economy.

YI

The Brand of Quality

9.1 See Responses 7.2 and 7.13.

9.2 In the five-county region used in the DEIS (Beaver, Iron, Garfield, Kane, and Piute Counties), total employment was reported as 12,392. Combined farm proprietor and farm wage and salary employment was reported at 1,466 employed. This equals 11.8 or approximately 12 percent. County-by-county breakdowns are as follows:

	Beaver	Garfield	Iron	Kane	Piute	Total
Total employment	1,629	2,143	6,726	1,452	442	12,392
Farm proprietors	207	209	376	122	134	1,048
Farm wage and salary	103	27	230	27	31	418
Percent farm employment	19	11	9	10	37	12

It should be pointed out, however, that these figures (table 3.3, page 3-46 of the DEIS) represent only reported direct employment in agricultural activities. Nonreported employment (such as family workers in some cases) and indirect employment such as in transportation, farm implement sales, wholesale trade, services, etc.) would account for a much larger portion of regional employment.

2

these local communities. The Banning Alternative # 2 should be the end best plan of the U.

- 9.3 The Utah prairie dog has been dropped from the endangered species list and should be dropped from this status in your ~~xxxxx~~ Impact Statement. This animal is a deviation to any prairie of rangeland. It is worthless like flicks and mequitosax and should not be protected.

Wild horse herds should not be increased, but should be maintained at a manageable level.

- 9.4 Your Land Disposal recommendations are good and this program should be implemented as soon as possible and action taken immediately. Your statement says that there are 3 land exchanges in process in this planning area. One was implemented in 1960 and the other 2 about 10 years ago. THIS IS A DISGRACE to never get those exchange made and to just drag them on forever. With all of the personnel that you have working for your bureau, and to let these exchanges take this long is negligence and waste of the very worst degree and should not be tolerated in the future. If the rest of your land disposal actions are as slow as these cases have been then it will never get done, and this should not be permitted to happen. You people should use some proven business practices that all private industry and business must use in order to survive and stay in business. No business could ever survive and keep going if they were as negligent and irresponsible as you people are with land exchanges.

On page 2-20 it is stated that "When livestock use adjustments are implemented by decision, it will be based on ~~you~~ operator consultation and monitoring of resource conditions." This is good but it is not done some of the time but should always be done. I was also glad that you said on page 3-24, "Peckers of this EIS, however should recognize the limitations of vegetation inventory data, and must be supported by the results of monitoring studies before making forage allocation decisions."

- 9.5 I am now addressing and writing about my own allotments. I have never been contact or given a chance or opportunity to participate in any range studies or analysis on my allotments. One year ago I told the Kanab BLM office that I wanted to participate in these and they let me do it this year for the first time. I don't agree with the report on W-2-6 that there are 123 acres ^{of Asay Creek} of G. habitat in poor condition. If this is true then ~~we~~ would like it restored to the very best condition possible.

Regarding the Asay Creek Allotment on page R-2-144, I don't agree with the ~~xxxxxx~~ estimated stocking level of any 39 AUM and the long term of 49 AUM. Our cattle have always grazed in common on the Gravel Bench allotment and this should be recognized. I don't want to overgraze any of my allotments because I want my cattle to always produce to their upcast capacity and to do well. If they are ever losing weight or not gaining I want them moved off of the allotment and I have always moved them. I have used an average of 151 AUMs and these cattle have done very well on this allotment. I have continuously been after the Kanab BLM personnel to get a range improvement program for this allotment and I told them that I would put up some of the money to get this allotment to produce the best possible, but I have never gotten a bit of cooperation from the BLM in this regard.

Fishermen along Asay Creek in this allotment have been and are continuing to drive through those meadows along the creek to fish. They are making roads in these wet meadows and digging ruts. This is very unsightly and causes erosion and destroys my feed. I have been after the BLM ever since I have owned this permit to get a stop put to this devastating practice and not allow off road travel in this beautiful allotment. But the BLM has never taken any action, whatsoever, in this regard and it is way past time that something be done. I would like immediate action on this.

- 9.3 The Utah prairie dog was recently delisted as endangered and now carries the status of threatened. However, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that species considered as threatened or endangered be protected on public lands from actions which would adversely affect their habitat. As such, the continued protection of the Utah prairie dog on public lands is still required by law.

- 9.4 Your comments on pending land exchanges are acknowledged as valid concerns. Unfortunately, land exchanges are, by policy, low priority and are often superseded by other higher priority work. Exchanges require a considerable amount of detailed transactions and can experience technical difficulties in their processing which can also tend to delay their completion.

- 9.5 Based on the inventory of the Asay Creek Allotment concluded in 1981, the estimated capacity has been identified as 39 AUMs. As explained on pages 2-20 and 21 of the Draft EIS, adjustments in grazing use levels will be made only if monitoring results indicate that such adjustments are necessary. BLM is aware of the localized soil erosion problems and loss of forage resulting from vehicular use of meadows adjacent to the river and is interested in discussing further possible solutions, including signs and barriers.

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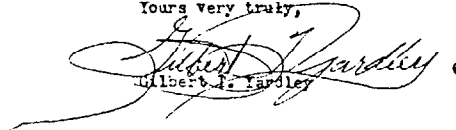
9.6 Regarding my Minnie Creek Allotment, I don't agree with the short term estimated stocking level of 74 AUMs. I have always had this fully stocked with the 65 AUMs that I am allowed and for this reason I can't agree with the average actual use that is listed on page R-2-152. I do agree with the long term estimated stocking level of 130 AUMs. This is a very excellent allotment that produces a lot of feed. It is stated that 599 acres could be ~~irrigated~~ irrigated. I agree with this and would like to have this irrigated and improved as soon as possible. I have been trying to get the BLM to do this ever since I have had this permit but they have done nothing. I did use this allotment as an in and out permit along with my private land, but several years ago I fenced the private land separate from this allotment.

I am carrying out a rest rotation grazing system on both of these allotments on my own ~~range~~ ~~land~~ I am grazing each allotment at a different season each year so that the range will continually improve. I only want to graze 1 of these allotments each year in the spring and let the other one rest during the growing season in the spring each year.

Please give these comments your very most serious consideration because they represent the views of a lot of other cattlemen who are either too busy or won't take the time to comment.

Thanking you very much, I am,

Yours very truly,


Gilbert J. Hardley

9.6 The grazing capacity of the Minnie Creek Allotment is currently estimated to be 74 AUMs based on the 1981 survey. This estimated capacity will need to be verified by monitoring studies before adjustment would be made. BLM understands your concerns and appreciates your efforts to improve the vegetation resource on allotments on which your livestock graze. We look forward to working with you in achieving these goals.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

P. O. Box 11350
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

August 7, 1984

Jay K. Carlson
Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
444 South Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Carlson:

We have reviewed the USDI Bureau of Land Management draft Resource Management Plan environmental impact statement for the Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Planning Area. Our comments are as follows:

- 10.1 [1. The planning and production alternative both provide for increased vegetative cover which will overall provide better protection for the soil resource base. However, localized increased utilization recreation and/or forest production can cause severe erosion problems. Site plans should be developed to minimize soil erosion.
- 10.2 [2. The use of ecological condition instead of range condition would more accurately assess the impacts. Range condition, as used in the statement, is essentially forage condition. Ecological condition would reflect the soil, plant and animal components of the site and could be used in assessing all impacts instead of only the forage condition.
- 10.3 [3. Map 1.1 is labeled incorrectly.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment.

Sincerely,


FRANCIS T. HOLT
State Conservationist

cc: Peter C. Myers, Chief, SCS, Washington, DC
Sandy Long, DC, SCS, Fillmore, UT
Lorin Hunt, DC, SCS, Cedar City, UT
Tom Simper, RC, SCS, Cedar City, UT
Carolyn Wiarda, Soil Scientist, Cedar City, UT



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

10.1 Watershed activity plans addressing specific erosion problem areas will be developed following completion of Watershed Management Plans (WMPs). Major surface disturbing activities would be identified and mitigated as part of the Environmental Assessment process.

10.2 As discussed on page 3-37 of the DEIS, BLM recognizes ecological condition as an important tool in projecting or measuring plant community responses at the ecological site level. BLM intends to use ecological condition in the preparation of activity plan level allotment management plans and herd management plans.

10.3 Map 1.1 has been corrected to reflect your comment.

LETTER No. 11

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 11

EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.
POST OFFICE BOX 120 • DENVER, COLORADO 80201

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
WESTERN DIVISION
H. W. PRAYTORIUS
MANAGER

August 13, 1984

Mr. Jay Carlson
Draft RMP/EIS Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
444 South Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

Dear Mr. Carlson:

Exxon Company, U.S.A. is pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony planning units in southwest Utah. Exxon has a strong interest in the planning process for federal public lands because many of these lands have potential for oil and gas discovery and development.

We have examined the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (DRMP/EIS) for its range of alternatives and their impacts, especially as it relates to oil and gas exploration and development activities. We are encouraged to see oil, gas, and coal considered by the plan as multiple use resources. In addition, we agree with the Bureau's assessment that a moderately high oil and gas potential exists along the Wasatch Hingeline.

Exxon applauds your plan's recognition of the importance of mineral resources. Many times land use plans seem to address only surface resources such as wildlife, grazing, and recreation and barely consider potential subsurface resources such as petroleum, coal, hardrock minerals, and geothermal energy. We recognize the difficulty of assessing, for planning purposes, the impacts of potential development of subsurface resources. In many cases the needed specific resource information may be lacking even though an area may be generally acknowledged as having a high potential for mineral discovery. Our examination of your plan's impact analysis indicates a thorough study of the available published information.

A DIVISION OF EXXON CORPORATION

No Comment Identified

2.40

LETTER No. 11

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 11

Mr. Jay Carlson

- 2 -

August 13, 1984

Exxon strongly endorses the Bureau's practice of periodically reviewing the continued applicability of its various oil and gas leasing categories. We feel that there are two significant benefits of such periodic reviews. First, they provide opportunities for resolution of conflicts between efforts to protect surface resources and the activities necessary for economic development of newly discovered subsurface resources. Second, they permit re-evaluation and modification of lease stipulations in order to facilitate, where appropriate, oil and gas exploration activities.

Exxon also notes with appreciation the Bureau's willingness to reassign less stringent category designations where circumstances permit. We strongly support the redesignation under the Preferred Alternative, of 22,900 acres of leasable land from the "No Surface Occupancy" category to the "Leases with Special Stipulations" category.

In summary, your recognition of the importance of mineral resource potential, your periodic review of leasing categories, and your willingness to consider reassignment of category designations are, in our view, important factors in responsible land-use planning. We hope your efforts in this direction continue.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Draft Resource Management Plan. Should you have any further questions or if we can be of further help, please contact Mr. Amos Plante at (303-789-7550) or Mr. Fernando Blackgoat (303-789-7488) in our Denver office.

Sincerely,


H. W. Praetorius

FB:mas

c - Mr. F. Blackgoat
Mr. R. R. Dern
Mr. A. A. Plante
Mr. T. F. Walsh
Mr. J. A. Willott
Mr. C. L. Willott

LETTER No. 12

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. _____



The Wilderness Society
1720 Race Street
Denver, CO 80209

Sierra Club
736 S. McClelland St.
Salt Lake City, UT 84102



10 August 1984

Morgan Jensen
Cedar City District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 724
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Jensen,

The Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society continue our involvement in the management of public lands in Utah. Enclosed are comments on the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony Resource Management Plan. Please consider these in making a final decision.

We request to be retained on your mailing list for all issues related to public lands and to receive notice of any environmental analysis or planning amendment concerning the areas that are commented on in our comments. We further request written notification of any planning decision.

Thank you for your help.

James Catlin
Conservation Chairman
Utah Chapter of the Sierra Club

Mike Scott
Southwest Region
The Wilderness Society

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LETTER No. 12

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 12

Cedar Beaver, Garfield, Antimony Planning Area
Planning Issues

Throughout the wilderness review and other resource management programs the Sierra Club has raised issues which need consideration. Several of those issues raised are considered in the wilderness review of this area. Unfortunately, we can not

12.1 Find where we were given notice of the scoping process for this EIS. In checking Chapter 5 of the DEIS, no mention is made whether the public was informed of the issue gathering stage of this plan. Could the BLM please check to see if we were sent notice.

A large amount of work has gone into preparing this plan. The maps are helpful in seeing the proposed actions. They are an enormous improvement over the Grand RMP maps. The comparison of alternatives table is simple and offers a good summary of the difference between the proposed actions in each alternative. There is a conflict between the map and table on ORV designations. The maps says "limited" and the table says "closed". Many of the appendices are very helpful. While the forage management alternatives (appendix range 2) does not have information forage trends and condition, there is good information on permits sold, grazing system, and problems and conflicts. This is quite helpful but could be improved.

12.3 While the tables in the grazing budgets are interesting, there is no net tabulation of the economic benefits of grazing. There is a net tabulation on the sales of fire wood. We request that a table be included in the final that totals the range economic benefits and costs for the planning area.

The following issues need to be considered in this plan.

12.4 Many of the major land use decisions for public lands are made in separate fragmented actions without the comprehensive environmental analysis required in the planning process. The plan makes no analysis of the economic or resource impacts of leasing of oil and gas, coal, and other minerals. While national and regional guidance is needed, the major policies on land use need to be made in the RMP and not restrained by fragmented auxiliary administrative policies.

12.5 While mention is made to most of these within the plan, the actual land use decisions are occurring in other documents. Leasing for oil and gas has no plan which considers leasing need or economic return to the public. Coal leasing is covered in a regional EIS.

These major actions need to be considered in the plan. Separate decision documents fail to adequately address conflicts.

12.1 The public was informed of scoping meetings on issue identification through publication of a notice in the Federal Register (Vol. 45, No. 71, April 10, 1980), notices carried by local and regional media, and through direct mailings. BLM mailing list records for the issue identification phase of this plan indicate that the following individuals in the Sierra Club and/or Wilderness Society were contacted:

John A. McComb
Sierra Club
Washington, D.C.

Isaac C. Eastvold
Sierra Club
California

Linda Wade
Sierra Club
California

Sierra Club
Utah Chapter
Salt Lake City, Utah

Brian Beard
Sierra Club
Utah Chapter
Logan, Utah

Nina Dougherty
Sierra Club
Utah Chapter
Salt Lake City, Utah

Ruth Frear
Sierra Club
Utah Chapter
Salt Lake City, Utah

The Wilderness Society
Washington, D.C.

Dick Carter
The Wilderness Society
(Utah)
Salt Lake City, Utah

12.2 The error on ORV designation is noted and will be changed in the final EIS.

12.3 Refer to response 6.2. Over the 20-year planning horizon, it is estimated that \$562,000 would be required in personnel or work month costs and \$3,424,000 in project costs for a total of nearly \$4,000,000. Direct income from grazing fees (at the current \$1.37/AUM) is estimated at nearly \$2,414,000. Benefits to watershed and wildlife, which would accrue as a result of improved rangeland management, are not accounted for in this tabulation because no resources to BLM are generated by these programs. It should be noted that these figures are tentative because final treatment and facility needs will not be known until allotment management plans or formal grazing agreements are established with range users. The \$3,414,000 presented in the table represents the cost in current dollars of constructing all treatment and facilities displayed for the Planning Alternative for I category allotments in Appendix Range 2 of the DEIS. These projects were identified by the interdisciplinary team as being capable of resolving the problems and conflicts and meeting allotment objectives identified for each allotment in the same appendix. They do not represent a proposal, however, because, as stated above, AMP or formal agreements have not yet been established.

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Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony RMP

- 12.6 [2. Coal development directly adjacent to Zion National Park would significantly impact the air quality, the water shed that feed into this park, the visual resources of that area, wildlife habitat, yet uninventoried plant and animal species, cultural resources, the wilderness designation potential of those lands, and other regionally important value found in this area.
- 12.7 [3. The BLM is not receiving fair market value for the commercial services and goods the BLM is supplying to the public in grazing and minerals management programs. The plan lack any report on financial costs or payments on BLM programs and offers no difference in budget and revenue between the alternatives.
- 12.8 [5. On a map where have vegetation manipulation from chemicals, fire, or machines occurred? Again on a map, which areas have had review of mineral withdrawal review since the passage of FLPMA.
- 12.9 [7. What areas are now leased?
- 12.10 [3. What areas are now claimed for locatable minerals? What mining plans are in effect and what special development stipulations are in place?
- Since these issues were raised several times in writing to the BLM, we request an explanation as to why they were not being considered in the RMP.
- The Federal Land Policy Management Act requires several issues be considered. These issues also appear not to have been adequately considered and given priority as Congress has directed:
- 12.11 [10. The net value of archaeological sites has and will add to our understanding of America before the Europeans arrived. These resources are being destroyed both accidentally and deliberately. The destruction of some of America's most important wildlife habitats is accelerating. Increased motorized recreation is causing both primary and secondary impacts to important wildlife species, plant communities, and water resources. Grazing continues to damage important natural resources. Important relic natural communities face major disturbances. Visual, scientific, and recreational opportunities are being degraded, and in some cases lost.
- 12.12 [11. Commercial operators on public lands are making profits from public land resources at a cost less than that offered by non-public lands. Leases and permits are being granted, and management projects conducted to subsidize permit and lease holders.

12.4 Resource impacts of mineral leasing were analyzed in Chapter 4. Economics with regard to development potential were discussed in Chapter 3, Minerals.

12.5 All major land use decisions on leasable minerals and applicable to THIS planning area are made in the Proposed Plan. Policy requires that oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories be periodically reassessed through the planning process. This has been done and adjustments are included in the Proposed Plan. Regulations require that the coal screening process (commonly referred to as "Coal Unsuitability") be applied through the planning process in order to determine those lands which are available for further consideration for coal leasing. This has been done and is included in the Proposed Plan. Additional site-specific analysis will be performed prior to leasing as required by law and regulation.

12.6 No resource conflicts with Zion National Park were identified regarding the coal unsuitability criteria that were applied. Additionally, no comments were received from Zion National Park officials regarding coal leasing.

It should also be noted that this phase of the coal screening process, including a call for resource information, application of unsuitability criteria, multiple resource analysis, and surface owner consultation is not a final leasing determination. Further resource evaluation tract delineation, site specific environmental analyses, tract ranking by the regional coal team, and preparation of a regional coal and tract selection based on regional leasing. Additionally, coal unsuitability criteria 16 (floodplains), and 19 (alluvial valley floors) will be applied prior to leasing in accordance with 43 CFR 3451. This will include the analysis of the offsite impacts, including potential impacts to Zion National Park.

It should be noted that because of greater than 200-foot overburden depths, the Kolob coal involved could only be mined by underground methods and that the surface impacts incident to underground mining could only be known during mine plan evaluation should leasing occur. Mitigation measures to prevent adverse impacts onsite and offsite, including potential impacts on Zion National Park, could be determined at that time.

LETTER No. 12RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 12Sierra Club and Wilderness Society Comments
Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony R/P

- 12.13 12. The BLM is not directly monitoring the production of resources on public lands. Oil and gas production information is monitored by the permittee not the agency. Direct monitoring by the agency is needed.
- 12.14 13. Very little objective data or documentation exist on the forage condition of the range and current animal use. Decisions on grazing management are made without adequate objective analysis of long-term range condition.
- 12.15 14. Gradual changes in animal and plant populations are not known and are not properly assessed at the present time. The impacts of management actions on these populations need to be predicted.
- 12.16 15. Public land sales are proposed without field inventories of natural resources, without important public need for sale, and without analysis of the benefits gained from sale against the costs. This plan needs to include this analysis.
- 12.17 16. It is well known that an excessive number of coal, oil, and gas leases have been issued on federal lands. The effect has been to render impractical the multiple use of resources. Excessive leasing has made mineral exploitation the dominant, single use on most BLM lands.
- 12.18 17. No greater waste for no net benefit to the public is possible on BLM lands than off-road vehicle use. Alternate recreation methods are restricted by ORV uses. Wildlife populations and habitats are degraded. Grazing operators see increased damage to the range and grazing facilities. The problem grows, and yet the BLM has not acted to protect all of the public lands.
- 12.19 19. Mineral entries threaten important archaeological sites, endangered and threatened species habitat, springs and important water courses, significant recreation areas, important scenic visual resources, etc. The majority of mining claims do not meet the necessary requirements to be deemed valid. Mining plans are not currently evaluated adequately, and modifications are not
- 12.20 20. The permitted grazing use in many cases exceeds the carrying capacity of the land.
- 12.21 21. Stipulations commonly found on mineral exploration permits and special use permits allow often conflicting activities with few requirements for reclamation. The application of stipulations fails to adequately covered protection of critical resources.

12.7 Fair market value is received by BLM for commercial goods and services in which BLM has discretion to charge such fees. Grazing fees are established by Congress and reviewed annually for adjustment in response to shifts in grazing fee rates on similar private or State owned grazing lands livestock market conditions, etc. In the minerals program, the Mining Law of 1872 establishes the rights of individuals to locate minerals on public lands and provides no discretion to BLM to collect fees for mineral location. Fees collected for mineral leasing (oil and gas, geothermal, coal, etc.) are established by their respective enabling statutes. Refer to response 6.2 in which estimated expenditures and revenues for the implementation of the proposed plan are provided by program.

12.8 Vegetation manipulations completed by BLM on public lands are contained in a current Job Description Report (JDR) file at each of the BLM area offices. In addition, identifiable treatment areas were mapped on 7.5 minute quadrangle maps during the 1980-82 soil/vegetation inventory. Because this information is readily available for site specific use at the activity planning level, the preparation of another map is considered unnecessary. A review of most withdrawals was completed in 1982 prior to the CWGA planning effort (see pages 2-14 and 3-7 of the DEIS). Review of withdrawals is not discussed in detail in the DEIS because it was not identified as an issue. Information regarding the recent withdrawal review is available for study at the BLM Cedar City District Office. Additional withdrawal reviews are identified in Utah Instruction Memorandum UT IM 84-297 and will be completed by 1989. Because mineral withdrawal is not considered a planning issue due to lack of any land use conflicts, no map has been provided showing areas previously reviewed for withdrawal. This information is available through the Cedar City District Office.

12.9 Currently, approximately 95 percent (essentially all except Category 4, No Leasing) of the Public Lands in the District are leased for oil and gas through the simultaneous and over-the-counter leasing system. Since most of these leases are on a revolving 10-year basis and as such it is extremely difficult to accurately portray an area the size of the Planning Area, no map depicting status has been developed. Specific information on a given lease area is available through the respective resource area office, the District office, or the State Office.

12.10 Locatable minerals were not identified as a planning issue because of the lack of resource conflicts within the planning area regarding locatable mineral development. However, the areas claimed for locatable mineral are shown on the Utah State Geographical Index available from the BLM Utah State Office. No plans of operations are in effect within the planning area at this time.

12.11 The values of these sensitive resources are currently, and will continue to be, protected within the laws providing for such protections. No significant losses of the resources listed (cultural resources, relic communities, visual resources, scientific or recreational opportunities) have been identified for the Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Planning Area. Resource conflicts with livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and watershed

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- 12.22 22. The Secretary of the Interior decided not to consider areas less than 5,000 acres for wilderness consideration. BLM districts in other areas have reinstated those areas back into the wilderness review. The Cedar District has not done this on Spring Canyon. No explanation has been made on what the BLM has recommended. With no explanation, the BLM dropped this area while not dropping other areas which are less than 5,000 acres. This area needs to be reconsidered in the wilderness review.
23. The BLM needs to consider in the plan the comments submitted by the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society during the wilderness study phase. These comments are at the Cedar City District Office.
- 12.23 24. The BLM has allowed federal funds to be used for the personal benefit of grazing operators and members of the Grazing Advisory Council.
- 12.24 25. What is the regional supply for products and services that are now supplied by public lands? On public lands, other federal lands, local government lands, and private lands, what resources are available?
- 12.25 26. What alternate resources both on and off public lands can be used for the same end use? Many of these resources have readily available sources, such as fire wood. Conservation of energy including recycling of materials needs to be considered for meeting future needs and for reducing the demand for fossil fuels and wood fuels.

conditions have been identified and management prescriptions developed for their resolution (refer to Appendix Range 2, Appendix Wildlife 1 and Riparian/Fisheries 1, and response 8.11 respectively).

12.12 BLM receives payment for commercial uses of public land in accordance with specific laws governing such uses. Refer also to responses 6.2, 12.3, and 12.7.

12.13 BLM is directly monitoring resource production on public lands in the planning area. At the present time, no production of oil and gas is occurring in the planning area.

12.14 Although monitoring and actual trend data is limited in the planning area, extensive information regarding current plant composition, occurrence of big game species, and condition of big game habitat was collected and analyzed during the CBGA inventory and EIS process. This information is cataloged individually for over 1,900 site writeup areas (SWAs). See also Response 7.25.

12.15 Please see Response 7.25.

12.16 All public land proposed for disposal has been analyzed and found suitable for disposal in accordance with the criteria found in Section 203 of FLPMA. They have also been subjected to analysis by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists and administration to determine what resources and programs might be affected.

After consideration in this land use plan, each disposal will be analyzed further in an environmental analysis/land report to analyze the purpose, need, and environmental consequences, and provide for additional public comment.

12.17 Issuance of coal, oil, and gas leases on public lands in the planning area is administered in full accordance with law establishing the rights of individuals to pursue such resource development opportunities as a legitimate component of multiple use arrangement. Within the planning area there are no documented incidents in which mineral leasing practices have precluded or rendered impractical the multiple use management of public lands resources.

12.18 Page 3-17. The BLM recognizes that ORV use is a legitimate use of public lands and that planning for that use will be incorporated into its land use plans and regulations (Executive Order 11644). The CBGA DEIS did analyze the effects of ORV use (pages 2-7, 2-17, 3-21, 4-2, 4-7, 4-8, 4-22, 4-38 through 4-42, 4-54, 4-55, 4-57, 4-59, 4-66, and 4-69). The proposed Final RMP considers ORV use conflicts and addresses actions (seasonal limitations) to reduce conflicts with wildlife and riparian habitats (see also Response 7.74).

12.19 Mineral entry is administered under existing regulation (43 CFR 2809) in accordance with the Mining Law of 1872 as amended by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 to assure the prevention of undue and unnecessary degradation. Mining claim validity is evaluated when resource conflicts are identified which constitute undue or unnecessary degradation, occupancy trespass, damage to legislatively protected resources, etc. At present, there are no mining plans in effect in the planning area.

Planning Criteria and Management Stipulations
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The selection of an alternative is guided by the planning criteria established with goals. The DEIS (Draft Environmental Impact Statement) table of contents show five pages of criteria (pages 1-4 to 1-9). Page 1-4 correctly explains that criteria are "standards and constraints identified by the manager and interdisciplinary teams to guide development of resource management decisions."

As with the issue identification stage, we are interested in being involved in developing the planning criteria. While many of the issues have criteria listed several do not. In some of the criteria, inadequate attention is given to reporting all the key legal requirements the plan must meet. There are no planning criteria that guides ORV use designation, management of locatable minerals. None of the criteria require "fair market return" on the use of public land's resources.

12.27 All of the area is open to oil and gas leasing, one of the most surface disturbing activities. Inadequate provision is made for erosion control, reclamation requirements, or vehicle use. The exploration roads are apparently made permanent with no provision to remove vehicle use and reclaim the area after exploration or development actions end.

12.28 The preferred alternative allows uses which conflict with the goal or objective in this case. One example of this is the preferred alternative allows the all ORV use in critical soil erosion areas and withing critical wildlife habitats. ORV use will increase erosion in those areas and impact wildlife populations.

This is not an uncommon occurrence. As the resource areas are discussed, many of the preferred alternative decisions conflict with the published criteria.

The Sierra Club and Wilderness Society requests that the planning criteria include the following:

- 12.29 T. Critical Watershed:
- * Develop sedimentation monitoring to quantitatively measure the effect of management on water quality.
 - * Designate areas significantly contributing to sedimentation as areas of critical environmental concern.
 - * Establish sedimentation threshold levels and a planning period water quality level which will be monitored.
 - * Begin soil sedimentation and salinity erosion trend analysis giving five year changes in soil degradation.

12.20 As discussed on page 3.38 of the DEIS, 63 allotments have actual use levels greater than the estimated grazing capacity based on the recent inventory. However, it should be restated that this is an estimate and permitted livestock levels will be determined following evaluation of monitoring results. For a discussion of grazing use adjustments, see pages 2-20 and 2-21 of the DEIS.

12.21 There are no documented incidents within the planning area in which stipulations currently attached to mineral exploration permits are failing to provide adequate protections to critical resources.

12.22 The DEIS (page 2-24) states the Cedar City District position on Spring Creek Canyon inventory unit (UT-040-140). The District did not analyze the unit due to pending litigation nor did it choose to analyze the unit under Section 202 of FLPMA. There are currently no WSAs of less than 5,000 acres being analyzed in the State of Utah in RMP/EIS efforts. As stated in the DEIS, BLM will analyze the suitability or nonsuitability of Spring Creek Canyon in the Statewide EIS if the inventory unit is reinstated to WSA status or in a planning amendment if the Final Statewide wilderness EIS is completed prior to resolution of the suit. Comments received at the Cedar City District would be analyzed in the Statewide EIS should the unit be reinstated as a WSA.

12.23 As with all public lands users, personal benefits accrue to grazing operators as public land management and facilities are maintained or improved. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 prescribes the formation of Grazing Advisory Boards to advise BLM in grazing management decisions and that portions of the grazing fees collected be invested in range betterment. In Utah, the boards serve in the distribution of range betterment funds within the District. As range betterment fund investments are affected and the benefits of rangeland improvements are realized, the range and the range users incur benefits as was intended by the passage of the law.

12.24 BLM is required to develop land use plans on public lands within the planning area and is not provided with administrative jurisdiction over lands of other ownership, or outside the planning area. Since administrative jurisdiction is not extended to these areas which are outside the planning area, the supplies of goods and services available from these areas are not subject to discussion administered under this plan and, therefore, will not be incorporated in analyses of this RMP/EIS. Impacts to regional supplies of goods and services from public lands in the planning area have been analyzed and are displayed in each alternative in Chapter 4 of the DEIS.

12.25 Refer to response 12.24.

12.26 Your comment is noted and guides for ORV use designation have been incorporated in the proposed plan. A "fair market value" planning criterion has not been incorporated into the plan because no decisions are being made which would affect any fee rates on public lands resources. Section 102(9) of

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* In these critical watershed areas, mineral exploration and development activities have stipulations which limit public ORV use to maintained roads, allow no road construction in major washes or on slopes steeper than 5%, and require closure and reclamation of exploration and development facilities including roads.

* Mineral exploration access be excluded from sensitive surface water courses.

2. Livestock Grazing

12.30

* Eliminate overgrazing (over utilization) of public and.

* Identify indicator animal and plant species which are sensitive to grazing. These species should not be limited to major game species or plants found favored by domestic stock.

* Develop threshold levels measuring the quantity and quality of indicator species for each grazing area.

* give priority in range budget use to develop adequate forage data. From this data, develop range condition trends on forage, water quality and quantity, wildlife diversity and populations, ORV use, etc. (Range trends are not now known.)

* Objectively monitor actual grazing use of public lands by wild and domestic animals. (Currently, the BLM has not reported on any field inventories of actual domestic grazing use.) Actual use may not follow the permitted period or permitted number.

* Remove grazing use from fragile riparian zones, from endangered plant species habitat, and during important periods from critical winter range for game and nongame wildlife.

* Reduce grazing use in allotments where wildlife population levels and riparian habitat impacts reach a threshold level or when the forage trend is downward. Remove or reduce grazing from breeding grounds, nesting areas, and critical wildlife habitat. In the case of antelope and elk, this means removing grazing from their critical feed and breeding habitat.

FLPMA reads, ". . . it is the policy of the United States that -- the United States receive fair market value of the use of the public lands and their resources unless otherwise provided for by statute. . ." No proposals of land use decisions conveyed through this RMP are inconsistent with or violate this provision of the law.

12.27 Erosion control and reclamation requirements are very important. Stipulations to prevent erosion and ensure reclamation are developed during environmental assessment for any Application Permit to Drill, based on site specific situations (see Onshore Oil and Gas Order No. 1 and Oil and Gas Provisions, Second Edition). No policy exists to automatically leave exploration roads in place after the project ends. Decisions regarding road closure are made during the environmental assessment phase of an Application Permit to Drill and are based on consideration of the best use of the specific area with due consideration to all resource values in accordance with land use planning decisions and objectives for the area.

No policy exists to automatically leave exploration roads in place after the project ends. Decisions regarding road closure are made during the environmental assessment phase of an application to drill and are based on consideration of the best use of a specific area with due consideration to all resource values in accordance with land use planning decisions and objectives for the area.

12.28 The preferred alternative has been changed to reflect additional information and analysis on the effects of ORV use on crucial deer winter range (see Response 7.74, page 50, FEIS). Your assessment on the effects of ORV use on critical erosion areas is also correct in that use would increase erosion. However, the nature of the terrain within critical watersheds is not conducive to ORV use, and in many cases, precludes that use. In addition, no documented problems exist on critical watershed areas, nor has any erosion been linked to ORV use (see Response 8.6). BLM will monitor and complete additional surveys on critical watersheds (page 79, FEIS). If additional conflicts are discussed at a later date, then adjustments to ORV designations would be made.

12.29 These concerns are addressed in the Soil/Water/Air program directives section of the Proposed Plan. See also Response 8.3.

12.30 These points have been considered in the preparation of the alternatives presented in the DEIS. BLM is committed to preventing degradation of the vegetation resource and improving that resource where and when it is economically feasible. As discussed on pages 2-20 through 2-22 of the DEIS and in Appendix Range 3, BLM proposes to implement an extensive monitoring system. As explained in Table 2.1 on page 2.4 of the DEIS, if and when big game numbers increase, additional forage will be allocated for their use. A cost benefit analysis will be performed on all range improvements as part of an AMP implementation package prior to implementation or construction.

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* Limit range improvements (vegetation changes and water development) to areas where the costs clearly are less than benefits, where no quantifiable increase in sedimentation will occur, where wildlife range and populations are not affected, and other planning goals are first met. Range improvements funded by public money should be given a priority lower than protection for watershed, wildlife, wilderness, riparian habitat, and areas of critical environmental concern.

* Reduce grazing from areas where significant erosion is occurring.

12.31 3. Wildlife Habitat

* Designate habitats of threatened and endangered (T&E) species and species being considered to be added to the T&E list as areas of critical environmental concern.

* Reduce wildlife conflicts with water resources through allowed grazing level and period, fencing, and offering alternate water supplies.

* Establish target wildlife populations which represent the populations that the resource area would normally support under natural conditions. Plan wildlife conflict reductions to meet these targets.

* Validate the alleged wildlife benefits from range plan community destruction due to chemical applications, burning, chaining, and other forms of vegetation manipulation.

12.32 4. Off-road Vehicle Use and Management

The planning criteria need to more clearly separate recreation vehicle use (right seeing, hunting, etc.) from permitted use (grazing, mining, oil & gas, etc.). Permitted vehicle use is managed under the specific language of the permit. Permittees often confuse public use restrictions which do not actually affect permitted use.

We request the following ORV use designation criteria be used:

****Closed**** Closed designations be made in areas where significant impacts from vehicle use has or will occur, in designated wilderness areas, designated primitive or natural areas, relic biological communities, endangered and threatened species habitat, archaeological sites, areas where ORV use would impact important nonmotorized recreation, areas which have no existing vehicle ways which would be impacted by ORV use, riparian habitat and water resources, areas where the BLM lacks the budget to manage

12.31 During BLM scoping (1980), inventory (1981-82) and analysis phases, the criteria of "Importance and Relevance" were applied to the habitats of threatened or endangered species. As stated on page 1-6, these species are of management concern and require that special protection be provided. The planning team analyzed threatened and endangered species habitat and found that none of these areas meet the criteria for ACEC designation.

Both the comments concerning wildlife conflicts with water resources and established wildlife target populations are discussed on page 1-8 of the DEIS under the forage management issue. The criteria given on page 1-8 were also used to direct management decisions concerning wildlife habitat and land treatment of their habitat. In many instances, the treatment of decadent stands of pinyon-juniper or sagebrush would be beneficial. However, the treatment of sagebrush on crucial deer winter range, for example, would be detrimental to crucial ranges. These types of actions were evaluated and their impacts on wildlife habitat given in the DEIS.

12.32 The planning criteria were inadvertently omitted in the DEIS, but will be included in the Proposed Plan (page ___). These planning criteria were developed and documented in the Resource Management Action Plan (December 17, 1980, District files). The planning criteria included:

- a. The capability of soils and vegetation to withstand ORV use.
- b. The protection and impacts on other resources and users.
- c. The consideration of the area for public safety.
- d. Impacts on local populace.
- e. Public demand for different kinds of ORV use.

In addition to the local planning criteria developed in the Cedar City District, BLM considered "Designation Criteria" (43 CFR 8342.1), Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 in the designation of CRGA for ORV use. Blanket criteria leading to a closed, limited, or open category were not utilized, as

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ORV use, and wildlife habitat during critical seasons.

****Limited**** Limited designations should occur on lands under wilderness study, areas of critical environmental concern, land important for domestic and wildlife range. The limited designation be applied to lands where sustained use of the existing vehicle ways will not cause impacts to the adjacent lands, the travelled way, livestock & wildlife populations, and other nonmotorized uses. Specific ways open for use to ORVs within areas designated as limited should be marked in the field and maps produced which are available to the public. Within limited areas, the ways designed for use should be only those needed for recreation use, which don't prevent conflicts to other resources (for example, ORV use increases archaeological site destruction), and can be managed for resource protection under the BLM budget.

****Open**** Open designations should allowed on lands which have proven to be able to sustain general area off-road vehicle use under the worst case use estimates. Analysis of general area ORV use impacts needs to include comprehensive analysis of the impacts on all natural resources and other land uses and be based on objective data taken from the area under analysis. The analysis needs to consider threshold levels for scenic qualities, soil condition, forage production, wildlife & livestock population, and conflicting uses. Areas identified for open ORV use should be able to be intensively managed to monitor and control the ORV use. A minimum of areas should be designated open to meet the limited demand for general area ORV recreation. If all other requirements are met, open area designations should be limited to those which the BLM can support the intensive management in their budget.

12.33 5. Cultural Resources

The BLM offers no specific inventory or management policy for archaeological site protection. While oil & gas stipulations prohibit access roads from crossing a site until it is inventoried, no protection is given from the impacts of permittees and ORV users. The Chapter requests the following planning criteria be used:

- * Conduct a comprehensive 5% inventory of archaeological sites in the RA. (Currently a 1% survey has been conducted on part of the RA.)

you suggest. The ORV designations were based upon policy, impact of ORV use on resource values, the most effective category which could be employed to resolve the conflicts, public input and demand for various recreation experiences (including ORVs), and impacts to other resource users. Applying blanket criteria for open, closed, and limited categories would not allow for resolution of local problems and situations. Applying blanket criteria could unnecessarily restrict ORV use, where resource conflicts are not now or anticipated to cause management concerns.

Many of the criteria you suggest for the closed category are already covered in current policy, Executive Orders, and regulations. Much of the criteria you list in your comment were used by the interdisciplinary team when determining the ORV categories. Finally, the planning criteria employed were intentionally written so as not to predetermine eventual planning decisions.

12.33 The DEIS does discuss the inventories completed within the planning area (page 3-42) upon which the resource decisions affecting cultural resources were based. The DEIS offers the level of inventory, site density, and limitations of existing data.

Management policy regarding archaeological site protection is provided on page 2-23 and in the 35 CFR Part 800 as amended, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment".

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- * Designate areas having important sites as areas of critical environmental concern. Manage these designated areas to restrict vehicles away from sites, to intensively inventory archaeological resources, and to prevent theft, destruction, or degradation of these cultural values.

12.34 6. Lands Actions

Planning Criteria

- Lands available for acquisition: (not considered in plan)
- * nonpublic lands which are critical for the management and protection of natural values on adjacent public lands
 - * nonpublic lands within designated wilderness areas
 - * lands that would improve the management of public lands.

Lands available for sale or exchange.

Each of the following criteria needs to be met:

- * lands which do not possess present or future valuable natural, scenic, historic, economic purpose.
- * lands because of location or characteristic is difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands and is not suitable for management by another Federal agency.
- * lands whose disposal serves a documented important public objective in the local government land management plan which can not be achieved by any other alternative. The public objective must outweigh all the benefits that could be realized in retaining those lands.
- * lands which have qualified for disposal must first be considered for exchange of other nonpublic lands which meet the acquisition criteria.
- * lands made available for sale which have met the above criteria be sold for fair market price.

12.35 7. Utility Corridors

Criteria

Utility facilities be limited to designated corridors.

- * Designation of a utility corridor or right-of-way only occur through a plan amendment or revision with public involvement.
- * To minimize environmental impacts and reduce the number of rights-of-way, common rights-of-way should be required to the extent practical.
- * Each right-of-way or permit of access shall require removal of facilities and reclamation after the permit purpose has ended. The permittee should be responsible for

Additional guidance on management of cultural resources and the need for additional inventory has been identified in the Proposed Plan (Page 136). Specific actions proposed include:

1. In accordance with existing policy, require cultural resource clearances and mitigations on all projects involving surface disturbing activities prior to construction or development.

2. Complete a cultural resource inventory map depicting site densities and archaeological values within the planning units. The map would be used as a predictive tool to identify avoidance areas and help gauge potential impacts to cultural resources before projects are proposed.

Finally, the need for specific planning criteria regarding the cultural resources program was not deemed appropriate since no specific actions regarding this program were proposed in the DEIS.

12.34 The need for land acquisition was considered in the preplanning inventory and evaluation process and no acquisition needs were identified through either the public scoping process or the Bureau's interdisciplinary team review. The criteria you listed for sale of public land are only part of the criteria required by Section 203 of FLPMA. All required criteria in FLPMA will be applied to public lands considered for disposal. Lands available for disposal are simultaneously available for exchange.

The legal basis for evaluation of the leasing categories is to select the least restrictive leasing category necessary to protect sensitive resource values. Use of any other leasing criteria would exceed our authority. The format for stipulations and categories used in the State of Utah standardized and reflected in the category and stipulations shown in Appendix Minerals 1 of the DEIS.

12.35 Your comments on corridor designation are acknowledged and the proposal changed so that only those corridors for which a current need has been expressed and for which an adequate impact assessment has been completed are proposed for designation. In addition, it is also proposed that a regional or statewide study and analysis be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. For a discussion of the proposed changes refer to comment 7.82.

LETTER No. 12

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the control of ORVs to prevent ORV use in sensitive areas.

12.36

8. Minerals:
Coal, oil, gas, geothermal and other leasable resources should follow the following planning criteria:

- * Not issue leases on lands possessing important natural values, where the cumulative impacts of exploration and development with lead to significant damage.
- * Taking all sources of mineral resources including conservation and alternate sources, limit offering leases to the number needed to meet the basic mineral demand.
- * Limited leasing to only those lands which can adequately be proven to have diligent exploration and development within the lease period.
- * Extend only leases which are diligently producing a commercially competitive mineral commodity.
- * Require fair market competitive pricing on all leases.
- * Require exploration to occur within two years of lease issuance.
- * Revoke leases sold for more than the lease fee.
- * Not more than 10% of the RA should be available for lease above the amount of land expected to be diligently explored and developed in the lease period.

Lease stipulations are described but which category attached is attached to leases is not described by the planning criteria. The following criteria need to be used:

Category 1 minimal resource protection
Areas where this category applies include those areas where the ORV designations for open area apply. Limit the use of these stipulations to areas where current intense oil or gas production has occurred and no significant impacts are found.

Category 2 watershed and wildlife habitat protection
This category needs to be divided into subcategories:
Category 2A Watershed Protection
Apply this criterion to critical watersheds and riparian habitat areas
Category 2B Cultural Resource Protection
Apply this criterion to areas containing archaeological sites.
Category 2C Protection of ACEC
Apply this to areas designated areas of critical environmental concern

12.36 The legal basis for evaluation of the leasing categories is to select the least restrictive leasing category necessary to protect sensitive resource values. Use of any other leasing criteria would exceed our authority. The format for stipulations and categories used in the State of Utah are standardized and reflected in the category and stipulations shown in Appendix Minerals-1 of the DEIS as they apply to the planning area.

2.52

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Category 2D Wildlife and Livestock Protection
This category applies to areas which have important game, nongame wildlife or livestock resources.
Category 2E Recreation and scenic resources protection.
Areas which contain important recreation and scenic resources (class II or III VRM) should have these stipulations on any lease.

Each of these subcategories will contain common protection stipulations which apply to areas sensitive to soil erosion, slopes greater than 5% where road construction will be made, grazing lands.

Category 3 No Surface Activity
Surface protection needs to be required on lands within important natural areas to protect their resources. Certain ACECs may need this stipulation.

Category 4 No Leases Issued
Lands that are designated wilderness areas, under wilderness study, major archaeological sites, endangered and threatened species habitat, major recreation areas should not be open for lease.

Locatable Minerals

12.37 Controlling locatable mineral exploration and development offers several management options. A majority of the present mining claims fail to meet the minimum requirements necessary for remaining valid. In managing mineral development, the BLM needs to systematically evaluate the performance of assessment work and establish the presence of a valuable mineral. Claims which fail to meet the necessary criteria need to be contested for validity.

Lands be withdrawn from mineral entry in areas where the value of natural resources and the benefits from other uses from outweigh potential mineral production benefits.

The Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club request that mining plans be systematically evaluated and protection requirements placed depending upon the following criteria:

Class 1 Operation in existing production areas
In areas where historic major mining has occurred mining plans need to include removal of surface structures, elimination of human hazards, disposal of tailings, replacement of top soil, control of erosion, water quality protection, and revegetation with natural vegetation in a manner which will allow natural plant succession. This category applies to areas where major

12.37 The existing 43 CFR 3809 regulations for administration of locatable minerals are based on the 1872 mining law as amended by FLPMA to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation. No opportunity exists within the planning framework to modify existing regulation as you propose. Additionally, it is not BLM policy to challenge the validity of mining claims cases. Usually, claims are evaluated when some resource conflict arises such as occupancy trespass for purposes other than mining, unnecessary or undue degradation, or disruption or damage of a legislatively protected resource, or potential impact to a wilderness study area (43 CFR 3802 and Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review).

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mining activities have occurred in the past.

Class 2 New mineral activities in existing natural areas
Mining plans need to perform Class 1 requirements and avoid impacting surface water supplies, road construction on steep slopes, opening new areas to ORV use. New roads need to be reclaimed and closed to ORV access within a stated period. This category applies to areas where mining activity has not regularly occurred.

Class 3 Mining in ACEC
In areas of critical environmental concern mining plans need to include the requirements in Classes 1 and 2. In addition to these, mining plans need to limit mining activities in duration, period, and degree that would lead to an important natural value found in the ACEC receiving a measurable negative impact. Vehicle access would be limited to the mining operation and access routes closed and reclaimed after diligent operation ceases.

Class 4 Closed to mining, withdrawn from mineral entry
Areas withdrawn from mineral entry are those which are designated as wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, relic communities, and outstanding natural areas. Also withdrawn are areas where management of mining activities can not be allowed without significant impacts or conflicts with other multiple resources.

12.38 9. Wilderness

The Chapter has sent extensive comments on each of the wilderness study areas in the resource area. None of the decision criteria and issues raised in those comments are specifically addressed in the draft RMP. We request that those comments be responded to in the final EIS for this plan.

The plan fails to consider Spring Canyon WSA dropped and not reinstated as other areas have been. The plan also needs to consider wilderness designation for area where wilderness inventory violations occurred leading to the area not receiving wilderness study. UT-040-166, Granite Peak is one of those areas. The next page gives the specific inventory errors made and the BLM violations that were made. The Chapter requests that the BLM review the intensive inventory areas dropped from wilderness study and identify those areas where deletions were made for the same reasons the IBLA ruled invalid. Those areas should also be reinventoried.

12.38 See Response 12.22.



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Unit name and number
Acreage 20,261

BLM Wilderness Recommendations

"The area obviously and clearly does not meet the criteria for identification as a wilderness Study Area," Initial Inventory BLM Wilderness Situation Evaluation, 27 March 1979.

BLM Recommendation, Supporting Rationale

The same situation evaluation gave these reasons:
The unit is so heavily intruded by past mining activity, roadways, prospect holes and the recreation site that the naturalness is greatly impaired. Although highly scenic, it cannot meet the Wilderness Study Area Criteria.

In the final decision on the initial inventory, the BLM incorrectly found the acreage of this area 10,261 acres instead of a larger area, 20,261 acres.

Field investigation plus a review of the BLM record reveals that several violations of the BLM inventory occurred.

A map included in the BLM record show almost 15,000 acres have no human impacts at all. These form the core of the unit and the impacts are limited, for the most, the small areas near the edge of the area.

The BLM failed to consider boundary changes to make part of the unit qualify. The BLM record shows evidence directly contradicting the conclusion and rationale found in the decision. Both of these errors violates the bureau regulations on the inventory.

- 12.39 The importance of the area for recreation is demonstrated in the BLM assessment of this area and describes the "highly scenic Granite Peak region." The BLM ignored information found in their own records and field observations that showed the presence of outstanding opportunities for wilderness activities.

This area should have been studied for wilderness. We request that this plan consider protective management that will continue to qualify the area for future wilderness study.

10. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

- 12.39 Granite Peak (UT-040-166) inventory unit was dropped from further consideration for wilderness on August 8, 1979 with the publication of the results of the initial inventory. A protest period was included before the final decision became effective on October 4, 1979. BLM will not, therefore, entertain any additional information or requests for additional analysis on any units affected by the final decision.

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The BLN needs to give priority to the identification designation
and protection of areas of critical environmental concern.

ALTERNATIVES AND THEIR ANALYSIS

The proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) places each of the alternatives in parallel columns. This helps compare the differences between alternatives. Improvements have been made in the maps provided in the DEIS. They clearly show the major actions (except coal unsuitability) and are major improvement over the maps found in the Grand RMP.

In this section of the Wilderness Society and Sierra Club's comments, the existing alternatives will be discussed. We also request consideration of changes to these alternatives.

12.40 Coal Unsuitability

In November of 1979, the Sierra Club and other groups petitioned the Department of the Interior to designate parts of the Alton Coal field as unsuitable for surface coal mining operations.

This petition's rationale established that: a) the affected area could not be reclaimed after surface coal mining operations; b) these operations would seriously damage Bryce Canyon National Park and the Dixie National Forest; and c) these operations would adversely affect water quality and quantity and reduce the productivity of agricultural lands in the affected and adjacent areas.

These same issues apply to the Kolob area which abuts the Zion National Park. Unfortunately, the BLM did not consider these issues in their unsuitability assessment. Some of these lands are now in litigation because the BLM dropped them from wilderness study without due process. Additional parts of Deep Creek roadless area was incorrectly dropped by the BLM from wilderness review.

12.41 The BLM choose not to designate qualifying lands Visual Resource Management class I in order to avoid making an unsuitability recommendation. This is some of the most scenic canyon lands BLM has.

12.42 The BLM has no proof of any comprehensive inventories on site of archaeological sites or threatened and endangered species. The BLM lacks the inventory data to meet criteria 7 and 10. The BLM has not presented any record of an inventory of know falcon nests in this area and this can not meet Criterion 13.

12.43 Also, the BLM has not shown any proof of adequately assessing criterion 15. Several important streams and hunting areas are in this area. Because of the critical nature of the streams entering Zion National Park to the park values, these streams in Kolob Unsuitability Study Area should be designation national resource waters, and be unsuitable for coal mining.

12.40 BLM applied the Unsuitability Criteria on Potential Coal Development Areas as required by 43 CFR 3420. The application of the criteria is supplied in Minerals Appendix 5, Section 1, page M-5.1 through M-5.17, including maps. The Bureau did consider each of the criteria, including consultation with Zion National Park, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the State of Utah on wildlife habitat and applied the criteria within the constraints of existing data.

12.41 Your comment suggests that BLM did not consider lands under wilderness review in the application of Unsuitability Criteria #4. Neither Spring Creek Canyon (UT-040-148) nor Deep Creek (UT-040-146) inventory units lie within or are contiguous to the Kolob Potential Coal Development Area. Therefore, none of the coal development area was declared unsuitable.

12.42 VRM Class I objectives are applied to designated wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of wild and scenic rivers, and in situations where the management activities are to be restricted (as identified in the RMP) (BLM Manual 8411.6, 1978). None of the lands within the Kolob, Johns Valley, or Alton Potential Coal Development Areas meet these requirements for identification of VRM Class I. Therefore, none of these lands were identified as unsuitable under Criteria #5 (DEIS, page M-53).

12.43 BLM resource area files maintain the consultation records for the application of unsuitability criterion 7, 10, and 13. A request for Section 7 consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was conveyed on September 1, 1983. From the maps received from this consultation as well as discussions with UDWR, sufficient data was available for the application of these criteria. In addition, the Exception to Criterion 7 was applied which requires that additional consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Historic Preservation Officer be conducted should additional sites be identified during site specific analysis. The criterion also requires that no direct or indirect effects of mining be allowed on

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We argue that the BLM has not applied all the criteria in the Kolob area. There is no record of the inventory of necessary data and its application on a majority of the criteria used for unsuitability decisions. If all were applied the BLM would arrive at the same recommendation found on the Alton Coal Field near Bryce National Park and find the Kolob area unsuitable for surface coal operations.

We request that a second draft of the unsuitability proposal for the Kolob area be prepared with an opportunity for public participation before the final EIS is released.

12.45 Grazing

Decisions made in this plan will guide the long term trends for forage and soil conditions for more than a decade. The grazing program in the BLM has a history of poor management. The BLM does not provide any information on the economic costs of managing grazing, the costs of range "improvement," the revenue supplied by permittees, or the improvements provided by permittees. While the BLM does provide some sample ranch economics, the DEIS does not offer any information that would tell the net economic benefit public land grazing provides.

The real return to the public for grazing fees is even less than the fee paid. A fraction of that fee goes to grazing "improvement" programs. Traditionally those include vegetation manipulation (bulldozer chainings, herbicide spraying, and burning) selected by the local grazing advisory council (who are major grazing permit holders). This DEIS proposes to continue this tradition. The plan proposes to give priority in the budget to diverting money for 70,000 acres of "land treatments.". Use of grazing fees for range use monitoring actual use or removing overgrazing is not described in any of the alternatives. Protection of other resources is given a lower priority.

The BLM needs to openly discuss the budget and report the information that either proves or disproves these traditional problems. All the information given suggests that the problem exists. The DEIS needs to include what range improvements have been made in the last planning interval and their cost. The DEIS needs to report what permits the Grazing Advisory Council holds in the RA and which range improvements are associated with council members.

FLPMA requires the government receive fair market value for the use of the public lands. The DEIS clearly documents that this legal requirement is not being met.

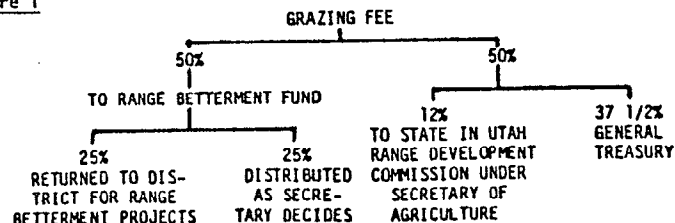
properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Criterion #10 was applied based upon the information in the Section 7 consultation which states "the closest known falcon eyrie is located in Bryce Canyon National Park". In addition, UDWR has completed extensive raptor inventories and did not identify any roost sites within the coal study area (Mike Coffeen, personal communication, 1984).

12.44 Unsuitability criterion #15 was addressed (DEIS, page M-5.7) in full coordination with UDWR. Additionally, the draft of the application of the unsuitability criteria was presented to the State of Utah Mineral Leasing Task Force (October 1983) for comment. Upon review of this criterion and others presented above, no additional lands were declared as unsuitable based upon the consultation. These contacts are addressed on page 5-3 of the DEIS.

12.45 Estimated cost breakdowns by program for the implementation of the Proposed Plan by work month cost and project cost are displayed in Table 1, response 6.2. These figures are considered tentative because they may not reflect actual outcomes of allotment management plans or agreements worked out with range users at the activity planning level. Revenues provided by range users (fees paid to BLM) are set in a fee formula established by Congress and adjusted annually. The current range use fee is \$1.37 per AUM. This would amount to an estimated long-term annual revenue of nearly \$120,700 based on estimated stocking levels of 88,100 AUMs (Table 4.2, page 4-31 of the DEIS). By law (Taylor Grazing Act of 1934), grazing fees are distributed as shown in figure 1 below. Use of range betterment funds is further defined by the Final Rangeland Improvement Policy (Instruction Memorandum 83-27, 9/30/83) in general rules for expending range betterment funds as follows:

Kind of Improvement Practice	Allowable Charges
Livestock management fence	Yes
Spring development	Yes
Dam/reservoir/diversions	Yes
Pit tank	Yes
Catchment	Yes
Corral/chutes	No
Trails	Yes
Brush/weed/pest control	Yes
Vegetation manipulation, seeding, planting	Yes
Wild horse/burro gathering	No
Wildlife improvements (rangeland)	Yes
Wild horse/burro facilities	No
Enclosures	No
Research	No

Figure 1



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- 12.46 For both cattle and sheep, the BLM has not presented evidence that they systematically sample the number of wild and domestic animals grazing on BLM land. The numbers of cows and sheep appearing in the DEIS are the maximum number of permitted animals or the number of animals that the permittee pays a fee for. In the absence of objective evidence on actual use, these figures do not represent an accurate measure of forage use.
- 12.47 The decision of the plan would not change the preference level of 24,000 AUM. None of the alternatives consider changing this level. The preferred alternative would increase the allowed permits sold from the current level of 61,700 to 86,800 AUMs. The BLM needs to consider setting the preference level to the capacity of the range on the dry years and evaluate the environmental benefits and economic changes.
- 12.48 The DEIS explained the analysis that lead to judging range condition:
"The vegetation production data displayed and used in this EIS were collected during the 1980 to 1982 field seasons, using accepted Bureau Standards." Unfortunately there is no explanation of the the number and location of sample sites, the frequency of sampling these sites, the range vegetation condition, the actual use data, and other supporting information. While this is in total to large to include in an EIS, there is no evidence presented that validates that the BLM has the necessary forage data to make grazing use decisions. More information is needed.
- 12.49 The DEIS concludes, "(r)reviews 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." The BLM is making grazing use decisions in this DEIS. They increase the number of permits sold by 36%.
- 12.50 The DEIS admits that under the planning decision overgrazing would occur:
For analysis purposes, it was assumed that all other allotments would be utilized at current active preference levels, resulting to 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 graign capacity of 13,100 AUMS versus an estimated grazing use level of 16,841 AUMs).

Range use monitoring, collection of actual use data, and other grazing management activities are administered under appropriations by Congress through FLPMA (1976) (exclusive of range betterment funds) and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act (1978).

The plan does not give budgetary priority to any program since it has no control over Congressional appropriations from year to year. The plan establishes priority for the implementation of intensive management on over 70 allotments. By Bureau policy, intensive range use monitoring, collection of actual use data, and adjustment of stocking levels to grazing capacity over time are required and shall be performed on these allotments. In addition, as much as 70,000 acres of rangeland treatments may be performed in order to meet multiple use management objectives. For a discussion on fair market value, refer to response 12.7.

12.46 Wildlife numbers used in the CBGA planning area were provided by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The current livestock grazing levels used in the analysis of impacts is a 5-year average of the actual use data collected by the various BLM area offices.

12.47 Please refer to pages 2-20 and 2-21 of the DEIS. BLM will make adjustments to grazing levels if monitoring data indicates adjustments are warranted. Therefore, no final allocations will be made until adequate data are available. See also Response 7.25.

12.48 This information is available for review at BLM area offices within the planning area. A minimum of one sampling transect was taken in each of the over 1,900 site writeup areas (SWAs). See also Response 12.47.

12.49 No grazing use decisions are being made by the proposed plan. Also, please refer to Response 12.47.

12.50 Please refer to Response 7.48.

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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 law requires that grazing use not exceed the sustained forage production. Yet here the BLM plans to allow overgrazing. It would appear that even with the limited range condition data, the BLM concluded that some areas are being grazed at current use levels. The decision to increase permitted use by 36% clearly violates the requirements to protect the range.

The BLM has initiated a good program to assess range trends as outlined in Appendix Range 3. A good sample size of each of the allotments is needed to determine the diversity of species, their quality, and their production. We hope that in the range studies sites selected fairly shown lands grazed by stock and not grazed by domestic stock. For comprehensive analysis, areas not grazed by domestic stock needed to also be sampled. We suggest the BLM establish natural study areas representing each of the major plant communities and of adequate size for scientific study of long term range trends. The plan makes no proposal to establish these important bench marks in range analysis. An additional alternative needs to be considered which identifies and designates natural study areas.

The Chapter agrees with the BLM that it will take many years for the information from these range studies to judge trends in range condition. The variation in range use and environmental factors (rainfall for example) can make comparison of adjacent years inconclusive. Five year intervals for trend analysis will allow more accurate estimates of changes. The dilemma is that no trend analysis now exists. The BLM is just beginning their range studies.

- 12.51 Several grazing alternatives need consideration. The first is the no domestic grazing alternative mandated by the grazing court decision. The purpose of the no grazing alternative is to calculate a comparative base to measure the losses on soil, wildlife, and other range values caused by grazing. While no grazing may not be the preferred alternative, it should be considered for the purposes of determining the net economic benefit from the public lands without grazing.
- 12.52 The next alternative should remove grazing for the whole year from critical watersheds, from critical winter range, from antelope habitat, from important surface water sources, and from T&E habitat. The DEIS reported 48% (148,000) of the antelope habitat as "poor." It is not clear if the planning decision

12.51 Please refer to Response 7.20.

12.52 No demonstrable need to implement these measures has been found. The alternatives considered in the DEIS provide several viable options for resolving conflicts associated with the resources. Please also refer to the Program Directives of the Proposed Plan.

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requires improving this habitat.

12.53 No comprehensive analysis is performed on vegetation treatment programs showing the net long term costs and benefits. No other alternatives are selected for long term range improvement in those areas. These alternatives include reduced grazing use, fencing, and nonmechanical reintroduction of native plants.

12.54 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The DEIS makes no recommendation for designating ACECs in any alternative. The BLM's sole response to the issue of ACECs is found on page S-4 of the DEIS:

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.

The BLM has no record of a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources, threatened and endangered species, or wildlife communities to identify important environmental concerns.

12.55 The BLM appears to have down rated exceptional visual resources such as the mountains just north of Zion National Park. Many of the same canyon walls and streams can be found in this area. The BLM incorrectly did not find one acre possessing Class I in any of the alternatives. These areas should be protected as ACECs.

12.56 Even the information given by the BLM identifies important natural values. One of the largest herds of antelope use this area and 48% of the habitat is "poor." This is a critical environmental concern of an important resource.

Endangered species are found in the area and the BLM incorrectly concludes that the habitat of these species are not important. Habitats for the threatened and endangered species and species now with serious threats. Those include the Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.

The BLM has no record of meeting the requirements to give priority in the inventory and designation of ACECs.

We request an alternative be developed and assessed that include designating Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in areas containing:

12.53 Refer to responses 6.2 and 12.45.

12.54 The Beaver River Resource Area completed an intensive inventory on wildlife habitats, including threatened and endangered species, for the completion of the CBGA. In addition, numerous contacts with DWR and Department of Fish and Game were initiated to gather data on wildlife species. The records of these inventories and contacts are on file in the Beaver River, Kanab, and Escalante Resource Area Offices. This information was utilized by the interdisciplinary team in assessing ACEC criteria (see Response 7.16).

12.55 The criteria used for the identification of VRM classes is supplied in BLM Manual 8411. The VRM classes were applied to public lands where the surface is administered by BLM. VRM Class I objectives are applied to designated wilderness areas, wild portions of wild and scenic rivers, designated natural areas, or in areas where management activities are to be restricted (as identified in the RMP). None of the lands in CBGA met these criteria. Additionally, the lands directly north of Zion National Park are largely privately owned (in the Deep Creek area) and the VRM criteria were not applied. The public lands northwest of Zion National Park which contain high scenic values similar to the National Park were identified as VRM Class II.

12.56 See Responses 7.16, 7.17, 7.19, and 7.58. Your comment also erroneously concluded that BLM considers habitat for threatened and endangered species as "not important". BLM is required by law, policy, and regulation to avoid actions affecting these habitats. Examples of protective measures include seasonal limitations from ORV use, and seasonal stipulations to mitigate potential impacts from oil and gas leasing.

In summary, the sensitive resources identified in your comment were identified as requiring special management action. These resources and problems were identified under the Special Resource Protection Issue and management actions specifically addressing conflicts and concerns were addressed in the DEIS. BLM feels that the actions proposed in the RMP will adequately protect and enhance these resource values without designation as ACEC.

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- * the necessary habitat to support the target antelope herd size;
- * critical breeding and forage habitat to sustain the target deer and elk herds;
- * prairie dog communities;
- * relic plant communities;
- * areas where important archaeological sites are found;
- * critical watershed areas include important water courses, and important surface water sources;
- * all class II and Class I visual resource management areas facing mineral exploration or development, and seeing ORV use.

The plan needs to propose an ACEC designation of the habitat necessary to maintain the present population of these species with no changes. The proposed management of the ACEC needs to guide actions that prevent any population change in these sensitive species and the ACEC plan be included in the RMP available for public comment.

12.57

Land Sales

Certain lands have been proposed for sale by the BLM. These lands need the following consideration placed on each area:

- *because of location is its management difficult,
- *is management by another federal agency possible,
- *does the sale outweigh other public objectives and values including wilderness,
- *is an important public objective being met which cannot be met realistically with nonpublic land?

None of the recommended lands have had each of these questions answered in the draft RMP. Each of these questions needs to be answered and if disposal is possible, exchange for needed lands pursued first. If exchange is not possible, then sale should be considered.

12.58

The BLM needs to consider acquisitions of land. We recommend acquiring the natural portions of state and private land in the Cedar Mountains in Townships 37S R11 W and T38S R11W. The lands in this area are an integral part of the Zion Canyon area containing some of the finest forest, stream, and canyons.

The upper part of the Deep Creek roadless area lies in this area. Because of the unusual land ownership in an otherwise natural area, the BLM dropped part of this area from study. Additional lands around this and other roadless areas in the area described should be given priority in making land exchanges.

12.57 All land considered for disposal by sale has been subjected to the criteria required by Section 203 of FLPMA. The action taken is described under "Lands Action" on page 1-7 of the DEIS. Lands available for disposal are simultaneously available for exchange.

12.58 The BLM inventoried and identified the Deep Creek Unit (UT-040-146) as a WSA. Currently, the Deep Creek Unit is being studied in the Statewide EIS for wilderness under Section 202 of FLPMA. Utah BLM received permission from Washington to deviate from the WSP and prepare a Statewide wilderness EIS. The Statewide EIS and SSAs would be the appropriate forum for your comments regarding acquisition of non-Federal lands for wilderness purposes. This planning effort does not address wilderness issues.

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12.59 Off-Road Vehicles

The preferred alternative would designate 95% of the RA as open for all use. The BLM offers no criteria supporting that decision. The preferred alternative would designate less than 1% of the RA as closed to vehicle use.

It is difficult to gauge the changes this decision would cause. No limited areas are proposed. The BLM needs to measure vehicle access not in acres but in miles of vehicle ways used. With a few exceptions, vehicle use usually follows vehicle ways and roads. By measuring the length of the roads rather than the acreage which in most cases vehicle don't use, a more accurate measure of ORV use areas can be made.

The Chapter proposed a set of criteria to choose which area are open, closed, and limited. The BLM lacks comprehensive criteria and many conflicts can be seen in areas designated open and limited. Some of the most important animal habitat is designated open.

The BLM needs to develop an alternative which uses the criteria the Chapter proposed and assess its impacts. The designations should not be described in acres but in miles of vehicle routes open for use.

The BLM has not identified areas where degradation from ORV use has occurred. Numerous conflicts between hikers, hunters, ranchers and dirt bikers have been reported to the BLM. Yet nothing is reported in the DEIS.

12.60 Leasing Minerals

None of the alternative consider which lands should be leased and which not during the next planing period. All alternatives lease everything. We request that alternatives be analyzed that choose leasing only those areas where there is an established objective need to develop the resource. We also request that that alternative exclude from leasing areas which significant impacts would occur on important natural resources.

12.61 The Kolob Coal Study Area is one of those areas that should not be offered for coal lease in this plan. As we have described, this area contains important natural values that equal the abutting National Park. Any development would affect these and Zion National Park.

12.62 The BLM proposes to allow mineral activities which will build of new roads in the RA every year. All the alternatives will allow a major increase in road construction. The BLM fails to mention that they then will consider these roads permanent and open for

12.59 See Responses 7.74 and 12.32.

BLM is not given the latitude to only designate roads or ways for ORV use. Executive Order 11644 provides for the designation of "areas and trails" rather than the more restrictive roads and trails (44 FR 34835 No. 177, June 15, 1979) as you suggest.

BLM has made extensive public contacts (pages 5-3 through 5-57, DEIS) regarding issues to be addressed in this planning effort. ORV designations were part of this scoping and analysis process for which we requested public input. There have not been any specific public comments which point out "numerous conflicts between hikers, hunter, and ranchers reported to the BLM" within the CBGA planning area.

12.60 No leasing areas for oil, gas, and geothermal resources are incorporated as part of the No Action, Planning, and Protection Alternatives. Where less stringent leasing categories adequately protect sensitive resources, BLM policy and decisions of the IBLA require that the less stringent stipulations be selected. Use of any other criteria for determining leasing categories and stipulations would exceed our legal authority.

12.61 See responses 12.40, 12.41, 12.42, 12.43, and 12.44.

12.62 See response 12.27. At present very few new exploration roads are constructed within the planning area and exploration companies are encouraged to use existing roads whenever possible. Additionally, within the planning area, new exploration roads have been closed and reclaimed to minimize environmental impact and promote effective rehabilitation. Documentation of this is available from the Resource Area Files on APDs.

The Wilderness Society & Sierra Club Comments
Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony RMP

ORV use. The BLM needs to consider an alternative where no net gain in roads are added and where the net road mileage is reduced.

12.63 The BLM needs to consider a no further leasing alternative for the next planning cycle. The economic analysis needs to consider the ability to produce products from existing sources to meet the expected. Nonpublic lands, recycling materials, and conservation need to be considered. At this time, no estimates of mineral demand are given in the DEIS

12.64 The stipulation categories for oil and gas need the following stipulations added to them:
In all categories: a) The permittee shall provide a copy of all geologic and mineral deposit information obtained from exploration and development to the BLM.
b) The permittee shall be responsible for preventing ORV use of access roads which are not on the RA transportation system map. Preventing ORV use includes the construction of barriers, posting of signs, and the placing of gates.
c) The operator shall close and reclaim the access ways not open to ORV use upon completion of exploration or development.
d) For production facilities, the operator shall provide calibrated flow measurement instruments which are monitored by the BLM. These instruments shall have protective features to prevent tampering.

Category 2 Limited Resource Protection

Category 2A Watershed Protection

Add to category 2s requirements need to prevent any salinity or sedimentation increase over the established thresholds. Allow no roads in surface water supplies or construction of a road that would increase surface runoff and soil sluff into surface water.

Category 2B Cultural Resource Protection

Add to category 2 requirements to prevent additional vehicle visitation to archaeological site areas. This includes closing vehicle ways to ORV use and payment for agency monitoring of archaeological sites for damage or theft. This requires the operator fund an intensive inventory for archaeological sites in the activity area and within 100 yards of those activities.

Category 2C Protection of ACEC

Add to category 2 requirements that prevent any measurable change in the important natural value which the area was designated ACEC to manage.

12.63 A No Further Leasing Policy within the planning area would violate BLM Policy and go against decisions of the Interior Board of Land Appeals and the National Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 regarding opportunity for leasing. Mineral demand within the planning area is estimated in Chapter 3 (Minerals) and at the beginning of Chapter 4 (Assumptions) of the DEIS. See also responses 7.9 and 7.88.

12.64 Oil and gas categories and stipulations for the Cedar-Beaver-Garfield-Antimony planning area have been developed in accordance with policy established by the Utah State Office. These protections and the rationale for them are presented in Appendix Minerals-2, DEIS. The concerns you list are administered as follows: 1) ORV management, water and watershed protection, archeological values protection, and recreation resource values protection are assured through the site specific Application Permit to Drill process on an individual case-by-case basis; 2) monitoring of resource production will be performed in accordance with applicable law and regulation (currently there are no producing wells in the planning area); 3) protection of critical wildlife values and visual resource values is incorporated into the proposed categories and stipulations; and 4) protection of ACECs does not apply in this planning area because there currently are none. See also responses 7.9, 7.88, 8.3, 12.27, 12.59, and 12.62.

The Wilderness Society & Sierra Club Comments
Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony RMP

Category 2D Wildlife and Livestock Protection
Add to category 2 requirements that prevent measurable forage changes, animal breeding, changes in nesting patterns, population changes, and other impacts to water and facilities.

Category 2E Recreation and Scenic Resources Protection
Add to category 2 requirements that prevent measurable loss of recreation opportunities and degrading of scenic visual resources.

12.65 Mining

The DEIS reports that the area has 11,400 acres of mineral withdrawals. The BLM indicates that the plan will not consider an additional review of withdrawals. We request information on this review of withdrawals. We request information on the size and location of all revoked withdrawals and new withdrawals that have been designated since 1976. We also request copies of the reporting documents required in this review.

The DEIS has no criteria for the selection of areas to withdraw from mineral entry. We suggest that you adopt our recommended criteria and apply them consistently to the RA.

Cultural Resources

None of the alternatives considers archaeological resource inventory, study, protection, or listing on the registry. No staff is allocated to this resource. The preferred alternative needs to make this a priority program.

Utility Corridors

Consider also not siting rights-of-way in ACECs, critical watershed areas, wilderness study areas, VRM class II and I areas, T & E habitat areas, important wildlife habitat, and important water resource areas.

Wilderness

As described in the criteria comments, other alternatives need consideration. Under full development, consider recommending all wilderness areas which have no commercial development potential. Consider wilderness study of areas with inventory errors that the IBLA remanded to the BLM. Consider wilderness study on additional areas where similar inventory errors occurred.

12.66 Budget

The analysis of revenue and expenditure is not adequate in the EIS. There is no information on revenue from minerals or grazing. The BLM also gives no information on the current budget

12.65 No conflicts between sensitive resources and mining have been identified. Therefore, further withdrawal was not considered at this time. Any documents you need for evaluation of the withdrawal review process are available at the Cedar City District Office. (See also response 12.8) Regarding cultural resources, cultural resource inventories are conducted by the permanent archeology staff prior to surface disturbing activities. Regarding utility corridors, the corridors were selected in the DEIS to minimize impacts to sensitive resources. Regarding wilderness study areas and appealed inventory units, evaluation and recommendations, as to their wilderness suitability, is carried out through the Wilderness Review Process, separate from the present planning process. See also response 12.8.

12.66 Under Section 1617.31C of the Bureau Manual, estimates of the cost of implementing the plan are required. Estimates of budget needs by program and broken down by work month costs and project costs are presented in Table 1, response 6.2. Anticipated revenues by program are also presented in Table 1.

LETTER No. 12

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 12

The Wilderness Society & Sierra Club Comments
Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony RMP

how it is allocated and what budget requirements are needed for each alternative. The absence of budget information makes it impossible to determine which alternatives are cost effective. Budget information is also needed to tell how each point in the plan will be implemented. Areas without that receive an inadequate budget will not be implemented in the plan.

Financial analysis of the expenses and revenue of the BLM as well as the local surrounding region is needed to determine if the BLM cost benefit relationship meets public needs. We request that the BLM provide this information in the plan.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 ECOLOGICAL SERVICES
 1311 FEDERAL BUILDING
 125 SOUTH STATE STREET
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84138-1197

(ES) August 9, 1984

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MEMORANDUM

TO: District Manager
 Cedar City District
 Bureau of Land Management
 Cedar City, Utah

FROM: Assistant Field Supervisor, ES
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 Salt Lake City, Utah

SUBJECT: Review of Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental
 Impact Statement - Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony
 Planning Area, 1601 UT-040

We have reviewed the above document and offer these comments.

In general, the plan and environmental analysis are very well prepared and are quite comprehensive. Our comments are directed mainly to some of the basic management philosophies and possible conflicts among some of this objectives.

13.1 Long term productivity of the land for either domestic livestock or wildlife is largely dependent on maintaining soil stability and healthy watershed conditions. On page 4-69D, Soils Resources, it is stated that, "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."

However, the table in the following section, (4-69, F. Range), indicates that only the Protection Alternative would provide long term forage production significantly greater than long term forage consumption by livestock. Presumably, forage production in excess of livestock needs would be at least partially available for wildlife as well as improving soil stability. The same table indicates that the Production Alternative, though producing more AUMs of forages, would also include a corresponding increase in livestock use. Presumably, this increase in livestock use would be at the expense of vegetation

13.1 The estimated grazing capacities used in the DEIS have already been adjusted to provide adequate forage for existing wildlife populations. Likewise, if big game numbers increase, additional forage will be allocated to satisfy their forage demands. Under the Production alternative, long term grazing levels would not exceed the estimated grazing capacity of a given allotment. Increases in stocking levels noted would result from the additional forage produced by the approximately 736,000 acres of treatments and the numerous intensive management systems implemented. As discussed under the Impacts to Soil Resources section in Chapter 4 of the DEIS, the grazing management proposed under each of these alternatives, except No Action, would provide for improved watershed condition.

that otherwise might be available for wildlife consumption and watershed protection.

On Map 3.5 (Crucial Wildlife Habitat and Riparian Areas), we note that the wetland area known as Quichapa Lake is designated as "Peregrine Falcon Waterfowl Prey Base." However, on Map 4.1, (Lands Available for Disposal), this same parcel of land is shown as being available for disposal under the Production Alternative. If the above typifies actions to be expected under the Production Alternative, obviously the Production Alternative would not be in the best interest of wildlife resources or the natural environment.

- 13.2 We question the basic concept of range improvements being accompanied by increased livestock grazing. Heavy grazing by livestock is the greatest single cause of the deteriorated condition of range, watershed, riparian vegetation, water quality and aquatic habitat. It seems counterproductive to accompany range restoration measures with an increase in the land use practice that caused the need for range restoration measures in the first place.
- 13.3 Climatic and soil conditions throughout much of the study area are only marginally suited for growth of grass and forb species desirable for forage and watershed protection. Therefore, the stress of even moderate livestock grazing can often stimulate the invasion of pinyon-juniper woodland which further reduces the more desirable species. In the past, many areas cleared of pinyon-juniper or sagebrush for range improvement have been reinvaded by those species in a relatively few years. Range improvement measures must be followed by very careful control of livestock grazing if improved watershed conditions are to endure.
- 13.4 1-8, 1. Livestock and Wildlife Forage Condition
It is not clear whether there is an overlap in the 562,000 acres in poor livestock forage condition and the 451,100 acre in poor wildlife habitat condition, or if there is a total of 1,013,100 acres in poor forage/habitat condition.
- 2-24, A. No Grazing Alternative
- 13.5 We can appreciate the socio-political reasons for not considering the elimination of all livestock grazing on public land to be a viable alternative. Further, we believe that under the multiple use concept of public land management, livestock grazing deserves equitable consideration along with other uses. However, under the reasons listed for not considering the no grazing alternative, we question the validity of reason No. 2, "Grazing was not the agent creating the issues, and the elimination of grazing would not resolve the issue."

13.2 As presented in the Rangeland Program Directives section of the Final EIS/RMP, BLM is proposing to implement grazing management practices designed to resolve resource problems and meet objectives identified during the CBGA planning effort. These problems and objectives were identified by an interdisciplinary team during the planning process, and are designed to result in balanced use of resources in the planning area. See also responses 7-25, 7.32, and 13.1.

13.3 BLM agrees that range improvement measures must be maintained and proper livestock grazing practices followed if resources are to be improved. Sites identified as potential treatment sites have undergone an initial screening process to eliminate marginal areas from consideration. In addition, proposed treatment sites will receive an on-the-ground evaluation by the District soil scientist prior to any surface disturbance activities. Maintenance of new and existing treatment sites is BLM policy.

13.4 There are approximately 287,000 acres that are both in poor range or livestock forage condition and in poor wildlife habitat condition.

13.5 The Rangeland Program Directives section of the Proposed Plan addresses your concerns. Also, please refer to responses 7.20 and 7.29.

Livestock grazing obviously is not the sole cause of all problems and issues affecting fish and wildlife habitat. However, historically, grazing has probably been the single most pervasive cause of severe deterioration of crucial habitat, both terrestrial and aquatic.

Depletion of riparian vegetation along water courses, together with accelerated runoff from heavily grazed watersheds, has caused scouring and entrenchment of streams and consequent lowering of water tables. This, in turn, has caused alternation of vegetal cover and lowering of productivity. Most expenditures of public funds for range and watershed restoration have been necessitated by heavy livestock grazing.

We agree that it is not realistic, and possibly not desirable or necessary, to eliminate all livestock grazing. However, in light of the low productive capacity of much of the public land for livestock and the substantial cost to the public for range and watershed restoration or improvement, we believe that at least a cursory analysis of both positive and negative impacts from eliminating grazing would be informative.

- 13.6 We wish to emphasize the need for special management considerations for riparian vegetation. Riparian habitat supports a higher diversity and density of wildlife than any other habitat type, and is the most vulnerable to loss or depletion. In addition to the immediate and site specific value to wildlife, riparian vegetation is vital for erosion control and protection of water quality and aquatic habitat.

Because of the tendency of livestock to concentrate along riparian areas, this habitat is often abused even when the overall level of grazing in an allotment is low. Therefore, it is essential that significant riparian areas be managed separately from adjacent uplands.

The above problems are recognized in the report, and measures are described for alleviating them. Our concern is that the underlying emphasis on providing for increased livestock use will conflict with measures needed for improvement of wildlife habitat to the detriment of the latter.

The opportunity to comment is appreciated.

cc: RO, Denver, Colorado
FWS, Washington, DC
Utah DWR, Salt Lake City, Utah

- 13.6 In the proposed plan, BLM is proposing to protect riparian areas which are in poor condition as a result of livestock grazing. BLM is concentrating its corrective management actions in these areas, and will ensure that areas in fair or good condition are improved or maintained in their present condition (see also response 7.46).

LETTER No. 14

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 14

AtlanticRichfieldCompany Government Relations
555 Seventeenth Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
Telephone 303 575 7577

Public Lands



August 9, 1984

M.S. Jensen
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Cedar City District
P.O. Box 724
1579 North Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

RE: Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental
Impact Statement, Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony
Planning Area, Utah

Dear Mr. Jensen:

Atlantic Richfield Company appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony Planning Area in the Cedar City District.

As a company, Atlantic Richfield is primarily involved in the exploration, development and production of oil and gas. We are very active in the Cedar City District and presently have approximately 45,000 acres under lease.

- 14.1 Although your preferred alternative, Planning, leaves 86% of the planning area open to oil and gas leasing with standard stipulations, we are concerned with the 137,700 acres under Category 2, leasing with special stipulations, especially in those areas located in the Antimony Planning Unit and along the Parowan Front in the Cedar and Beaver Planning Units as shown on the attached maps.

Although the restrictions in these two areas are primarily seasonal for the protection of crucial big game winter range, they will especially limit exploration efforts along the Hurricane Fault Trend of the Parowan Front.

- 14.2 Category 1, leasing with standard stipulations, acreage for both the preferred Planning Alternative and the Protection Alternative are the same, 921,500

14.1 We are required to select the least restrictive stipulations and categories necessary to protect sensitive resources. Seasonal no-surface occupancy is the minimal protection necessary to adequately protect crucial big game winter range. It is not clear from your letter why the seasonal restrictions would significantly limit your exploration efforts along the Hurricane Fault trend or in the Antimony area. If exploration is commenced early enough in the occupancy season, most wells could be drilled without conflict. It is true, however, that drilling of deep wells could be inhibited by temporary shutdown during the no occupancy season. However, in such cases the authorized officer may allow continued drilling if there would be no significant impact to crucial big game winter range in the particular case.

14.2 The resources requiring protective stipulations under the protection and planning alternatives are the same and the only such resources identified. The alternatives simply reflect different levels of protection for those resources.

LETTER No. 14

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 14

M.S. Jensen
August 9, 1984
Page 2

acres. We would like you to reevaluate these two areas as shown on the maps in order to decrease the 137,700 acres presently in Category 2 so they can be added to Category 1 and open to leasing with standard stipulations.

If you have any questions or need additional information on our comments, please contact me at the above address or phone.

Sincerely,



Peter B. Briggs

PBB:md
attachment

LETTER No. 15

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 15

SANDY LONG
P.O. Box 1442 Fillmore, Utah 84631

8-10-84

Dear Sir:

I have reviewed the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony Resource Management Plan, and I have no particular concerns with it. I would however, suggest a possible relook at the alternative selected for range.

- 15.1 [The preferred alternative listed on page 3-4 states that the No Action Alternative will be selected for range. I would prefer the Production Alternative to any of the others. This would bring the area under more intensive range management and calls for extensive land treatment. The increased land treatment would improve the area in all aspects. Not only would livestock grazing be increased, wildlife habitat and watershed protection would be improved and erosion would be reduced. These relationships have been shown to exist many times, a case in point being the Oak Creek Evaluation Project in Millard County.
- 15.2 [Another point to consider in selecting a more aggressive range development alternative is public attitude. The public will not stand for the management of the land in a passive manner forever. A major resource such as this range needs to be managed aggressively for the publics' best interest.
- 15.3 [Map 1.1, (page 1-2), has the areas labeled incorrectly.

Sincerely,

Sandy Long
Sandy Long
Range Conservationist

15.1 Please refer to response 7.13.

15.2 Please refer to response 7.13.

15.3 The necessary corrections have been made to this map.

2.72



SCOTT M. MATHERON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY
84114

August 14, 1984

Jay Carlson, Project Leader
Bureau of Land Management
Beaver River Resource Area
444 South Main - Suite C-3
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Dear Mr. Carlson:

The Resource Development Coordinating Committee has reviewed the Cedar/Beaver/ Garfield/ Antimony Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. The planning staff is to be commended for a difficult job well done in developing and presenting a comprehensive and balanced resource allocation plan. We appreciate BLM's extra efforts to involve the state in plan formulation. Of note are several special presentations made to the RDCC and opportunities extended to that group for early review of the plan, as well as involvement of the Division of Wildlife Resources in providing big game numbers, in specifying various wildlife habitat values and areas of conflict, and in analyzing and presenting the data.

The state has identified no inconsistencies between the RMP and formally adopted plans, programs or policies of the state. The attached comments are provided primarily to enhance the accuracy of the plan.

We appreciate the opportunity to have participated in the development of this plan and to have reviewed it at this stage. We look forward to continued good relations between the BLM and the state of Utah.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scott M. Matheron".

Governor

SMM:jd
enc.

Page One of Attachments

GENERAL COMMENTS

Chapter 2 - Alternatives

The planning team avoided two of the most common shortcomings of resource plans: unrealistic alternatives and undifferentiated alternatives. Generally, in the CBGA RMP each alternative could reasonably be implemented and each alternative is consistent with and would implement a different management philosophy, thus providing a real choice among the alternatives.

The summary tables in Chapter 2 were very helpful in analyzing the document--in understanding the implications of each alternative and the relationships between alternatives. The general implementation schedule on page 2-33 was also very useful in understanding the significance of the RMP as it relates to on-the-ground activities.

16.1 Wildlife

The EIS has identified a significant amount of critical wildlife habitat on lands planned for disposal. Planning should consider alternatives to disposal on those lands. One option might include leasing lands to the Division of Wildlife Resources, another would involve property transfers with private owners or other agencies in an attempt to create manageable units. If properties are disposed of, critical habitat should be appropriately mitigated or compensated.

- 16.2 Each alternative discusses economic value of wildlife, particularly regarding big game harvest. The discussion is controversial because there are various ways to assign monetary value. Based on an expenditure of \$20 per hunter per day, the EIS has assigned an average annual harvest value of \$1,176,000 for the five counties involved. According to the 1980 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, the average expenditure by big game hunters in Utah was approximately \$200. The Division accepts an even higher expenditure, \$247 per hunter, resulting in an annual value \$3,289,299 for the five county area. We feel that the discussion suppresses what might be the actual economic value of wildlife by assigning the minimum average expenditure figure. A range of values would be more appropriate.

Corridors

- 16.3 The state is concerned that a significant allocation of resources is being made, in the proposal to designate 470 linear miles of corridor, before an adequate impact assessment has been completed. The state supports corridor designations because designated corridors can minimize adverse environmental impacts, avoid the proliferation of separate rights-of ways (ROW), and reduce the time required to approve ROW applications. However, the above objectives may not be met when designation is made without a concomitant comparative resource analysis as appears to be the case in this instance.

16.1 Your comments on the disposal of CDWR are acknowledged and the proposal changed so that except for approximately 167 acres, no CDWR will be considered for disposal. Land exchanges and/or leases to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) have been and can be made. One such exchange of public land and UDWR land was consummated in 1983, in which UDWR acquired 2268 acres of CDWR between the communities of Parowan and Summit. A private exchange is also being processed at the present time between BLM and a private individual in Beaver County, in which the BLM will acquire 160 acres of valuable deer and sage grouse habitat. For more discussion, see Response 7.79

16.2 As you note, the assignment of monetary values to hunter-related expenditures is not subject to direct configuration and therefore can be somewhat controversial. BLM does not challenge the values submitted by the Division of Wildlife Resources, but notes that those values utilized in the DEIS were employed primarily for illustrative purposes. If the Division's figures were employed, the same conclusions would still be reached: The \$3,289,299 cited still represents only 2 percent of earnings of the region versus nearly 1 percent for the \$1,176,000 in the DEIS. In either case, the economic viability of the region does not hinge upon wildlife related expenditure in the area. Additionally, it should be noted that Bureau investments in and management activities for wildlife resources are not contingent upon hunting related expenditures in the region and as such, they have little bearing upon management decisions affecting wildlife habitat management.

16.3 Your comments on corridor designation is acknowledged and the proposal changed so that only those corridors for which a need has been expressed and for which an adequate impact assessment has been completed are proposed for designation. In addition, it is also proposed that a regional or statewide study and analysis be made of corridor needs and additional corridor designations made based on that analysis. For a discussion of the proposed changes refer to response 7.62.

Page Two of Attachments

The analysis should be based on the criteria already outlined by the planning team but not yet applied: present and future demand for land use (with input from interested parties such as that from industry reflected in the Western Regional Corridor Study), the need to protect resource values, the effect of the lands action on the management of adjacent public lands, the effect on present public land users, coordination with other Federal, State, and local plans, goals, and regulation, physical capability of the resources in the area, and compliance with applicable State and Federal laws (see page 1-7 of the RMP/EIS).

Since there are no expressed demands for corridors at this time, the BLM should wait before designating any corridors until a analysis is completed based on the above criteria. A corridor designated in light of that criteria could provide the benefits intended by a corridor designation--greater predictability in opportunities for ROW issuance, expedited review, and minimization of environmental impacts and proliferation of ROWS.

Unsuitability Criteria

- 16.4 The RMP/EIS information on the impact of application of the unsuitability criteria on availability of the coal resources is not consistently presented. The minerals appendix states that application of unsuitability criteria #16 and #19 has not been completed and that the lands will be treated as "suitable" for underground mining pending additional analysis required during "Preliminary Tract Delineation" to determine if the lands would also be suitable for surface mining (see page M-5.1 of the RMP/EIS). This uncertainty as to exact acreage available for surface mining is not always reflected in the rest of the document. The discussion of the coal resource on page 4-20 does not account for this lack of data and states that 33,100 acres are available for surface mining. Until all of the unsuitability criteria are applied the BLM is not in a position to state the number of acres available for surface mining. More accurate is the discussion on page 2-16 which indicates that the 3,900 acres currently considered unsuitable could be increased once criteria #16 and #19 are applied. Table 2.2, on page 2-6, is also somewhat misleading in its presentation of the application of criteria #16 and #19.
- 16.5 Because of the problems that arise with delayed application of the unsuitability criteria, the state strongly encourages the BLM to complete the unsuitability review in the planning phase. Currently there are problems with the review of the mine plan for the Alton Mine proposed by Utah International due to late application of the criteria--which may have a bearing on the feasibility of the project. This information should be available for the operator and the State Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to work with at the mine plan stage.

Comments By Page Number

- 16.6 Page 5-4 The state chooses to go on record as stating a preference for implementation of the Planning Alternative in each

16.4 You are correct, we have mistated the actual areas considered suitable for further leasing consideration. All references to lands suitable for further consideration for leasing will reflect the more accurate wording on page 2-16 of the DEIS.

16.5 Management in the proposed plan is to apply unsuitability criteria 16 and 19 prior to leasing in accordance with 43 CFR 3461.4. This will prevent future problems such as the one you describe regarding the present Alton Mine Plan Review.

16.6 See response 7.13.

Page Three of Attachments

- 2.76
- resource area including range. We understand that the BLM also prefers to implement the Planning Alternative for range management but is foreclosed from doing so until a five year monitoring study is completed. The RMP/EIS is somewhat confusing in its representation of the "proposed action" for range management. The document should have included an explanation as to why the No Action Alternative must be chosen at this time.
- 16.7 Page 2-4 Item 5. Riparian/Fisheries. The Planning Objective should include "protection" as well as improvement. Also, it is desirable to improve "fair condition" areas to "good".
- 16.8 Page 2-4 Item 7. Forestry. Under the Planning Alternative Objective, last sentence, add the words "...while preserving important esthetic and wildlife habitat values." This agrees with the Protection Alternative Objective in Table 2.1 and the same subject in Table 2.2.
- 16.9 Page 2-8 Item 5. Riparian/Fisheries, Planning Alternative. The habitat improvement of 23 acres and 8.7 miles of stream seems minute considering the total available, and the great value of such areas for wildlife.
- 16.10 Page 2-8 Item 8. Range. In the Planning, Production, and the Protection Alternative columns, do the numerals indicate AUM's or animal numbers?
- 16.11 Page 3-24 Mule Deer, Paragraph 4. Other factors affecting mule deer habitat should include the various means of land disposal, i.e., indemnity selection, sales, exchanges, etc.
- 16.12 Page 3-23 Antelope. The Division of Wildlife Resource's Southern Regional Office has proposed that antelope be introduced to the ranges east and northeast of Panguitch City. There may also be some potential for a small herd southwest of Panguitch on the slopes east of Haycock Mountain. They were informed by the BLM District Office that this would be analyzed in the plan. Those proposals should be addressed in the EIS.
- 16.13 Page 3-25 Sage Grouse. The last paragraph indicates there are no conflicts with sage grouse. However, in certain areas, heavy livestock use is detrimental to sage grouse broods in mesic habitat; for example, the Minersville 1 allotment in the Bald Hills.
- 16.14 Page 3-26 Map 3.5 precludes critical deer winter range near Panguitch, a small portion on the Beaver Ridge east of I-15 and near Circleville. These areas should be included in the EIS and can be identified by personnel in Division of Wildlife Resource's Regional Office in Cedar City. Please

16.7 See response 7.46.

16.8 Your comment is correct and the proposed Final RMP/EIS will reflect the change.

16.9 BLM is proposing to concentrate its management efforts on areas where excessive livestock grazing has resulted in poor habitat condition. The objectives for riparian habitat management also include maintaining or improving areas currently in fair or good condition (see response 7.46).

16.10 The stocking levels refer to AUMs.

16.11 The discussion on page 3-72 of the DEIS concerning factors affecting mule deer habitat has been modified to reflect your comment.

16.12 This action was not addressed in the DEIS, however, BLM favors the proposed transplant and will address the proposal in the Garfield HMP.

16.13 The mesic areas identified are generally small in nature. While some isolated conflicts may exist with livestock grazing, it is believed that the management actions (such as a grazing system, change in season of use, adjustment in stocking rates, and land treatment) proposed for the Minersville 1 Allotment (page R-2.20) will reduce or eliminate these conflicts.

16.14 After careful evaluation of inventory data, BLM has not been able to locate areas where moderate or heavy use by mule deer is occurring near Panguitch. In light of this information, BLM is proposing to monitor and evaluate these areas used by mule deer in coordination with UNWR. If, through monitoring and evaluation, the area is determined to contain crucial deer winter range, an amendment to the plan and appropriate protection measures will be initiated. No information indicating crucial deer winter range was collected near Circleville or Beaver Ridge.

Page Four of Attachments

- note that a reference in the text to map 3.5 being located in the packet of maps and not in the document itself would be very helpful.
- 16.15 Page 4-8 Paragraph 5. Livestock grazing will adversely affect sage grouse in mesic areas, depending on the availability and distribution of water, the season of use, and the stocking rate.
- 16.16 Page 4-25 Conclusion. Which is correct—a loss of 900 acres of critical deer winter range—or 80 acres? Second paragraph, page 4-23.
- 16.17 Page M-5.16 In addition to maps reflecting application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the Johns Valley and Kolob area, a map of the "Alton Potential Coal Development Area—Application of the Coal Unsuitability Criterion" should also be included in the Final RMP.

16.15 See Response 16.13.

16.16 Both the 900 acres on page 4-25 and the 80 acres on page 4-23 are in error. For a more detailed discussion, see response 7.79.

16.17 A map showing the Alton Potential Coal Development Area and application of coal unsuitability criteria will be provided in the proposed plan.

Aug 8 - 1984

B L M,

in Skunwa Hansen

Thanks for your special
letter to me.

Several times I have
started to answer it.,

then set it aside.

The volume of material

is just too thick to
evaluate in any short
time. Inas much as the

B L M, insists that

the final decision

is invested in the

this matter is left

to one individual.

That is all.

No Comment Identified

2

use in making any
comments.

I found a copy of
an answer to these
notes, that I made
some time ago, and
I find that I still
have much the same
feelings about the
B. L. M. and their
~~own~~ own active
behavior.

It is regrettable that
to many good girls is
caught up in the tide
Thank, Bill Lamb

LETTER No. 17

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. _____

P. O. Box 226
Paragonah, Utah
January 28, 1982

To the Department of the Interior
Secretary ~~W~~ D. Watts
Governor Scott Matheson
and local advisory Board Members, and others

Gentlemen:

In response to the recent material sent to me by mail concerning intended actions in re-regulating the rules about grazing livestock on the public domain. I am sorry, but not ashamed, of the fact I am not in a position to get a clear view of what these proposals will shape-up to. So far I have not found anyone else that appears any better off.

I appreciate the confessions of the B.L.M. that past and present conditions have the elements of cumbersome and stupid conditions and rules. From my memories of the actions of Government Bureaus from the 1930s start, while some rules and regulations had to start sometime, it is hard to swallow that the very Government you had your faith in as your guardian and protector perpetuated Bureaus that setup rules of regulations that aided and abated the more alert, including connivers and outright crooks, and became a party to granting grazing privileges to people at the expense of those that had been using the land for years. (Too bad we didn't have the services of Dan Rather and the 60-Minutes program going years ago.)

To me the present up-dated proposals are for more dictatorial power in the hands of the Government Bureau. The final discussion left to the authorized personnel is dictatorial power, tempered by the mood of one individual.

The subject of unauthorized cattle could be most anything. To me, cattle that had their grazing fees paid are not unauthorized. They may be cattle out of place, for a number of reasons. The Bureau wants to point to the owner. It is easy to set on all the authority and sluff-off the responsibility. Some of the trespassing problems is indirectly the fault of the Bureaus interferences. As long as they have a voice in managing things, they should share the responsibility for the results.

While I too often find myself working alone, I have to handle my cattle the best way I can. My cattle handle a lot better when I can use hay to help hold them, collect them, and at times when I am trailing them. The Bureau can't see the wisdom of this. Maybe if it snowed. How about when the brouse gets hit with a bad frost? The Bureau never thought of it.

I can remember when America was a little more free. We have too many people that are over-anxious to impose restrictions and spend American freedom recklessly. Their children, or their children's children may find themselves in an American setting different than their father's expected. The seeds of freedom will have to be continually planted and cultivated to perpetuate itself.

It is the general consensus that if one does not protest, he approves. (Not necessarily so.) How about turning it about and count the approvals that are made in voice or writing, and consider all else as protests, including those who do not have enough understanding to voice an opinion. If there was a computer to focus the mature picture of the Frankenstein in action, they would have no trouble in voicing an opinion.

Sincerely,

William Linn

2.80



IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ENDANGERED SPECIES OFFICE
1106 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84158-1197

August 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader, Bureau of Land Management,
Cedar City, Utah

FROM: Field Supervisor, Endangered Species Office, U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake City, Utah

SUBJECT: Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, Antimony Environmental Impact
Statement

In response to the subject environmental impact statement dated May 14, 1984, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concurs with your assessment of no effect on endangered species. This determination is based on the fact the Bureau of Land Management is required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to consult with this office for any project that may affect a threatened or endangered species in its habitat.

If we may be of any service in this or other matters concerning the Endangered Species Act please contact this office at your convenience.

Fred L. Bolwahn
Field Supervisor

No Comment Identified

LETTER No. 19

RESPONSES TO LETTER No. 19



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEER CENTRAL REGION (AFESC)
1114 COMMERCE STREET
DALLAS TEXAS 75242

8 AUG 1984

Mr. Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
444 South Main
Cedar City, UT 84720

RE: Cedar/Beaver/Garfield/Antimony Draft Resource Management
Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS)

Dear Mr. Carlson:

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to review the referenced RMP/EIS.

19.1 Review of the RMP/EIS indicates a visual training route traversing the study area on a north-south axis from the vicinity of Beaver in the north to an area approximately equidistant from Cedar City and Panquitch in the south. There is also an instrumentation training route crossing from east to west just north of Beaver and below Milford.

The Air Force position on these flights is to retain the use of existing and the establishment of future military air training routes which may traverse wilderness areas. These flights are relegated to areas which are least accessible and sparsely inhabited. The main determinants in locating a military training activity are: mission requirements, fuel costs, and environmental constraints.

The use of low altitude airspace by the Air Force is necessitated by the requirement for flight crews to maintain a high degree of training and readiness proficiency. Thus, military airspace requirements are subject to frequent change.

Restrictions on military overflights are opposed by the Air Force. Therefore, we ask that you give consideration in your management planning efforts to these Air Force needs to avoid any conflicts with future use of low altitude airspace by the Air Force.

We hope this information is helpful in your planning efforts. If additional information is needed, please contact Mr. Tony Robledo at 214-767-2514, or FTS 8-729-2514.

PAUL D. GARCIA, Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Environmental Planning Division

Cy to: HQ USAF/LEEV
AFREP/Northwest Mtn
Rgn

19.1 No conflicts have been identified with Air Force overflights of the planning area. There are no proposals to limit or control military requirements.

2.82



association of governments

SEP 11

P. O. BOX "0"
ST. GEORGE, UTAH 84770
PHONE (801) 673-3548

AREAWIDE CLEARINGHOUSE A-95 REVIEW

Type of Action: Pre-Application _____ Notification of Intent _____ Application _____
Notice of Federal Action _____ ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

No Comment Identified

Receipt Date 5-16-84 SAI Number UT 840514-020 AGH Number _____
Bureau of Land Management (Cedar City District Office)
Applicant Identification, Address Jay K. Carlson, Team Leader
Beaver River Resource Area
444 South Main
Cedar City, UT 84720 586-2458

Applicant's Project Funding N/A
Title: DRAFT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE CEDAR, BEAVER, GARFIELD, ANTIMONY
Description: PLANNING AREA
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.
Federal \$ _____
Supplemental _____
State _____
Local _____
Other _____
TOTAL \$ _____
Federal Funding Department and Agency

AREAWIDE CLEARINGHOUSE COMMENTS ON PROPOSAL FOR FEDERAL AID

Staff review completed (date) 6-29-84
Screening Committee review completed (date) 7-11-84
Executive Board Review Completed (date) _____
Referred to originator for additional information (date) _____

- Recommend Approval _____ Comments (see reverse side of page) X ←
 - Conditionally approved as follows (see reverse side of page) _____
 - Recommend Disapproval _____ Comments (see reverse side of page) _____
 - The project described above (X) does () not conform with the policy or planning of the multijurisdictional area it directly impacts. Additional information () is (X) is not needed.
 - We also serve notice that all requirements of the Project Notification and Review System for this multijurisdictional area have been met. Therefore, attach this letter to your application and forward to the federal funding agency.
 - If this project will be a renewal or continuation grant, please submit your application next year to this area-wide clearinghouse for re-review 30 days prior to submission to federal funding agency.
- If any Clearinghouse Comments go unresolved, Federal law requires the Applicant to attach a copy of all negative comments to the project application and forward them both to the Federal Funding Agency(ies).
- We would anticipate reviewing final project application 30 days prior to submission for funding.

[Signature] Authorizing Official Date 7-12-84
Copy of review sent to applicant.

BEAVER GARFIELD IRON KANE WASHINGTON

Mr. Jay Carlson Letter
January 17, 1984
Page 2

5. Disposal of Lands: We support the production alternative for disposal of lands. Those lands not withdrawn for public purposes should be made available for economic development and community development purposes. Additionally, utility corridors should be made available as needed to support the growth of the area.

6. Recreation: The Rock Corral Recreation Area should be improved and maintained. Perhaps a cooperative agreement between the BLM, Beaver County, and the City of Milford could be negotiated to improve and maintain the site.


7. Wildlife: We support the production alternative to maintain existing lands of big game and range.

8. Grazing: The need to improve grazing and increase AUMs are important for the long-term viability of the livestock industry. Past grazing EIS's have failed to show schedules and projected costs to make range improvements. If that is not possible in this plan, at least a priority of improvements should be presented.

9. Visual Resource Management: Since BLM lands are under multiple use management, developments should be managed so that the developers construct improvements that are in harmony with the natural landscape such as color, screening, and access.

We appreciate the time and effort you have put in toward coordinating the draft document with us. We look forward to continued cooperation.

Sincerely,


Vaughn McDonald
Director Natural Resources

DVM:d1

AREAWIDE CLEARINGHOUSE
COMMENTS

The Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield Planning Area represents an in-depth analysis of impacts and BLM management objectives. The Five County Association of Governments supports the production alternative for the most efficient use of public lands. The multiple use of lands in the planning area must be maintained for public benefit and economic return. During the preparation of this document, the BLM coordinated with local government and received input from the Association staff on specific impacts and management issues. The plan is an improvement over previous BLM planning efforts in its content and in its analysis of impacts and management objectives. Of particular note are the range analysis outlining priorities for allotment development and the forage management alternatives for livestock and big game which show the grazing system, stocking levels, facilities, and treatments for each allotment. (Vaughn McDonald)

Mr. Jay Carlson Letter
January 17, 1984
Page 2

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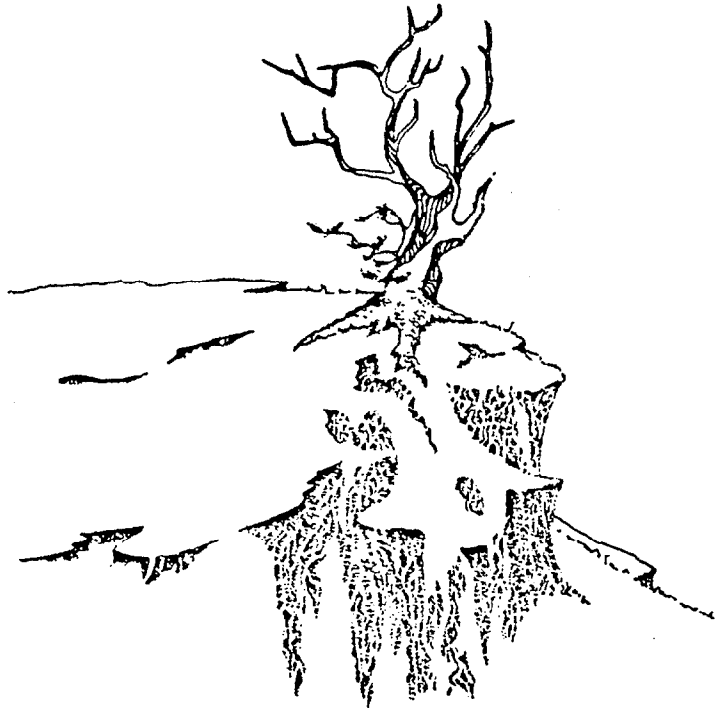

Vaughn McDonald
Director Natural Resources

DVM:d1

AREAWIDE CLEARINGHOUSE
COMMENTS

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Chapter III - Alternatives



This chapter briefly summarizes the alternatives analyzed in the DEIS and presents a table portraying the comparison between the Proposed Plan and the preferred alternative. The Proposed Plan and the Planning Alternative are displayed side by side for easy reference to the changes made in management directions as the result of public comments.

A. Continuation of the Present Management Alternative - No Action

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 to compare the effects of the other alternatives against and does not necessarily resolve all planning issues.

Special Resource Protection Measures

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.

Forage Management/Land Treatment

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.

Minerals

Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be retained. Some 49,100 acres would be protected under Category 2 (Open with Special Stipulations); 34,100 acres would be protected under Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy); and approximately 1,600 acres would be protected under Category 4 (No Leasing).

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.

Forestry

Use authorization would continue on a demand basis. Green wood cutting areas would be established periodically as needs arise.

B. Planning Alternative - (Preferred 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 economics. 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.

Lands Actions

Land disposals would be proposed on approximately 36,400 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 based on monitoring studies.

Minerals

Existing oil and gas leasing categories would be adjusted to relieve overprotection on 38,000 acres and underprotection of sensitive resources on 34,100 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.

Forestry

Production and use authorization would be balanced with demand at between 6,000 and 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. 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.

Lands Actions

Lands 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.

Forage Management/Land Treatment

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.

Forestry

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. 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:

Special Resource Protection Measures

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.

Lands Actions

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 increased by nearly 300 acres; and Category 4 (no leasing) would be increased by approximately 119,300 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.

Forestry

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

E. Comparison Between the Proposed Plan and the Preferred Alternative (table)

The following table presents a comparison between the proposed plan the the preferred alternative (Planning Alternative, DEIS). This table portrays the changes made to the planning alternative as the result of public comment and additional analysis, and the anticipated outputs of the proposed RMP. Following the table will be a summary of how the proposed plan resolves the planning issues.

For easy reference arrows (➤) are placed in the table indicating changes made in the preferred alternative (Planning Alternative from DEIS).

TABLE 3.1
COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
1. Lands	Land Disposal			Provide for disposals, exchanges, or selections of public lands on 36,400 acres (Appendix Lands-1, Map 4.1).	Identify for disposal 37,000 acres. Develop disposal Plan. Implement Disposal Plan
		Disposals Exchanges Selections	Acres Fed. Surface	36,400	37,000
		Corridor Designation		Continue to process individual rights-of-way. Designate 470 miles of corridors as identified in the Western Regional Corridor Study (Map 3.1)(DEIS).	Designate 110 miles of corridors as identified on Lands Map 1. Encourage major ROWs to locate within designated corridors. Appropriate stipulations are applied in approval of major ROW applications within designated corridors.
	Corridors Designated	Lineal Miles	470	110	
	Use Authorizations			Process use authorization applications on a case-by-case basis.	Process use authorization applications on a case-by-case basis.
2. Minerals	Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing			Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 915,900 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 145,100 acres (VRM Class II 41,100 acres, riparian acres 14,100 acres; CEWR 1,400 acres, CDWR 69,100 acres, sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres); Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 9,600 acres (Utah prairie dog sites 3,900 acres, riparian lands - Quichapa Lake 1,000 acres, recreation sites 500 acres, R&PP and patent lands 4,100 acres); Category 4 - No Leasing 800 acres (recreation sites).	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 915,900 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 145,100 acres (VRM Class II 41,100 acres, riparian acres 14,100 acres; CEWR 1,400 acres, CDWR 69,100 acres sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres); Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 10,400 acres (Utah prairie dog sites 3,400 acres Riparian Lands - Quichapa Lake 1,000 acres, recreation sites 1,300 acres R&PP and patent lands 4,100 acres); Category 4 - No leasing 0 acres.

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Minerals (Continued)		Cat. 1 - Standard Stipulations	Acres of Fed. Minerals	915,900	915,900
		Cat. 2 - Special Stipulations	Acres of Fed. Minerals	145,100	145,100
		Cat. 3 - No Surface Occupancy	Acres of Fed. Minerals	9,600	10,400
		Cat. 4 - No Leasing	Acres of Fed. Minerals	800	0
Coal leasing				<p>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 900 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.</p>	<p>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 900 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 leasing.</p> <p>Provide coal screening findings to USO and Regional coal team.</p>
	Available for further consideration for underground mining	Acres Fed. Minerals (Unsuitability criteria applied)		37,000	37,000
	Unsuitable for surface mining	Acres Fed. Minerals (Unsuitability criteria applied.)		3,900	3,900

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
2. Minerals (Continued)		Unsuitable for Surface Occupancy for coal mining	Acres Fed. Minerals (Multiple resource interactions applied)	0	0
		Suitable for Surface mining	Acres Fed. Minerals	33,100	33,100
Other Minerals Management - Locatable, Salable				Administer salable minerals on a case-by-case basis	Administer salable minerals on a case-by-case basis
				Administer locatable mineral exploration and development on lands open for mineral entry	Administer locatable mineral exploration and development on lands open for mineral entry
3. Recreation	Recreation Management			Manage CBGA planning areas as an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) utilizing extensive, unstructured, and custodial management principles.	Manage CBGA as an ERMA. Complete additional planning on the Mineral Mountains if the status of the recreation opportunities changes and the identification of a Special Recreation Management Area is warranted.
				Place priority for maintenance on developed recreation sites (Rock Corral) and bring facilities to Bureau's maintenance standards.	Continue to provide for the management and maintenance of the facilities at Rock Corral. Explore additional management agreements with Milford on the administration and maintenance of the facilities.
	ORV Management			Designate the public lands in CBGA under the following ORV categories: Open - 1,057,300 acres; Limited to Existing Roads and Trails - 14,100 acres; and Closed - 0 acres.	Designate by 1987 public lands into the following ORV categories: Open - 1,023,700; Limited to Existing Roads and Trails - 47,700 acres; and closed - 0 acres.
		Open	Acres of Fed. Surface	1,057,300	1,023,700
		Limited (Seasonal Restrictions)	Acres of Fed. Surface	14,100	47,700
		Closed	Acres of Fed. Surface	0	0

3.9

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS		
3. Recreation (Continued)	Access			Maintain legal access to all fishing streams and important recreation values and opportunities.	Maintain legal access to all fishing streams and important recreation values and opportunities.		
4. Wildlife				Develop and implement 7 habitat management plans to 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 285,800 acres of antelope habitat. Maintain 62,300 acres of crucial deer winter range in public ownership.	Develop and implement 7 habitat management plans to 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 62,300 acres of crucial deer winter range in public ownership.		
				<u>Crucial* Habitat</u>	<u>Wildlife Habitat</u>	<u>Crucial Habitat</u>	<u>Wildlife* Habitat</u>
	Big game Habitat	Habitat Improved Surface	Acres Fed	7,900	156,800	7,900	156,800
	Deer	Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	53,300	655,600	53,300	655,600
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	1,100	6,900	1,100	6,900
	Elk	Habitat Improved Surface	Acres Fed.	0	4,400	0	4,400
		Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	1,300	15,100	1,300	15,100
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	0	700	0	700
	Antelope	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	0	39,300	0	39,300
		Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	3,800	250,600	3,800	250,600
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	0	6,000	0	6,000

* Improvements indicated in wildlife habitat are dependent upon management objectives for individual allotments being met.

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS		PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS		
4. Wildlife (Continued)	Big Game Forage			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.		Provide 16,240 AUMs necessary for current big game populations. Provide up to an additional 17,960 AUMs for prior stable or long-term goals set by UDWR if habitat conditions improve and forage becomes available.		
		Deer	Forage Demand	AUMs	15,500	31,000	15,500	31,000
		Elk	Forage Demand	AUMs	330	1,500	330	1,500
		Antelope	Forage Demand	AUMs	410	1,700	410	1,700
	Land Treatments			Implement 8,200 acres of land treatments designed to improve big game habitat.		Treat 8,200 acres of crucial deer winter range to improve habitat condition and provide additional forage.		
		Acres Treated	Acres Fed. Surface	8,200		8,200		
	Riparian/Fisheries			Improve riparian habitat on 23 acres and 2.5 stream miles of fisheries habitat.		Improve 23 acres of poor condition riparian habitat by eliminating livestock grazing.		
				<u>Riparian Habitat</u>	<u>Fisheries Habitat</u>	<u>Riparian Habitat</u>	<u>Fisheries Habitat</u>	
		Habitat Improved		23 Acres	2.5 Miles	23 Acres	2.5 Miles	
		Habitat Maintained		410 Acres	32.5 Miles	410 Acres	32.5 Miles	
		Habitat Declined		16 Acres	0 Miles	16 Acres	0 Miles	

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
5. Soils, Water, Air	Watershed Condition (Critical Erosion)			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 lands.	1. Retain PL 566 withdrawals in public ownership and continue to monitor withdrawal areas for satisfactory watershed conditions. ←
	Water Quality				2. Prepare Watershed Management Plans for the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning units. The management plans will provide for assessments of current information regarding significant erosion areas, ground water, surface water, floodplains, salinity, municipal watersheds, the identification of data gaps, field inventories to verify existing data or fill in data gaps, and a ranking of prioritization of problem areas for activity planning purposes. ←
	Air Quality				3. Cooperate and coordinate with local and State health departments, and the Water Pollution Control Committee in maintaining water quality in the Cedar, Beaver, Garfield, and Antimony planning areas. ←
		Condition Class Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	7,000	Undetermined - acres of critical watershed will be identified in 4 activity plans and additional inventories completed to identify critical erosion sites and suitable areas for potential treatments ←
		Condition Class Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	18,800	

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS		
6. Forestry	Use Authorization/ Woodland Management			<p>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 nuts to meet public demand. Limit the sale green oak to 10 cords per permit per year. Preserve important esthetic and wildlife values.</p>	<p>1. Manage woodland stands for the sustained production of woodland products. Continue to establish green wood cutting areas and provide access to and within cutting areas.</p> <p>2. Complete woodland management plans for Cedar & Beaver planning units identifying access needs, levels of harvest, use supervision, plan implementation, and funding needs.</p> <p>3. Continue present management of woodland stands in Antimony and Garfield PUs.</p> <p>4. Limit commercial sales and harvest to areas identified for land treatment, to salvage woodland products to achieve management objectives of other programs.</p> <p>5. Limit harvest of woodland species with an maximum allowable harvest of 6,000 cords per year. Reduce annual harvest as appropriate, as sustained yield base is reduced by land treatment to a minimum of 3,750 cords per year. Limit harvest of oak to 10 cords per year per family.</p> <p>6. Prohibit cutting of woodland products within identified riparian and wildlife habitat.</p>		
		Sustained Harvest	Cords	6,000	3,750	6,000	3,750

TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
7. Range	Grazing Systems			New intensive grazing systems would be implemented on 58 allotments. Current intensive grazing systems would be modified on 11 allotments.	Initiate management actions along with allotment facilities through grazing agreements or AMPs to correct existing resource problems and meet objectives on allotments as listed in Tables 1 and 4.
				Manage 75 allotments as "I" (Improve) category allotments, 41 as "M" (Maintain) category allotments, and 57 as "C" category allotments.	Continue current management practices to maintain or improve currently satisfactory resource conditions and to meet the listed objectives on these allotments which have few existing resource problems as shown in Table 5.
					Continue current custodial management practices through grazing agreements on the allotments presented in Table 3.
		Allotments	Number of Allotments	75 "I" Category 41 "M" Category 57 "C" Category	75 "I" Category 41 "M" Category 57 "C" Category
	Stocking Levels			Proposed stocking levels would be 67,000 in the short term and 88,100 in the long term.	Undetermined stocking levels will be based upon monitoring studies. Initial use adjustments will begin within 5 years of RMP approval.
	Treatments	Acres Treated	Acres Fed. Surface	Land treatments would be completed on 70,000 acres.	Undetermined, land treatments will be determined as a function of allotment management plans and cooperative agreements.
8. Wild Horses	Herd Management			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.	1. Initiate and complete monitoring studies to determine characteristics of the Chloride Canyon Herd.
					2. Prepare a Herd Management Area Plan (HWAP) to establish long-term objectives and management actions for Chloride Canyon Horse herd.
					3. Prior to implementation of the HWAP manage the Chloride Canyon Horse herd (between 15 & 30 head) to maintain a healthy herd.
		Herd Size	Number of	15 30	Herd size to be determined through HWAP (Interim herd size 15-30)

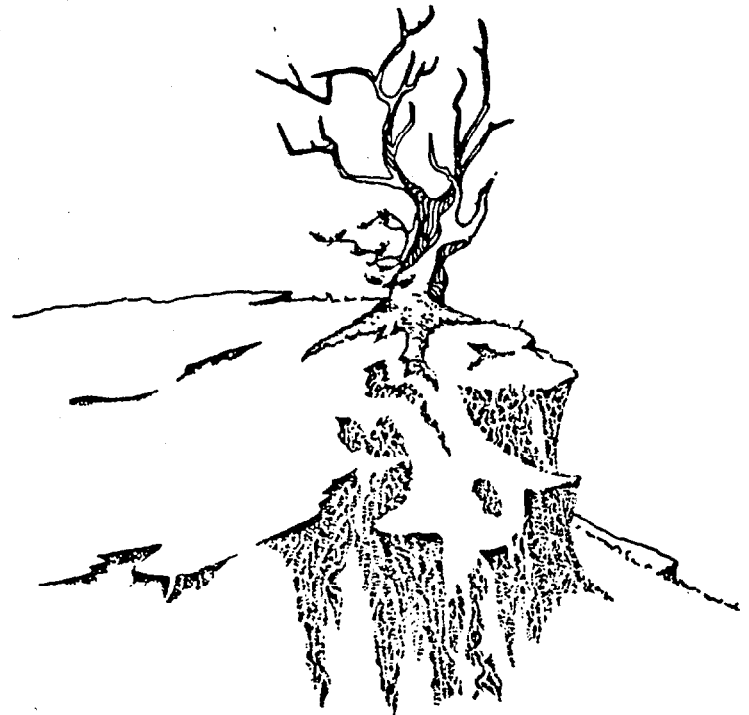
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TABLE 3.1 COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED PLAN AND PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

RESOURCE OR PROGRAM	PLAN ELEMENT	ALLOCATION OR OUTPUT	UNIT OF MEASURE	PLANNING ALTERNATIVE FROM DEIS	PROPOSED RMP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
9. Visual	VRM Management Classes			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. Do not exceed VRM objectives within the foreground visual zone of VRM Class II.	1. <u>Visual Resources</u> - establish VRM Classes and mitigate surface disturbance to meet VRM Objectives, where possible. Visual resource management classes would be assigned as follows: VRM Class II, 68,600 acres; VRM Class III, 102,400 acres; VRM Class IV, 900,400 acres.
		VRM Class I	Acres Fed. Surface	0	0
		VRM Class II	Acres Fed. Surface	68,600	68,600
		VRM Class III	Acres Fed. Surface	102,400	102,400
		VRM Class IV	Acres Fed. Surface	900,400	900,400
10. Cultural	Cultural Resource Management			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require cultural resource clearances and mitigation on all projects involving surface disturbing activities. 2. Complete inventory and site density map to be used to determine avoidance areas. 3. Protect national Register sites from surface disturbance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Require cultural resource clearances and mitigation on all projects involving surface disturbing activities. 2. Complete inventory and site density map to be used to determine avoidance areas. 3. Protect National Register sites from surface disturbance.
11. Fire Management	Fire Suppression			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement full fire suppression. 2. Complete Beaver River Fire Plan and provide for observation or modified suppression areas based upon additional analyses, if warranted. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement full fire suppression. 2. Complete Beaver River Fire Plan and provide for observation or modified suppression areas based upon additional analysis if warranted.

Chapter IV - Affected Environment (See DEIS)

Chapter V - Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Plan



A. Impacts of the Proposed Plan

This chapter describes the environmental impacts of the proposed plan. The numbers presented in this chapter, including acres of land treatments, stocking levels, acres in watershed, range and wildlife habitat, etc., represent upper limits or maximum numbers considered in the RMP. Achieving objectives, however, is dependent on decisions made outside of the planning system mainly associated with appropriations. The analysis of impacts portrayed in this chapter assumes that these figures will be achieved during plan life.

In several of the programs, however, these upper limits may or may not be achieved because additional information and analysis will be performed in activity planning. This additional planning may alter target numbers, but will be within overall program objectives. In the range program, for example, stocking levels will be adjusted based upon monitoring studies. Location, size, and type of land treatments will be determined in formal agreements, AMPs, HMPs and Watershed Activity Plans and will be based upon site specific data. The environmental impacts of the proposed plan summarized by the program are addressed below.

1. Impacts to Lands

Disposal of 37,000 acres (Lands Map 1, Lands Table 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.

Two electrical transmission corridors, covering 110 miles and 1 mile in width (Lands Map 2), will be designated and site specific mitigations applied to rights-of-ways. These corridors were identified and analyzed for the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) and are found in Volumes II and III of the Final EIS (USDI, BLM, IPP Volume II and III, 1979). The conflict analysis and discussion of impacts are addressed in these documents and are only summarized below. This action will only meet a portion of industries' stated needs. An additional state-wide or regional corridor analysis will be completed analyzing additional corridors and would require a plan amendment before additional corridors could be established.

Briefly summarized, the environmental impacts of corridor designation and use (after appropriate mitigated measures are attached) are summarized as follows:

- a. Short term disturbance to the endangered Utah prairie dog chaining construction activities.
- b. Unquantifiable loss of scientific-educational information associated with disturbance of archeological and paleontological sites.
- c. High visual contrast associated with transmission line construction.
- d. Visual intrusion of powerlines into largely undeveloped lands and loss of recreation opportunities associated with the Dominquez-Escalante trail due to the intrusion of the transmission lines on the hiking experience.

2. Impacts to Minerals Resources

There are three plan actions affecting mineral resources: a) oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories would be modified to reflect updated resource information; b) The oil and gas category system would be extended to include geothermal resources; and c) 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.

a. Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

Under this plan, adjustments in the existing categories would be made as shown in Table 5.1 and Minerals Map 1.

TABLE 5.1

IMPACTS TO OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING CATEGORIES

Categories and Stipulations ^{1/} (Acres)	Existing Situation	Proposed Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Categories
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600	915,900
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	145,100
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy		
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,100	69,100
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	1,400
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0	3,900
- Raptor Nesting	4,100	4,400
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500	11,100
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	41,100
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1,300	14,100
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100	10,400
- Scenic Lands	2,600	0
- Raptor Nesting	900	0
- Recreation Sites	1,800	1,300
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	3,300	4,100
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,900
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000	1,000
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0	0
- Riparian Area	4,500	0
- Administrative Site	0	100
Category 4 (No Leasing)	800	0
- Scenic Lands	800	0
- Recreation Sites	0	0
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	0
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0	0
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	0
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	0
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0	0
- R&KPP and Patent Lands	0	0

^{1/} For detailed descriptions of these categories and stipulations and the resources they are designed to protect, refer to Appendixes Minerals 3 and 4. (DEIS) and (Minerals Map 1).

Impacts of adjustments in individual categories would be as described, by category below.

Category 1: 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.

Category 2: 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 (74,400 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 (41,100 acres). These areas represent relatively large blocks of land in which exploration would be seasonally impeded although not precluded. An increase of nearly 12,800 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 18,500 acres would be covered by the seasonal restrictions for sage grouse and raptors resulting in only site specific adverse impacts.

Category 3: 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 stipulation. The only significant increase in Category 3 would be nearly 3,900 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.

Category 4: 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 800 acres of Category 4 for protection of R&PP (Boy Scout Camp) under the existing situation would be reclassified into less restrictive leasing categories (NSO).

b. Impacts to Coal Resources

Within the action, Kolob and Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Areas, 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 coal development by surface mining methods; however, the remaining 33,100 acres would be available for further consideration for coal leasing. 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 (Minerals Map 2) 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 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.

3. Impacts to Recreation Resources

There are two plan actions 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 not affect the opportunity to experience existing recreation experiences or status of recreation resources. 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 CBGA planning area will be designated under the following ORV categories 1,023,700 acres as open; 47,700 acres of seasonal closures (including CDWR along the Parowan Front, sage gravel habitat raptor areas, Utah prairie dog habitat, and riparian areas). There are no intensive use ORV areas identified and any use now occurring, not accommodated on existing roads and trails, would easily be accommodated on adjacent "open" lands. The ORV use associated with viewing deer during the winter months would be displaced to county-maintained roads and the frontage road along the Parowan Front.

4. Impacts to Wildlife and Riparian/Fisheries

There are eight plan actions which would affect the wildlife resource. These actions include 1) land disposal, 2) oil and gas leasing, 3) ORV use, 4) prioritization of intensive range management and range treatments, 5) livestock season of use, 6) grazing systems, 7) land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range, watershed and livestock forage condition, and 8) stocking levels for big game and livestock. Four of these plan actions are not yet finalized and will depend on further planning at the activity level. Livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, land treatments, and stocking rates will be determined through the development of individual AMPs/HMPs. Interdisciplinary team assessment of the range management proposals (see Tables 4, 5, and 6 for the Range Program pages 107-131 Proposed RMP) indicates

that if the management objectives for the individual allotments were met and the identified resource problems resolved, then the general impacts discussed in the Planning Alternative, DEIS would apply. It must be understood, however, that the functions of this proposed RMP is to direct the development of AMPs/HMPs and that specific proposals for changes in livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, specific amounts of land treatment, and stocking rates are not made at this time. For analysis purposes it is assumed that the management actions and anticipated impacts discussed under the Planning Alternative would apply here. 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 will be seven wildlife habitat areas (Wildlife Map 1) where Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) would be developed and implemented. 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 30,700 acres (Wildlife Table 1).

The disposal of 37,000 acres of public lands would result in the loss from public ownership of 1,800 acres of mule deer habitat of which 167 acres are small scattered tracts of crucial deer winter range, and 1,500 acres of sage grouse habitat (this does not include any sage grouse strutting grounds).

The implementation of seasonal stipulations on oil, gas, and geothermal leasing would result in the protection of 74,000 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 detrimental 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.

No surface occupancy (Category 3) would protect 3,900 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.

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.

Impacts to crucial big game habitats would be reduced from unrestricted ORV use during peak use periods by wintering mule deer along the Parowan Front. 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 of 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 (Wildlife Table 1). Competition in 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 (Wildlife Table 1).

Land treatments to improve crucial deer winter range, watershed values, and livestock forage production would affect as much as 84,400 acres. 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. 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 outside of BLM control which influence their numbers.

Plan actions 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 that the following criteria taken from Instruction Memorandum 83-602 concerning the disposal of riparian or wetland areas be met:

a. The tract of public wetlands is either so small or remote that it is uneconomical to manage.

b. The tract of public wetlands is not suitable for management by another Federal agency.

c. The patent contains restrictions of uses as prohibited by identified Federal, State, or wetlands regulations (Executive Orders 11988 and 11990).

d. 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) on 14,100 acres and ORV designation of "Limited" on the same areas would protect riparian and associated watersheds 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 habitat would result in the most significant impacts. 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 following habitat condition:

<u>Existing Situation</u>		<u>Proposed Plan ^{1/}</u>		<u>Net Changes</u>
<u>Condition</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Good	253	Good	273	+ 20
Fair	142	Fair	144	+ 2
Poor	54	Poor	29	- 25
	<u>449</u>		<u>446</u>	

^{1/} 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 2.5 stream miles and maintained on 32.6 stream miles. Impacts to fisheries habitat condition would be as follows:

<u>Existing Situation</u>		<u>Proposed Plan</u>	
<u>Condition</u>	<u>Stream Miles</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Stream Miles</u>
Good	12.8	Good	15.3
Fair	17.7	Fair	17.4
Poor	4.5	Poor	2.3
	<u>35.0</u>		<u>35.0</u>

5. Impacts to Soils Resources

The most significant management actions that would affect soil resources in this plan would be watershed improvement activities resulting from the implementation of the four watershed management plans (WMPs) and the numerous livestock grazing management changes to be implemented in individual AMPs and HMPs. The WMPs will be specifically designed to identify soil erosion problem areas, and to prioritize these areas in order of resource values to be last for purposes of preparing watershed activity plans. As discussed in the Impacts to Wildlife and Riparian/Fisheries, and Impacts to Range Resources sections of Chapter 5 of this document, an exact determination of proposed management activities would not occur until activity level planning (AMPs, HMPs, and WMPs) is completed.

General impacts to the soil resource under the proposed plan would be expected to closely parallel those identified in the Planning Alternative (DEIS page 4-27). Improved management practices implemented as a part of activity plans would have a positive impact on sediment yield by improving plan cover and increasing litter accumulation. This would result in a general stabilization or improvement in watershed conditions over most of the planning area. Land treatments and other similar erosion control measures completed on critical erosion areas as a part of activity plans would improve erosion condition in the long term, although short-term (2-3 years) loss of soil may occur due to a temporary loss of plant cover.

6. Impacts to Forestry Resources

There are four plan actions affecting the woodland resources, 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.

Additional road access would enable woodcutters to more 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.

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 timber stand improvement thinnings and 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.

It is estimated that land treatments on 43,800 acres for range improvements, 3,200 acres of watershed improvements, and 4,300 acres of CDWR 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 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.

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

7. Impacts to Range Resources

The most significant actions affecting the range/vegetation resource in this plan 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. Four of these plan actions are not yet finalized and will depend on further planning at the activity level. Livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, land treatments, and stocking rates will be determined through the development of individual AMPs/HMPs. Interdisciplinary team assessment of the range management proposals (see Tables 4, 5, and 6 for the Range Program, Proposed RMP) indicates that if the management objectives for the individual allotments were met and the identified resource problems resolved, then the general impacts discussed in the Planning Alternative, DEIS would apply. It must be understood, however, that the functions of this proposed RMP is to direct the development of AMPs/HMPs and that specific proposals for changes in livestock seasons of use, grazing systems, specific amounts of land treatment, and stocking rates are not made at this time. For analysis purposes it is assumed that the management actions and anticipated impacts discussed under the Planning Alternative would apply here.

Of the 37,000 acres identified for disposal/exchange, 29,000 acres would be disposed from 29 existing allotments and could result in the transfer of annual production of up to 1,600 AUMs of livestock forage from public ownership.

Treatments to improve CDWR on 6,200 acres, and livestock 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 based on monitoring studies 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.

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 acres) 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 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. Range condition for all three management categories would be as shown below.

<u>Range Condition</u>	<u>Impacts to Range Condition</u>			
	<u>Current (Acres)</u>		<u>Long-Term (Acres)</u>	
	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
Good	125,800	28,600	234,400	75,600
Fair	352,700	118,200	317,900	98,800
Poor	422,300	139,900	384,500	112,300
	<u>900,800^{1/}</u>	<u>286,700^{1/}</u>	<u>900,800^{1/}</u>	<u>286,700^{1/}</u>

^{1/} Totals will not sum to planning area totals due to dual use overlap.

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 (based on the assumption that all allotments not adjusted to the estimated grazing capacity would be utilized at active preference levels) as described below.

Impacts to Livestock Forage Production and Estimated Stocking Levels

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

8. Impacts to Wild Horses

No significant change would be expected in the viability of the Chloride Canyon Wild Horse Herd under this plan.

9. Impacts to Cultural Resources

No significant change would be expected in cultural resources under the proposed plan.

10. Impacts to Other Resources From the Fire Program

No significant changes to multiple resource values would be expected from the Fire Program from the proposed plan.

11. Impacts to Visual Resources

The plan actions affecting the visual resources involve surface disturbances, including oil, gas, and coal exploratrion and development, and land treatments.

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 (Visual Resources Map 1). 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.

B. Short Term Use Vrs. Long Term Productivity

This section identifies the trade offs between short-term and long-term productivity of the resources involved in the proposed plan. 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.

1. 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.

Electrical transmission line development within the two corridors would result in the following short term and long term impacts.

Scars caused by disturbance of soils and vegetation on 2,803 acres for transmission line construction, would gradually heal, but could still be apparent in some areas after the project's life. Even with federally required measures, it is possible that some individually threatened or endangered plants or animals could be inadvertently destroyed. It is not likely that the continued existence of any of the species would be jeopardized.

Illegal removal or destruction of archaeological and paleontological remains would result in a loss of some scientific understanding. Present archaeological and paleontological salvage techniques do not insure total information recovery.

The transmission line might serve another power source and would probably remain beyond the project's life. When the generating units have become obsolete, the generating complex could be kept in reserve for peak electrical loads or could be redesigned or rebuilt to house up-to-date generating facilities.

The aesthetic values would change as perceived by the public, but such changes would not be permanent. Local people would become accustomed to the change, but persons traveling through the area may realize the short-term loss of the quality of the present visual experience. (IPP EIS, 1979, Vol II, pages 8.6-1 - 8.6-2)

2. 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.

3. 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 plan 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.

4. Soil Resources

In the short term, soil loss from vegetative manipulation and mineral development would occur. Soil loss in the short term would continue 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. In the long term, management actions designed to increase vegetation cover would provide long-term net improvements to the soils resource.

5. Forestry

In the short term, demand for woodland products would be met. Long-term productivity would be reduced by conversion of a portion of the stands to rangelands by land treatments. A portion of the long-term demand would be displaced to adjacent lands, since the stands are not capable to meet demand through sustained yield.

6. 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

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

7. 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.

C. Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

This section identifies the extent to which the plan 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. All resource programs were considered with only the following programs considered to have impacts.

1. Lands

Land disposals would irretrievably commit any public resources (except minerals) to ownership and private use.

Development within electrical transmission corridors would commit these lands to a single purpose for the life of the project. Some unquantifiable loss of scientific-education material will result from vandalism to and loss of archeological and paleontological sites.

2. Minerals

The sale, leasing, and removal of oils, 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.

3. 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, irreversible loss of habitat for deer, elk, antelope, upland game, and other sensitive wildlife species.

4. 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.

5. Range

Livestock forage production would be irreversibly and irretrievably transferred from public ownership through land disposals.

Chapter VI - Consultation and Coordination



A. Consistency with Other Plans

No inconsistencies were pointed out during the comment period for the Draft EIS. Although a formal consistency review or Governor's review (43 CFR 1610.3-2) will begin after the preparation of this final EIS with the State of Utah, State comments received during the draft comment period specifically state, "The State has identified no inconsistencies between the RMP and formally adopted plans, programs or policies of the State (see Chapter 2, Public Comments and Responses, letter number 16)."

The following agencies responded during the comment period with favorable comments or no comment responses:

Bureau of Reclamation
Five county Association of Governments

The following agencies responded with comments which are addressed in Chapter 2 of this document.

Bureau of Indian Affairs
State of Nevada - Division of Colorado River Resources
Environmental Protection Agency
Soil Conservation Service
Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Air Force
State of Utah

B. Public Involvement

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 Federal Register 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 Federal Register (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" (Federal Register 48, No. 136, 1983) solicited public and industry input on 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
Paguitch, 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 their lands.

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.

The Draft RMP/EIS was submitted for public review on May 14, 1984. At that time approximately 1,000 copies of the Draft were sent to individuals and organizations indicating they would like to review the document. In addition, letters were sent to over 200 individuals who have grazing permits in the area. These letters were to inform these individuals that the Draft was available upon request and that the BLM would discuss the anticipated impacts associated with the proposed plan which would affect their operations at any of the three area offices.

On May 12, 1984 news releases were sent to local newspapers to inform the public that the Draft was available for comment. In addition, a newspaper insert was placed in local papers to solicit public comment on the alternatives and issues discussed in the Draft.

Open houses were held in Panguitch (June 26, 1984), Beaver (June 27, 1984), and Cedar City (June 28, 1984) in order to receive public input.

Information meetings were held with both the Five County Association of Governments and with the State of Utah Planning Office (Resource Development Coordination Committee). These meetings were designed to inform these organizations on how the Draft was organized, how it might affect the organization or their constituencies, and how it could best be used. Additionally, a tour of the area was attended by representatives of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Division of Lands, County Agents, the City of Paragonah, rancher groups, and other interested individuals.

C. Distribution of the Plan

Copies of this document have been sent specifically to the following agencies, organizations, businesses, and interest groups. In addition, over 1300 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
Kanarrville, 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

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GLOSSARY

See Draft Environmental Impact Statement

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Resource Management Plan (RMP): 1.4, 5.1, 5.5

Riparian/Fisheries Habitat: See Wildlife

Soils: 3.12, 5.9, 5.15

Erosion: 3.12, 5.9, 5.15

Visual Resources: 3.3, 3.5, 3.15, 5.13, 5.14, 5.16

Water: 3.12

Watershed: 5.9

Watershed Management Plans: 5.9

Wild Horses: 3.14, 5.13

Wildlife: 5.15, 5.16, 5.17

Crucial Big Game Winter Range: 3.3, 3.5, 3.10, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7

Endangered Species: 3.3, 3.5, 5.1, 5.6, 5.15

Habitat Condition: 3.10, 5.7

Habitat Management Plans (HMPs): 3.10, 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5.11,

Riparian/Fisheries Habitat: 3.5, 3.11, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9,

Sage Grouse: 3.3, 3.5, 5.6

Appendix A RIPARIAN-1 RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	STREAM NAME	STREAM CONDITION			FISH	RIPARIAN CONDITION			
			MILES	CONDITION	STABILITY		ACRES	CONDITION	TREND	CONFLICTS
BEAVER	BEAR CREEK	BEAR CREEK	1.9	FAIR	FAIR		4.0	FAIR	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	BONE HOLLOW	COTTONWOOD CANYON	1.1	FAIR	GOOD		2.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	CIRCLEVILLE CANYON	SEVIER RIVER	4.7	FAIR	FAIR	BROWN TROUT	7.0	FAIR	STATIC	FLOODING
			POOR	FAIR	BROWN TROUT	12.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING	
	FENTON	WILLOW CREEK	1.2	FAIR	FAIR		3.0	FAIR	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	HAWKINS WASH	BULL RUSH CREEK	0.3	FAIR	GOOD		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING
	MINERAL RANGE	CHERRY CREEK	0.9	FAIR	FAIR		2.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			1.2	FAIR	FAIR		4.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	PINE CR INDIAN CR	INDIAN CREEK	0.5	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			0.8	GOOD	GOOD	BROWN TROUT	5.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			0.5	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			2.5	FAIR	FAIR		5.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	SOUTH CREEK	BIG TWIST CREEK	0.6	FAIR	GOOD		1.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
			4.2	GOOD	GOOD	CUTTHROAT TROUT	3.0	GOOD	UP	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
		SOUTH CREEK	4.8	GOOD	GOOD		8.0	FAIR	UP	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
							12.0	GOOD	STATIC	FLOODING
						RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT	7.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	SPRY	BEAR CREEK	0.5	FAIR	FAIR		1.0	FAIR	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
			1.3	FAIR	GOOD	BROWN TROUT	1.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	UNALLOTTED	BEAVER RIVER				RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT	16.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
CEDAR	DALLEY CANYON	SUMMIT CREEK	1.8	GOOD	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	7.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	DRY LAKES	DRY LAKES CREEK	0.6	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	4.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	FENTON	LITTLE CREEK	2.8	FAIR	FAIR	RAINBOW TROUT	12.0	FAIR	UP	FLOODING
	HAMILTON FORT	SHURTZ CREEK	0.2	POOR	POOR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	HICKS CREEK	HICKS CREEK	0.6	FAIR	FAIR		2.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
			2.3	GOOD	FAIR		4.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	JOEL SPRING	LITTLE PINTO CREEK		FAIR	GOOD		3.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
				POOR	FAIR		8.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
				POOR	FAIR		1.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			1.4	FAIR	GOOD		3.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			0.7	GOOD	GOOD		3.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	LOWFR SUMMIT CREEK	SUMMIT CREEK	2.9	GOOD	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	11.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	MAIN CREEK	PAROWAN CREEK	0.3	GOOD	GOOD		2.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	NEW HARMONY	DUNCAN CREEK	0.6	FAIR	FAIR		1.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
			2.2	GOOD	GOOD		4.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
	P HILL	QUICHAPA CREEK		FAIR	FAIR		9.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
			1.0	FAIR	FAIR		8.0	FAIR	UP	LACK OF WATER
	QUICHAPA CREEK	QUICHAPA CREEK	0.8	GOOD	GOOD		1.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS

R/F-1.1

Appendixes

RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS (Continued)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	STREAM NAME	STREAM CONDITION				RIPARIAN CONDITION					
			MILES	CONDITION	STABILITY	FISH	ACRES	CONDITION	TREND	CONFLICTS		
CEDAR	QUITCHAPA CREEK	QUITCHAPA CREEK		FAIR	GOOD		1.0	POOR	STATIC	LACK OF WATER		
	RESERVOIR	LITTLE PINTO CREEK	0.1	POOR	POOR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
	SPRING CREEK	SPRING CREEK	0.3	FAIR	GOOD		0.0	FAIR	UP	FLOODING		
	SUNMIT	BRAFFITS CREEK	0.5	FAIR	GOOD		1.0	FAIR	UP	FLOODING		
	SWEETWATER	SPRING CREEK	1.3	FAIR	FAIR		8.0	GOOD	STATIC	FLOODING		
	UNALLOTTED	ROWERY CREEK	ROWERY CREEK	0.7	POOR	FAIR		3.0	FAIR	UP	FLOODING	
		COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK	0.8	POOR	FAIR	RAINBOW TROUT	4.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
		EAST FORK BRAFFITS CREEK	EAST FORK BRAFFITS CREEK	2.4	GOOD	GOOD		4.0	FAIR	UP	FLOODING	
		FIDLERS CREEK	FIDLERS CREEK	1.6	POOR	FAIR		3.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
		KANARRA CREEK	KANARRA CREEK	0.8	GOOD	GOOD		4.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	
		MURIE CREEK	MURIE CREEK	1.2	POOR	FAIR		5.0	POOR	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	
		PAROWAN CREEK	PAROWAN CREEK	3.0	GOOD	GOOD	RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT	12.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	
		RED CREEK	RED CREEK	2.0	POOR	FAIR		8.0	FAIR	UP	LACK OF WATER	
		WEST FORK BRAFFITS CREEK	WEST FORK BRAFFITS CREEK	0.8	FAIR	FAIR		1.0	FAIR	STATIC	FLOODING	
		COAL CREEK	COAL CREEK	1.5	POOR	POOR	RAINBOW TROUT	7.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
		GARFIELD	BIG FLAT	CASTRO WASH	1.0	POOR	POOR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING
			FISH POND	BIG HOLLOW WASH	0.2	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING
	LIME KILN CREEK		LIMEKILN CREEK	2.4	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
LIMEKILN CREEK	LIMEKILN CREEK		0.1	POOR	POOR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING		
MAHMOOTH RIDGE	SEVIER RIVER		1.6	FAIR	FAIR	BROWN TROUT	19.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
POISON CREEK	POISON CREEK		0.0	DRY			0.0	POOR	DOWN	LACK OF WATER		
SANFORD BENCH	SAND WASH		2.9	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING		
SANDY CREEK	THREE MILE CREEK		0.5	FAIR	FAIR	RAINBOW TROUT	1.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
SAWHILL	PANGUITCH CREEK		0.1	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	0.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
SEVIER RIVER	SEVIER RIVER		0.3	FAIR	FAIR	BROWN TROUT	1.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
TERRS HOLLOW	BEAR CREEK		1.9	FAIR	FAIR		7.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING		
THREE MILE CREEK	THREE MILE CREEK		2.8	FAIR	FAIR		5.0	FAIR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
ANTIMONY	CENTER CREEK		CENTER CREEK	0.8	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	1.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	
			EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER	2.2	GOOD	GOOD	BROWN, RAINBOW TROUT	5.0	GOOD	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING	
				FAIR	FAIR	BROWN, RAINBOW TROUT	1.0	POOR	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
		NORTH CREEK	0.6	POOR	FAIR		0.0	GOOD	STATIC	LIVESTOCK GRAZING		
	JOHNS VALLEY	DEER CREEK	2.5	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	22.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS		
	PINE CREEK	DEEP CREEK	DEEP CREEK	0.0	DRY			8.0	FAIR	STATIC	LACK OF WATER	
		DEER CREEK	DEER CREEK	0.6	GOOD	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	8.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	
		FOREST CREEK	FOREST CREEK	0.0	DRY			46.0	GOOD	UP	LACK OF WATER	
		PINE CREEK	PINE CREEK	0.0	DRY			8.0	FAIR	STATIC	LACK OF WATER	
		POISON CREEK	ANTIMONY CREEK	0.1	FAIR	FAIR		1.0	FAIR	STATIC	FLOODING	
	POLE CANYON	BIG HOLLOW WASH	BIG HOLLOW WASH	0.4	POOR	FAIR		0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
		HOODLE CREEK	HOODLE CREEK	1.7	FAIR	GOOD		32.0	GOOD	UP	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS	

R/F-1.2

RIPARIAN AND FISHERIES HABITAT CONDITION AND CONFLICTS (Continued)

PLANNING UNIT	ALLOTMENT NAME	STREAM NAME	STREAM CONDITION				RIPARIAN CONDITION			
			MILES	CONDITION	STABILITY	FISH	ACRES	CONDITION	TREND	CONFLICTS
ANTIMONY	POLE CANYON	POLE CANYON CREEK	2.2	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW TROUT	16.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
		WILLOW SPRING CREEK	0.0	DRY			0.0	NONE		LACK OF WATER
	TWITCHELL RANCH UNALLOTTED	CENTER CREEK	0.5	FAIR	GOOD	RAINBOW, BROWN TROUT	1.0	POOR	UP	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
		EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER	1.7	GOOD	GOOD	BROWN TROUT	2.0	GOOD	STATIC	NO CURRENT PROBLEMS
			FAIR	GOOD	BROWN TROUT	3.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING	
				FAIR		BROWN TROUT	0.0	POOR	STATIC	FLOODING

R/F-1.3

Appendix B - Errata of the DEIS

Summary

Significant revisions and corrections to the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) are presented in this Appendix B. Typographical errors are corrected only where confusing. The page numbers that appear along the left margin throughout this appendix indicate the page of the Draft RMP/EIS on which the addition or correction would appear if the entire draft were being reprinted. Changes to the draft are underlined.

Page S-3	Alternatives Considered in Detail - Production Alternatives	The last sentence of the paragraph should be changed from "the re-categorization of all lands" to <u>the recategorization of most lands.</u>
Page S-4	Alternatives Considered in Detail - Protection Alternative	Change the last sentence of the section to read <u>Table S.1 provides a summary.</u>
Page S-4	Alternatives Considered, but Eliminated from Detailed Study.	The last sentence of the second paragraph under this section should be modified to read <u>evaluate the unit in a state-wide EIS.</u>
Page S-5	Table S-1	This page of Table S-1 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this chapter.
Page S-6	Table S-1	Remove "H. Wilderness Values IMP Protections Provided Under All Alternatives" from this table.
Page S-7	Table S-1	This page of Table S-1 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.

Chapter 1 - Introduction - Errata

Page 1-2	Map 1.1	In the location map transpose the labels <u>Cedar</u> and <u>Beaver</u> .
Page 1-5	Planning Issues, Special Resource Protection Measures	The last word on the page "Wilder-ness" should be removed.
Page 1-6	Planning Issues, Special Resource Protection Measures	The first word on the page, "values," should be deleted.
Page 1-6	Planning Issues, Special Resource Protection Measures, <u>3. Crucial Big Game Winter Range.</u>	In the first sentence change "82,700" to <u>62,300</u> . In the second sentence change "6,300" to <u>1,300</u> and "4,000" to <u>3,800</u> . In the fourth sentence change "39,400" to <u>29,500</u> and "200" to <u>180</u> .
Page 1-6	Planning Issues Special Resource Protection Measures, <u>4. Endangered Species</u>	Change "4. Endangered Species" to <u>4. Threatened or Endangered Species.</u> Change the second sentence to <u>There are two endangered species (bald eagle, and peregrine falcon) and one threatened specie (Utah prairie dog) in the planning area.</u>
Page 1-7	Planning Issues, Lands Actions	Under Land Disposals change "53,400" to <u>52,700</u> in the first and third lines, "41,400" to <u>40,700</u> in the fifth line, and "26,000" to <u>25,400</u> , and "41,200" to <u>40,700</u> in the ninth line.

Chapter 2 - Alternatives - Errata

Page 2-2	Alternative 1, <u>Minerals</u>	Change "34,300" to <u>34,100</u> in the second line, and "1,500" to <u>1,600</u> in the third line.
Page 2-6	Table 2-2, Minerals, Wildlife	This page of Table 2-2 is reproduced with appropriate changes at the end of this section.
Page 2-7	Table 2-2, Wildlife, Big Game Habitat	Under the No Action Alternative change "82,700" to <u>62,300</u> . Under the Planning Alternative change "112,915" to <u>62,300</u> . Under the Protection Alternative replace "82,700" with <u>62,300</u> .
Page 2-8	Table 2-2, Soils, Watershed Condition	Under the No Action Alternative replace "25,800" with <u>22,100</u> .
	Table 2-2, Forestry	Under the Planning Alternative replace "not to exceed" on the third line with <u>as a minimum</u> .
Page 2-9	Table 2-2, Visual Resources	Under the Planning Alternative replace the last sentence beginning with "Do not exceed" with <u>Projects which still do not conform to VRM objectives would be further evaluated as to their significance and weighed against the value of visual resources before a decision is made to proceed.</u>
Page 2-10	Alternative 2 - Lands Actions	Change "36,800" to <u>36,400</u> in the first sentence.
Page 2-11	Alternative 3, Lands Actions	Change "41,400" to <u>40,700</u> in the first sentence.
Page 2-11	Alternative 3, Minerals	Change the first sentence to read <u>Nearly all the planning area.</u>
Page 2-12	Alternative 4 - Lands Action	Change "26,000" to <u>25,400</u> in the first line.

Page 2-12 Alternative 4 - Minerals In the fourth and fifth lines revise the text to read Category 3 (no surface occupancy) would be increased by approximately 400 acres, and Category 4 (no leasing) would be increased by approximately 18,700 acres.

Page 2-26 Table 2.3, Minerals, Wildlife This page of Table 2.3 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.

Page 2-27 Table 2.3, Recreation Under the Allocation/Output and Impacts Section reverse the position of closed and limited.

Page 2-28 Table 2.3, Wildlife This page of Table 2.3 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.

Page 2-30 Table 2.3, Soils Under the No Action Alternative change "25,800" to 22,100. Under the Planning Alternative change "18,800" to 15,100, "14,900" to 11,110, and "18,800" to 15,100. Under the Production Alternative replace "19,400" with 15,700.

Page 2-31 Table 2.3, Wild Horses Under the No Action Alternative replace the word "ability" with the word viability.

Chapter 3 - Affected Environment (Revisions Only) - Errata

- Page 3-7 Lands, Corridors Line 13 should be changed to attached to help focus.
- Page 3-10 Minerals, Map 3.2 The map legend should read Oil and gas potential for occurrence.
- Page 3-15 Minerals, Table 3.1 Table 3.1 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.
- Page 3-22 Wildlife Line 9 of the first paragraph should be changed to (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), and the peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus), as well as the Utah prairie dog (Cynomys parvidens).
- Wildlife, Mule Deer In line 3 of the first paragraph change "82,700" to 62,300.
- Wildlife, Mule Deer The second sentence of the second paragraph should be changed to Condition of crucial winter range is 9 percent (5,500 acres) good, 44 percent (27,300 acres) fair, and 47 percent (29,500 acres) poor habitat condition (see Table 3.2).
- Page 3-22 Wildlife, Mule Deer The last sentence in paragraph 5 should be changed to read "Other factors affecting mule deer habitat, particularly crucial ranges, include ORV use, potential oil and gas exploration, and land disposals, such as exchanges, sales, and indemnity selections."
- Page 3-23 Wildlife, Table 3.2 Several corrections have been made in Table 3.2, which is included at the end of this section.
- Page 3-24 Wildlife, Elk Change "6,300 acres" to 1,300 acres in line five of the first paragraph of this section. Replace "11 percent" in the last sentence of the first paragraph with 13 percent.

- Page 3-25 Wildlife, Endangered Species The first sentence should be modified to read "federally listed as threatened or endangered."
- Page 3-25 Wildlife, Endangered Species Change "and have its endangered status reduced to threatened or possibly even delisted" to recently this species has had its status reduced to threatened in the last sentence of the third paragraph.
- Page 3-26 Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat Areas, Map 3.6 Change "Buckshin WHA" to Buckskin WHA.
- Page 3-30 Soils Resources, Erosion Condition In the Erosion Class by Soil Group Table at the top of the page change "310,400" to 308,900 and "4,700" to 6,200 under the Low and Intermediate Fans column, "357,900" to 361,100, "111,900" to 113,900, and "19,500" to 14,300 under the Upper Fans column, and "770,400" to 772,100, "235,000" to 237,000, and "25,800" to 22,100 under the total column.
- Page 3-30 Soil Resources, Erosion Condition In the bottom paragraph, fourth and fifth lines, change "25,800" to 22,100.
- Page 3-32 Soil Resources, Erosion Condition In the table at the top of the page under the Acres of Critical and Severe Erosion Condition column change "4,700" to 6,200, "19,500" to 14,300, and "25,800" to 22,100.

Chapter 4 - Environmental Consequences - Errata

Page 4-4	Alternative 1, Impacts to Lands	In the third paragraph change "41,400" in the third line to <u>40,700</u> .
Page 4-5	Alternative 1 Impacts to Mineral Resources Table 4.1	Table 4.1 is reproduced with appropriate changes at the end of this section.
Page 4-6	Alternative 1 Impacts to Mineral Resources	In paragraph four change "22,700" in the second line to <u>22,600</u> and "11,600" in the third line to <u>11,500</u> . In the fifth paragraph change "1,090" in the second line to <u>1,100</u> .
Page 4-7	Alternative 1, Impacts to Wildlife	In the second paragraph under this section change "46,600" to <u>34,100</u> in line two.
Page 4-8	Alternative 1, Impacts to Wildlife	Change the second sentence of the second paragraph to read: <u>This Treatment would result in improvement of habitat quality on 1,050 acres of the 62,300 acres of crucial deer winter range (Table 4.2).</u>
Page 4-8	Alternataive 1, Impacts to Wildlife	In paragraph four change the second sentence to read: <u>Long-term impacts would include a deterioration of 15,900 acres of mule deer habitat, 2,000 acres of crucial deer winter range, and 2,100 acres of antelope habitat.</u> In the seventh line of this paragraph delete <u>1,400 acres of crucial deer winter range.</u>
Page 4-8	Alternative 1, Impacts to Wildlife, Conclusions	Change the third sentence to read: Land treatments would improve approximately 1,000 acres of crucial deer winter range. Change "2,500" in the sixth line to <u>1,000</u> , and "900" to <u>1,000</u> . Delete <u>and 200 acres of crucial elk winter range</u> from the last line on the page.
Page 4-9	Alternative 1, Impacts to Wildlife, Table 4.2	Table 4.2 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of the section.

Page 4-10	Alternative 1, Impacts to Wildlife, Conclusions	Change "2,500" to <u>2,000</u> in the third line of the page.
Page 4-11	Alternative 1, Impacts to Soils Resources	In the second paragraph of this section replace "25,800" in the first sentence with <u>22,100</u> .
Page 4-18	Alternative 2, Impacts to Lands	In the first full paragraph change "36,800" to <u>36,400</u> in the first line.
Page 4-19	Alternative 2, Impacts to Minerals Resources, Table 4.3	Table 4.3 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.
Page 4-20	Alternative 2, Impacts to Mineral Resources	In the third paragraph on this page replace "69,500" in the fourth line with 69,100.
Page 4-23	Alternative 2, Impacts to Wildlife	In the second paragraph change "36,800" to <u>36,400</u> in the first line, and "80" in the second line to <u>167</u> .
Page 4-23	Alternative 2, Impacts to Wildlife	In the third paragraph delete "69,500 acres of crucial big game winter range," and insert <u>69,100 acres of crucial deer winter range, 3,900 acres of crucial antelope winter range, and 1,400 acres of crucial elk winter range</u>
Page 4-24	Alternative 2, Impacts to Wildlife, Table 4.4	Table 4.3 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.
Page 4-25	Alternative 2, Impacts to Wildlife	In the first paragraph change "1,000" to <u>1,100</u> in the eighth line. In the second paragraph change "16,700" to <u>9,300</u> in the seventh line.
Page 4-25	Alternative 2, Impacts to Wildlife, Conclusions	Replace "900" in the second line with <u>167</u> . "Change the second sentence to read: <u>Oil and gas leasing seasonal stipulations would protect 69,100 acres of crucial deer winter range, 3,900 acres of crucial antelope winter range, 1,400 acres of crucial elk range, 11,100 acres of sage grouse strutting</u>

- grounds, and 4,400 acres used by bald eagles and golden eagles. Change "15,700" to 9,300 in the seventh line.
- Page 4-27 Alternative 2, Impacts to Soils Resources Conclusions Change "14,800" in the third line to 11,110.
- Page 4-30 Alternative 2, Impacts to Range Resources In the first paragraph replace "36,800" with 36,400 in the first line.
- Page 4-32 Alternative 2, Economic Effects In the last sentence of the page change "36,800" to 36,400, and "921,500" to 915,900.
- Page 4-33 Alternative 2, Economic Effects In the first line of the page change "137,700" to 145,100 and "11,400" to 9,600.
- Page 4-36 Alternative 3, Impacts to Lands In the third paragraph change "41,400" in the first line to 40,700.
- Page 4-37 Alternative 3, Impacts to Mineral Resources, Table 4.7 Table 4.7 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.
- Page 4-39 Alternative 3, Impacts to Wildlife In the first paragraph under this section change "41,400" to 40,700 in the second sentence. Also change "41,400" to 40,700 in the first line of the second paragraph.
- Page 4-40 Alternative 3, Impacts to Wildlife Resources In the second paragraph change "10,800" to 2,300 in the fourth line, "100" to 70 in the fifth line, "20,700" to 6,800 in the eighth line, and "4,000" to 3,800 in the ninth line.
- Page 4-40 Alternative 3, Impacts to Wildlife Resources, Conclusions Change "9,900" to 6,800 in line seven, and "4,000" in line eight to 3,800.
- Page 4-41 Alternative 3, Impacts to Wildlife Resources, Table 4.8. Table 4.8 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.

Page 4-43	Alternative 3, Impacts to Soil Resources	In the third paragraph under this section, change "17,400" to <u>13,700</u> in the first line. Under <u>Conclusions</u> change "17,100" to <u>13,700</u> in the second line.
Page 4-47	Alternative 3, Economic Effects	In the first paragraph under this section the second line should read " <u>40,700</u> acres of public lands, the placement of <u>nearly</u> all lands . . ."
Page 4-47	Alternative 3, Economic Effects, <u>Specific Impacts</u>	In the first line of this section change "41,400" to <u>40,700</u> .
Page 4-50	Alternative 4, Impacts to Lands	In the second paragraph change "26,000" in the first line to <u>25,400</u> .
Page 4-52	Alternative 4, Impacts to Mineral Resources	Table 4.9 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.
Page 4-53	Alternative 4, Impacts to Mineral Resources	In the second paragraph change "65,000" to <u>70,700</u> in the second line. In the fourth paragraph change "29,600" to <u>34,500</u> in the second line. In the fifth paragraph change "120,300" to <u>121,000</u> in the first line. In the seventh paragraph change "108,100" to <u>115,500</u> in the first line.
Page 4-55	Alternative 4, Impacts to Wildlife	The first sentence of the second paragraph has been rewritten to read: <u>In order to provide maximum protection to wildlife habitat, 69,100 acres of crucial deer winter range, 3,900 acres of crucial antelope winter range, 1,400 acres of crucial elk winter range, and 14,100 acres of riparian habitat would be placed in Category 4, No Leasing.</u> In the last paragraph on the page change "13,500" to <u>10,700</u> , and "700" to <u>320</u> in the fourth line, and "900" to <u>700</u> in the fifth line.
Page 4-56	Alternative 4, Impacts to Wildlife, Table 4.10	Table 4.10 is reproduced with appropriate revisions at the end of this section.

- Page 4-57 Alternative 4, Impacts to
Wildlife, Conclusions The first sentence has been re-
written to read: Maximum pro-
tection from oil and gas develop-
ment would be provided to 69,100
acres of crucial deer winter range,
3,900 acres of crucial antelope win-
ter range, and 1,400 acres of cru-
cial elk winter range by placing
the habitat in Category 4, No
Leasing. Replace "36,700" with
10,700 in line nine and "700"
with 320 and "900" with 700 in
line ten.
- Page 4-61 Alternative 4, Impacts to
Range Resources In the second paragraph change
"26,000" to 25,400 in the first
line.
- Page 4-61 Alternative 4, Impacts to
Range Resources In the table concerning range
condition delete Cattle and
Sheep from under the Range
Condition heading and insert Cattle
and Sheep under the Long Term
(Acres) heading.
- Page 4-62 Alternative 4, Impacts to
Visual Resources In the second paragraph change
"38,600" in line one to 41,100.
- Page 4-63 Alternative 4, Impacts to
Visual Resources, Conclu-
sions Change "38,600" in the first
line to 41,100.
- Page 4-63 Alternative 4, Economic
Effects In the first paragraph under this
section change "26,000" to 25,400
and "921,500" to 915,500 in the
second line, and "29,600" to 34,500
and "120,300" to 121,000 in the
third line.
- Page 4-66 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts,
Lands In the first line change "36,800" to
36,400 and "41,400" to 40,700. In
the second line change "26,000" to
25,400.
- Page 4-66 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts,
Minerals, Oil and Gas The first sentence has been revised
to read: Under the planning alter-
native, 10,400 acres would not be
available for surface exploration or
leasing which would adversely affect
the opportunity to explore for oil,
gas, and geothermal resources.

Page 4-67 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts,
Wildlife/Riparian

In the first paragraph change
"900" in the first line to 167.
In the second paragraph change
1,500" to 1,300 and "31,800" to
25,500 in the second line.

Appendix - Errata

- Page L-1.1 Appendix Lands-1 For T. 28 S., R. 6 W., section 29 delete lot 5 and change "122" acres to 5 acres. For this same location description insert an X under Planning Alternative.
- Page L-1.2 Appendix Lands-1 Delete T. 30 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 1, SW1/4NW1/4.
- Page L-1.2 Appendix Lands-1 Change "T. 31 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 31, NW1/4NW1/4" to T. 31 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 31, Lot 1.
- Page L-1.3 Appendix Lands-1 Change "T. 31 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 7, NW1/4NW1/4" to T. 31 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 7, Lot 1.
- Page L-1.6 Appendix Lands-1 For T. 35 S., R. 11 W., section 25 NE1/4 insert an X under Planning Alternative.
- Page L-1.7 Appendix Lands-1 Delete T. 36 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 32, S1/2NW1/4, N1/2SW1/4.
- Delete T. 36 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 15, SW1/4SW1/4.
- Delete T. 36 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 21, 28.
- Page M-4.14 Appendix Minerals-4 All oil, gas, and geothermal leasing category tables for the planning alternatives have been revised and reproduced at the end of this section.
- Page M-4.43 Appendix Minerals-4 All oil, gas, and geothermal leasing category tables for the protection alternative have been revised and reproduced at the end of the section.
- Page R-1.1 Appendix Range-1 Add Milford Bench and Pine Creek under Priority 3. Delete "Antelope Springs", "Hillsdale" and "Mammoth Ridge" under Priority 4.
- Page R-2.10 Appendix Range 2 - Gale Allotment Remove "Combine with Asay Creek" from the remarks section under Production and Planning Alternatives.

Page R-2.66 Appendix Range 2 - Hicks
Creek Allotment

Delete "10% of allotment is in
poor livestock condition" and
"6% of Big Game Habitat is in
poor condition" from the Pro-
blems/Conflicts section.

Page R- Appendix Range 2 - Antimony
2.170 Creek Allotment

Delete "Combine with Grand Bench"
from under the Production Alter-
native Remarks Section. Delete
"Combine with Minnie Creek" from
the remarks section under the
Planning Alternative.

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

Issue and Plan Element	ALTERNATIVES			
	No Action	Planning	Production	Protection
2. Lands Actions				
a. Lands Disposals	No land would be available for disposal without further planning.	36,400 acres would be available for disposal.	40,700 acres would be available for disposal.	25,400 acres would be available for disposal.
b. Corridor Designations	No additional corridors would be designated.	11 corridors, covering 470 lineal miles would be designated.	11 corridors, covering 470 lineal miles, would be designated.	11 corridors, covering 470 lineal miles, would be designated.
3. <u>Forage Management/</u> <u>Land Treatment</u>	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.	27 allotments would remain under intensive management and 58 allotments would be brought under intensive management. Stocking levels would increase from 61,700 AUMs to 86,800. Approximately 14,000 of these would result from over 70,000 acres of land treatments.	27 allotments would remain under intensive management and 88 additional allotments would be brought under intensive management. Stocking levels would increase from 61,700 to 214,800 AUMs. Approximately 147,000 of these would result from 736,000 acres of treatments.	19 allotments would remain under intensive management, 8 existing systems would be modified, and 56 additional allotments would be brought under intensive management. Stocking levels would decrease from 61,700 to 51,300 AUMs. No land treatments for livestock would be implemented.
4. Minerals				
a. Oil and Gas	No changes in existing O&G leasing categories would be made. Acreages under each category would be as follows:	O&G leasing categories would be extensively changed and the category system would be extended to geothermal leasing. Acreages under each category would be as follows:	All leasing would be managed under the standard stipulations (Category 1) except those areas protected by law (T&E habitat and airports).	O&G leasing categories would be extensively changed and the category system would be extended to geothermal leasing. Acreages under each category would be as follows:
	CATEGORY 1 986,600 ^{2/} CATEGORY 2 49,100 CATEGORY 3 34,100 CATEGORY 4 1,600	CATEGORY 1 915,900 CATEGORY 2 145,100 CATEGORY 3 9,600 CATEGORY 4 800	CATEGORY 1 1,057,700 CATEGORY 2 4,400 CATEGORY 3 9,300 CATEGORY 4 0	CATEGORY 1 915,500 CATEGORY 2 0 CATEGORY 3 34,500 CATEGORY 4 121,000

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

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

Issue and Plan Element	ALTERNATIVES			
	No Action	Planning	Production	Protection
1. Special Resource Protection Measures				
a. Riparian habitat conflicts	Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 acres with problems.	Identified problems would be resolved on 23 of 75 acres with problems.	Identified problems would be resolved on none of the 75 acres with problems.	Identified problems would be resolved on all 75 acres with problems.
b. Soil and Water values acres with critical and severe erosion	Erosion condition would be improved on none of 22,100 acres with critical and severe erosion.	Erosion conditions would be improved to at least moderate on 7,000 acres of the 22,100 acres with critical and severe erosion.	Erosion condition would be improved to at least moderate on 8,400 acres of the 22,100 acres with critical and severe erosion.	Erosion condition would be improved to at least moderate on 6,400 acres of the 22,100 acres with critical and severe erosion.
c. Crucial big game winter 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:	Protection from oil, gas, and geothermal leasing, exploration, and development impacts would be provided on:
Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200 of 62,300 acres	All 62,300 acres	None of 62,300 acres	All 62,300 acres
Crucial Elk Winter Range	None of 1,300	All 1,300 acres	None of 1,300 acres	All 1,300 acres
Crucial Antelope Winter Range	None of 3,800 acres	All 3,800 acres	None of 3,800 acres	All 3,800 acres
	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 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:
	CDWR ^{1/} 30,500; 1,000 more CEWR 180; no change CAWR 0; no change	CDWR 22,400; 7,100 less CEWR 180; no change CAWR 0; no change	CDWR 36,300; 9,000 less CEWR 180; no change CAWR 3,800; 3,810 more	CDWR 15,500; 14,000 less CEWR 180; no change CAWR 0; no change

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

Table 2.2
Summary of Management Actions and Plan Elements by Alternative

Resource	Plan Element	No Action Alternative	Planning Alternative	Production Alternative	Protection 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 36,400 acres (Appendix Lands-1, Map 4.1).	Provide for disposal, exchange, or selection of public lands on 40,700 acres (Appendix Lands-1, Map 4.1).	Provide for disposals, exchanges, or selections of public lands on 25,400 acres (Appendix Lands-1, 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 corridors 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, 986,600 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations, 49,100 acres (CDWR 26,200 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 34,100 acres (scenic lands 22,600 acres, raptor nesting areas 900 acres, recreation sites, 1,800 acres, R&PP and patent lands 3,300 acres, riparian areas 5,500 acres); Category 4 - Closed - or No Leasing 1,600 acres, (scenic lands 1,100 acres, recreation sites 500 acres).	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 915,300 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 145,100 acres (VRM Class II 41,100 acres, riparian areas 14,100 acres; CEWR 1,400 acres, CDWR 69,100 acres, AWR 3,900 acres, sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres); Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 9,600 acres (Utah prairie dog sites 3,900 acres, riparian lands - Quichapa Lake 1,000 acres, recreation sites 500 acres, R&PP and patent 4,100 acres, administrative sites 100 acres.); Category 4 - No Leasing 800 acres (R&PP patent lands).	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 1,257,700 acres, Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 4,400 acres (raptor nesting 4,400 acres), Category 3 - Open - No Surface Occupancy 9,600 acres (R&PP - 4,900 acres, Utah prairie dog sites 3,900 acres, recreation sites 500 acres), Category 4 - Closed - 0 acres.	Apply the following oil, gas, and geothermal leasing categories: Category 1 - Open - Standard Stipulations 915,900 acres; Category 2 - Open - Special Stipulations 0 acres; Category 3 - No Surface Occupancy 34,500 acres (sage grouse strutting grounds 11,100 acres, raptor nesting areas 4,400 acres, riparian areas 15,100 acres, Utah prairie dogs 3,900 acres; Category 4 - No Leasing 121,000 acres (CDWR 69,100 acres, CEWR 1,400 acres, crucial antelope winter range 3,900 acres, VRM Class II 41,100 acres; riparian areas - R&PP and patent lands 4,900 acres, administrative sites 100 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 900 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: Kolob coal field 20,200 acres, Alton coal field 900 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. 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 2.3
Comparison of Alternatives - Summary of Allocations/Outputs and Impacts by Plan Element

Resource	Plan Element	Allocation/ Output and Impacts	Unit of Measure	Alternative <u>No Action</u>	Alternative <u>Planning</u>	Alternative <u>Production</u>	Alternative <u>Protection</u>
1. Lands	Lands Disposal	Retention Disposal	Acres Fed. Surface	1,071,400	1,035,000	1,030,700	1,046,400
			Acres Fed. Surface	0	36,400	40,700	25,400
		Impact:	No change from present condition: Retain lands uneconomical and difficult to manage.	Improved land ownership patterns - retain 4,600 acres of isolated lands to protect sensitive resource values. Resource impacts would be small.	Improved land ownership patterns. Dispose of isolated tracts containing sensitive resources on 15,400 acres. Significant resource values transferred from Federal ownership.	Some improvement in land ownership patterns. Sensitive resource values would not be impacted by disposals and would continue to be managed to protect those sensitive resources.	
	Corridors	Designated Corridors	Miles of Corridors	0	470	470	470
		Impact:	No significant change - rights-of-way authorized on a case-by-case basis.	Avoid proliferation of rights-of-way conflicting land uses and reduce time required to process rights-of-way - impacts to sensitive resources weighed against value of grant, impacts mitigated accordingly.	Same as Planning Alternative. Issuance of rights-of-way grants given priority over requirement for special stipulations to protect sensitive resources.	Same as Planning Alternative. Sensitive resources would receive priority for protection and mitigation in granting rights-of-way in identical corridors.	
2. Minerals	Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Leasing	Cat. 1 - Standard Stips	Acres of Fed. Minerals	986,600	915,900	1,057,700	915,900
		Cat. 2 - Special Stips	Acres of Fed. Minerals	49,100	145,100	4,400	0
		Cat. 3 - No Surface Occupancy	Acres of Fed. Minerals	34,100	9,600	9,300	34,500
		Cat. 4 - No Leasing	Acres of Fed. Minerals	1,600	800	0	121,000
		Impacts:	No change in opportunity for exploration. Visual resource protected by more restrictive stipulations. 65,000 acres of sensitive resources not protected by special stipulations.	Slightly more restrictive for opportunity for exploration. Sensitive species protected by seasonal restrictions, prohibition on surface occupancy, restrictions on location of structures and surface disturbance.	Increase in opportunity for exploration. Only sensitive species protected by special stipulations and prohibition on surface occupancy. Potential impacts to CDWR, riparian areas, visual resources, recreation sites from exploration activities.	Significant decrease in opportunity for exploration. Maximum protection afforded to all sensitive resources.	

B.18

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 <u>No Action</u>		Alternative <u>Planning</u>		Alternative <u>Production</u>		Alternative <u>Protection</u>	
		Land Treated Acres Treated	Acres Fed. Surface	1,000		8,200		0		8,200	
4. Wildlife	Big game Habitat			Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat	Crucial Habitat	Wildlife Habitat
	Deer	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	1,000	11,300	7,900	156,800	2,300	277,300	10,700	144,300
		Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	60,300	803,400	53,300	655,600	45,500	542,700	51,600	675,700
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	1,000	15,900	1,100	6,900	14,500	0	0	0
		Impacts:		<u>Net Changes:</u> 1,000 acres of CDWR and 4,500 acres of deer habitat would deteriorate. Remainder of habitat maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 9,300 acres of CDWR and 149,900 acres of deer habitat would improve. Remainder of habitat maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 6,800 acres of CDWR would deteriorate, 277,300 acres of deer habitat would improve. Remainder of habitat maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 10,700 acres of CDWR and 144,300 acres of deer habitat would improve. Remainder of the habitat maintained.	
	Elk	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	0	0	0	4,400	70	8,100	320	1,500
		Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	1,300	19,700	1,300	15,100	1,230	12,000	9,800	18,600
		Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	0	400	0	700	0	0	0	0
		Impacts:		<u>Net Changes:</u> 400 acres of elk habitat would deteriorate and the remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 3,700 acres of elk habitat would improve and the remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 70 acres of CEWR and 8,100 acres of elk habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 330 acres of CEWR and 1,500 acres of elk habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.	
	Antelope	Habitat Improved	Acres Fed. Surface	0	2,500	0	39,300	0	29,300	700	75,600
	Habitat Maintained	Acres Fed. Surface	3,800	293,300	3,800	250,600	0	266,600	3,100	220,200	
	Habitat Declined	Acres Fed. Surface	0	0	0	6,000	3,800	0	0	0	
	Impacts:		<u>Net Changes:</u> 2,500 acres of antelope habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 33,300 acres of antelope habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 3,800 acres of CAWR would deteriorate and 29,300 acres of antelope habitat would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		<u>Net Changes:</u> 700 acres of CAWR and 75,600 acres of antelope would improve. The remainder of the habitat would be maintained.		

B.19

Table 3.1
Existing Oil and Gas Leasing Categories

<u>Categories and Stipulations</u>	<u>Existing Situation Acres</u>
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy	
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Site	4,100
- Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	7,500
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1,300
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100
- Scenic Lands	22,600
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	900
- Recreation Sites	1,800
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents (R&PP)	3,300
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000
- Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	0
- Raptor Nesting Area	0
- Riparian Area	4,500
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,600
- Scenic Lands	1,100
- Recreation Sites	0
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	.0
- R&PP and Patent Lands	500

Table 3.2
Big Game Habitat Condition

Mule Deer Habitat

	Current	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>
Good	139,000	5,500
Fair	354,000	27,300
Poor	<u>327,000</u>	<u>29,500</u>
Total	820,000	62,300

Elk Habitat

	Current	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>
Good	1,400	170
Fair	14,700	950
Poor	<u>4,000</u>	<u>180</u>
Total	20,100	1,300

• Antelope Habitat

	Current	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>
Good	16,500	0
Fair	136,500	3,800
Poor	<u>142,800</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	295,800	3,800

Table 4.1
Oil and Gas Leasing Categories
Existing Situation

<u>Categories and Stipulations</u>	<u>Existing Situation Acres</u>
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100
Seasonal No Surface Occupany	
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	4,100
- Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	7,500
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1,300
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100
- Scenic Lands	22,600
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	900
- Recreation Sites	1,800
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents (R&PP)	3,300
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000
- Sage Grouse Strutting Ground	0
- Raptor Nesting Area	0
- Riparian Area	4,500
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,600
- Scenic Lands	1,100
- Recreation Sites	0
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0
- R&PP and Patent Lands	500

Table 4.2

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - NO ACTION

Mule Deer Habitat Condition

	Current		No Action		Net Change		Net Improvement	
	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical Range	CDWR	Typical	CDWR
Good	139,000	5,500	147,000	6,500	+ 8,000	+1,000		
Fair	354,000	27,300	336,000	25,300	-18,000	-2,000		
Poor	327,000	29,500	337,000	30,500	+10,000	+1,000		
Total	820,000	62,300	820,000	62,300			4,600	-1,000

Elk Habitat Condition

	Current		No Action		Net Change		Net Improvement	
	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical Range	CEWR	Typical	CEWR
Good	1,400	170	1,400	170	0	0		
Fair	14,700	950	14,300	950	- 400	0		
Poor	4,000	180	4,400	+ 180	+ 400	0		
Total	20,100	1,300	20,100	1,300			- 400	0

Antelope Habitat Condition

	Current		No Action		Net Change		Net Improvement	
	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical Range	CAWR	Typical	CAWR
Good	16,500		18,900		+ 2,400			
Fair	136,500	3,800	132,000	3,800	- 4,500	0		0
Poor	142,800		144,900		+ 2,100			
Total	295,800	3,800	295,800	3,800			- 2,600	0

Table 4.3

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

Categories and Stipulations ^{1/}	Existing Situation (Acres)	Proposed Categories (Acres)	Net Acreage Changes	
			Increased	Decreased
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600	915,900	-	70,700
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	145,100	96,000	-
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy				
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200	69,100	32,900	-
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	1,400	1,400	-
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0	3,900	3,900	-
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	4,100	4,400	300	-
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500	11,100	3,600	-
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	41,100	41,100	-
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1,300	14,100	12,800	-
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100	9,600	-	24,500
- Scenic Lands	22,600	0	-	22,600
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	900	0	-	900
- Recreation Sites	1,800	500	-	1,300
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	3,300	4,100	800	-
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,900	3,900	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000	1,000	0	-
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0	0	0	-
- Riparian Area	4,500	0	0	4,500
- Administrative Site	0	100	100	0
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,600	800	-	800
- Scenic Lands	1,100	0	-	1,100
- Recreation Sites	0	0	0	-
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	0	-	-
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0	0	-	-
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	0	-	-
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0	0	-	-
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	0	-	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0	0	-	-
- R&PP and Patent Lands	500	800	300	-
Administrative Site	0	0	0	-

^{1/}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 4.2.

Table 4.4

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - PLANNING ALTERNATIVE

Mule Deer

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Planning Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>
Good	139,000	5,500	243,000	13,700	+ 104,000	+ 8,200		
Fair	354,000	27,300	315,000	26,200	- 39,000	- 1,100		
Poor	327,000	29,500	262,000	22,400	- 6,500	- 7,100		
Total	820,000	62,300	820,000	62,300			149,900	+9,300

Elk

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Planning Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>
Good	1,400	170	4,200	170	+ 2,800	0		
Fair	14,700	950	12,800	950	- 1,900	0		
Poor	4,000	180	3,100	180	- 900	0		
Total	20,100	1,300	20,100	1,300			3,700	0

Antelope Habitat Condition

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Planning Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CAWR</u>
Good	16,500	0	43,900	0	+ 27,400	0		
Fair	136,500	3,800	132,000	3,800	- 4,500	0		
Poor	142,800	0	119,900	0	- 22,900	0		
Total	295,800	3,800	295,800	3,800			33,300	0

Table 4.7

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

<u>Categories and Stipulations</u>	<u>Existing Situation (Acres)</u>	<u>Production Alternative (Acres)</u>	<u>Net Acreage Changes</u>	
			<u>Increased</u>	<u>Decreased</u>
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600	1,057,700	71,100	
Category 2 (Leasing w/Special Stipulations)	49,100	4,400		44,700
Seasonal No Surface Occupancy				
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	36,200			
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0			
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0			
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	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			
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100	9,300		24,800
- Scenic Lands	22,600			
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	900			
- Recreation Sites	1,800	500		0
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	3,300	4,900	1,600	1,300
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,900	3,900	
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000			
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0			
- Riparian Area	4,500			
- Administrative Site				
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,600			
- Scenic Lands	1,100			
- Recreation Sites	0			
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0			
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0			
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0			
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0			
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0			
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0			
- R&PP and Patent Lands	0			
- Administrative Site	500			

Table 4.8

Impacts to Big Game Habitat Condition - Production AlternativeMule Deer

	<u>Current Situation</u>		<u>Production</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>
Good	139,000	5,500	397,000	4,900	+258,000	- 600		
Fair	354,000	27,300	369,000	21,100	+ 15,000	- 6,200		
Poor	<u>327,000</u>	<u>29,500</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>36,300</u>	<u>-273,000</u>	<u>+ 6,800</u>		
Total	820,000	62,300	820,000	62,300			277,300	6,800

Elk

	<u>Current Situation</u>		<u>Production</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>
Good	1,400	170	11,200	240	+ 9,800	+ 70		
Fair	14,700	950	6,600	880	- 8,100	- 70		
Poor	<u>4,000</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>2,300</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>0</u>		
Total	20,100	1,300	20,100	1,300			8,100	+ 70

Antelope

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

Table 4.9
Impacts to Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories - Protection Alternative

Categories and Stipulations ^{1/}	Existing Situation (Acres)	Protection Alternative (Acres)	Net Acreage Changes	
			Increased	Decreased
Category 1 (Leasing w/Standard Stipulations)	986,600	915,900	-	70,700
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
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0			
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	4,100	0	-	4,100
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	7,500	0	-	7,500
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	0	-	0
- No Surface Occupancy Within 400 Feet of Live Water (Riparian Areas)	1,300	0	-	1,300
Category 3 (No Surface Occupancy)	34,100	34,500	400	
- Scenic Lands	22,600	0	-	22,600
- Raptor Nesting and Perch Sites	900	4,400	3,500	-
- Recreation Sites	1,800	0	-	1,800
- Recreation & Public Purposes, Sites of Patents, (R&PP)	3,300	0	-	3,300
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	3,900	-	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	1,000	1,000	0	-
- Sage Grouse Strutting Grounds	0	11,100	11,100	-
- Riparian Area	4,500	14,100	9,600	-
- Administrative Site				
Category 4 (No Leasing)	1,600	121,000	118,700	-
- Scenic Lands	1,100	0	-	1,100
- Recreation Sites	0	500	500	-
- VRM Class II (Visual Resources)	0	41,100	41,100	-
- Crucial Deer Winter Range	0	69,100	69,010	-
- Crucial Elk Winter Range	0	1,400	1,400	-
- Crucial Antelope Winter Range	0	3,900	3,900	-
- Utah Prairie Dogs	0	-	-	-
- Quichapa Lake (Riparian)	0	-	-	-
- R&PP and Patent Lands	500	4,900	4,900	-
- Administrative Site	0	100	100	-

^{1/}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.

Table 4.10

IMPACTS TO BIG GAME HABITAT CONDITION - PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

Mule Deer

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Protection Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CDWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CDWR</u>
Good	139,000	5,500	188,600	16,100	+ 49,600	+ 10,600		
Fair	354,300	27,300	421,000	30,700	+ 67,000	+ 3,400		
Poor	<u>327,000</u>	<u>29,500</u>	<u>210,400</u>	<u>15,500</u>	- 116,600	- 14,000		
Total	820,000	62,300	820,000	62,300			144,300	+10,700

Elk

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Protection Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CEWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CEWR</u>
Good	1,400	170	4,400	490	+ 3,000	+ 320		
Fair	14,700	950	13,800	630	- 900	- 320		
Poor	<u>4,000</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>180</u>	- 2,100	0		
Total	20,100	1,300	20,100	1,300			1,500	+320

Antelope Habitat Condition

	<u>Current</u>		<u>Protection Alternative</u>		<u>Net Change</u>		<u>Net Improvement</u>	
	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical Range</u>	<u>CAWR</u>	<u>Typical</u>	<u>CAWR</u>
Good	16,500	0	29,600	700	+ 13,100	700		
Fair	136,500	3,800	186,000	3,100	+ 49,500	700		
Poor	<u>142,800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>80,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>62,600</u>	<u>0</u>		
Total	295,800	3,800	295,800	4,000			75,600	700

PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
27S	8W	29	240.00
		30	80.00
	9W	1	360.00
30S	7W	1	80.00
		12	80.00
	9W	5	200.00
33S	11W	28	160.00
	13W	13	160.00
	8W	27	199.00
34S	10W	18	90.60
		25	160.00
		27	81.92
		28	100.00
		6	260.00
		7	200.24
		11W	13
	12W	31	80.00
		4	160.00
	13W	36	160.00
	14W	5	80.00
		8	160.00
	35S	10W	1
9W		8	240.00
TOTAL			3,739.12

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	20	110.00
		21	10.00
		29	10.00

PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
36S	5W	30	17.76
	6W	24	20.00
		25	40.00
37S	5W	6	76.66
		7	95.85
38S	5W	3	160.00
TOTAL			540.27

CATEGORY 2	STIPULATION 7	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W 2W	6	40.00
		15	40.00
		22	40.00
		30	40.00
TOTAL			160.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
BRAFFITS CREEK R&PP	35S	9W	13	160.00
			23	330.23
			24	513.28
			25	160.00
			26	280.00
CEDAR CITY AIRPORT	35S	11W	33	40.00

PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
RESIDENTIAL	36S	11W	15	160.00
			20	480.00
			21	640.00
			28	240.00
			29	240.00
TOTAL			3,243.51	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
PANGUITCH AIRPORT	34S	5W	14	560.00
			15	160.00
			22	80.00
			23	480.00
TOTAL			1,280.00	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
ANTIMONY LANDFILL	31S	2W	11	12.50
BYRCE AIRPORT	36S	2W	6	314.42
TOTAL			326.92	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RECREATION SITE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR	30S	9W	1	180.00
			11	120.00

PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RECREATION SITE		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR	30S	9W	12	40.00
ROCK CORRAL	28S	9W	14	160.00
TOTAL				500.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	30S	10W	1	84.06	
		31S	10W	28	180.00
				29	200.00
	32S	6W	31	343.53	
		9W	24	160.00	
		10W	13	160.00	
		7W	13	320.00	
		9W	5	80.00	
			7	80.00	
	35S		8	120.00	
			9	160.00	
		12W	10	120.00	
			11	160.00	
			14	120.00	
			15	90.00	
TOTAL				2,377.59	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	34S	5W	27	30.00	
	35S	5W	11	30.00	
				12	20.00
				35	20.00
	36S	5W	14	110.00	

PRODUCTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	33S	2W	27	70.00
			28	120.00
			33	120.00
			34	350.00
			35	40.00
	34S	2W	3	80.16
			32	180.00
			33	20.00
	35S	3W	32	20.00
			33	80.00
	36S	3W	4	40.28
			5	20.11

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
31S	11W	1	280.00	
		4W	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
32S	4.5	18	109.26	
		6	569.83	
		7	313.18	
	5W	12	305.20	
		13	240.00	
33S	8W	1	280.00	
		11	80.00	
		12	640.00	
		13	326.79	
		14	360.00	
		22	200.00	
		23	642.41	
		24	110.00	
		26	480.00	
		27	399.79	
34S	8W	17	640.00	
		19	640.00	
		20	633.87	
		21	240.00	
		3	186.26	
		31	335.40	
		4	54.34	
		9	640.00	
	9W	21	40.00	
		22	160.00	
		23	480.00	
		24	321.22	
		25	218.57	

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
34S	9W	26	416.84
		27	489.84
		28	644.40
		33	600.00
35S	10W	31	339.48
		9W	1
		10	139.71
		11	600.00
		14	200.00
		15	160.00
		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	640.00
	7	560.00	
	8	560.00	
	9	157.19	
36S	10W	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	
	11W	1	607.57
		12	560.00
		13	80.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS II	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
36S	11W	23	249.65
		24	591.29
		25	667.24
		26	633.51
		27	304.69
		33	121.33
		34	658.92
37S	11W	35	643.71
		10	640.00
		11	402.98
		12	120.00
		15	502.00
		17	400.00
		19	441.20
		20	790.00
		21	320.00
		22	328.77
		29	200.00
		3	641.12
		30	641.60
		31	640.00
		4	320.00
		8	360.00
		9	515.97
37S	12W	24	217.17
		25	664.16
		26	122.28
		35	409.65
38S	12W	1	481.66
		10	202.28
		11	320.00
		12	305.57
		3	276.67
TOTAL			41,132.79

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
27S	7W	23	40.00	
		24	280.00	
		25	200.00	
		35	60.00	
	9W	34	80.00	
		35	120.00	
28S	9W	14	160.00	
29S	6W	18	120.00	
	9W	10	40.00	
		11	160.00	
30S	6W	17	60.00	
		18	80.12	
		20	100.00	
		21	210.00	
		6	120.07	
		7	80.00	
		8	229.41	
		9	211.20	
		7W	1	75.10
	12		120.00	
	13		80.00	
	9W	8	60.00	
		9	60.00	
	31S	4W	17	147.58
20			160.00	
29			160.00	
30			160.00	
31			240.00	
8		80.00		
9		40.00		
32S	4.5	6	159.39	
		25	140.00	
		26	160.00	
	6W	33	100.00	
		7W	29	40.00
			30	100.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	8W	12	180.22
		25	100.00
		26	144.09
		27	49.67
34S	8W	1	20.00
		3	223.35
35S	9W	1	233.50
		11	190.00
		14	120.00
		15	93.21
36S	10W	17	80.00
		20	80.00
		21	240.00
		22	80.00
		26	320.00
		27	280.00
		33	40.00
37S	11W	10	160.00
		20	200.00
		9	232.81
	13W	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

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	4	50.00
		5	210.00
		6	60.00
		9	30.00
34S	5W	7	120.00
	6W	11	140.88
		12	210.00
		13	20.00
		14	61.60
37S	5W	6	80.00
		7	161.48
TOTAL			1,143.96

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W	30	260.40
		31	110.00
	2W	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
		35	120.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RIPARIAN	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
32S	1W	18	160.00	
		19	10.00	
	2W	13	170.00	
		14	80.00	
		19	210.44	
		20	200.00	
		21	60.00	
		23	90.00	
		25	40.00	
		26	190.00	
	34S	2W	3	99.69
			4	342.46
			5	120.90
			6	163.88
		7	210.05	
		8	160.00	
		28	40.00	
TOTAL			4,715.23	

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ANTELOPE WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	2W	35	122.00
32S	1W 2W	6	106.00
		1	512.00
		11	70.00
		12	336.00
		14	550.00
		15	97.00
		21	27.00
		22	557.00
		23	522.00
		26	487.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ANTELOPE WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
32S	2W	27	476.00
TOTAL			3,862.00

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
28S	6W	18	197.30	
		19	256.70	
		29	129.40	
		30	183.10	
		31	348.90	
29S	6W	18	472.80	
		19	228.00	
		30	283.30	
		31	457.30	
		5	630.00	
		6	348.00	
		7	640.00	
		8	197.20	
		7W	1	480.00
			11	82.50
	12		640.00	
	13		462.40	
	14		117.80	
	23		512.20	
	24		393.70	
	25		625.00	
	26		453.80	
	33		40.00	
	8W	9W	35	431.40
			30	97.10
25			594.20	
26			73.00	
		35	406.60	

PROTECTION ALTLERNATIAVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
29S	9W	36	448.80	
30S	6W 7W	6	149.60	
		1	483.10	
		10	512.50	
		11	640.00	
		12	359.00	
		13	25.70	
		14	335.00	
		15	540.40	
		21	25.60	
		22	53.90	
		9W	1	30.00
			10	113.20
			2	267.40
			3	568.10
			4	265.20
			9	214.20
	31S	3W 4.5	3	272.80
17			63.80	
		18	481.80	
		19	604.00	
		20	126.20	
		29	27.30	
		30	571.60	
		4	453.60	
		5	502.40	
		6	59.80	
		7	517.30	
		8	506.70	
		9	73.60	
		5W	12	183.60
13			296.30	
		7W	25	86.70
			25	91.30
			26	211.00
			27	261.30
			28	299.60
	32		90.60	
	33		640.00	
	34		584.00	

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	7W	35	421.70
32S	4.5	18	443.80
		19	633.10
		30	640.00
		31	140.80
		7	227.50
	5W	25	458.20
	7W	10	67.30
		11	333.30
		14	461.60
		15	190.50
		17	642.70
		18	309.80
		19	334.60
		20	624.60
		21	67.70
		22	301.20
		23	606.40
		25	28.10
		26	672.20
		27	589.00
		28	615.00
		29	639.00
		3	282.60
		30	274.60
		4	640.00
		5	368.60
		7	186.70
		8	603.80
		9	186.30
	8W	36	26.30
33S	8W	1	268.30
		27	57.70
		34	186.90
34S	8W	17	101.60
		18	388.00
		19	285.20
		3	135.80
		30	146.20

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER	
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES	
34S	8W	31	73.40	
		4	254.70	
		5	200.70	
		8	514.70	
		9	252.00	
	9W	21	60.00	
		23	133.50	
		24	212.00	
		25	150.90	
		26	257.00	
		27	147.80	
		28	439.70	
		29	125.80	
		30	30.50	
		31	40.00	
	33	177.50		
35S	10W	1	525.00	
		10	357.00	
		11	223.00	
		17	592.30	
		18	90.00	
		19	430.70	
		20	44.80	
		3	242.00	
		30	661.80	
		31	112.70	
		4	18.00	
		8	151.70	
		9	396.70	
		11W	25	159.80
		9W	5	15.00
		6	241.80	
36S	11W	1	349.00	
		12	10.40	
		23	27.60	
		24	31.40	
		27	152.10	
		33	759.60	
		15W	19	4.60
			20	10.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
36S	15W	21	131.10
		28	413.60
		29	537.40
		30	378.60
37S	11W	17	320.00
		18	640.30
		19	301.60
		20	20.80
		4	176.50
		5	334.70
		6	484.90
		7	641.00
		8	281.80
		9	220.50
	12W	1	598.50
		12	583.20
		13	536.20
		24	283.40
		26	40.00
		3	160.00
38S	12W	7	507.30
		8	200.00
	13W	12	848.70
		17	11.00
		18	51.00
		3	87.60
		7	236.70
		8	88.00
TOTAL			53,197.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL DEER WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W	30	440.00
		31	440.00
	2W	25	483.24
		26	280.00
		34	5.00
		35	391.70
32S	1W	18	512.76
	1W	19	624.84
		6	628.58
		7	400.00
	2W	1	571.58
		10	620.00
		11	480.00
		12	611.80
		13	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
		7	319.99
		8	440.00
		9	460.00
33S	2W	11	40.00
		12	120.00
		14	40.00
		2	30.00
		8	100.00
TOTAL			15,898.27

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE CRUCIAL ELK WINTER RANGE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	5W	34	81.60
		35	491.70
	6W	11	90.10
		12	215.80
		14	34.20
32S	5W	2	171.90
		1	297.90
TOTAL			1,383.20

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
27S	8W	29	240.00
		30	80.00
	9W	1	360.00
30S	7W	1	80.00
		12	80.00
	9W	5	200.00
33S	11W	28	160.00
	13W	13	160.00
	8W	27	199.00
34S	10W	18	90.60
		25	160.00
		27	81.92
		28	100.00
		6	260.00
	7	200.24	
	11W	13	40.00
	12W	31	80.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
34S	12W	4	160.00
	13W	36	160.00
	14W	5	80.00
		8	160.00
35S	10W	1	367.36
	9W	8	240.00
TOTAL			3,739.12

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
33S	5W	20	110.00
		21	10.00
		29	10.00
36S	5W 6W	30	17.76
		24	20.00
		25	40.00
37S	5W	6	76.66
		7	95.85
38S	5W	3	160.00
TOTAL			540.27

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE RAPTOR NESTING AND PERCH SITES	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
31S	1W	6	40.00
	2W	15	40.00
		22	40.00
		30	40.00
TOTAL			160.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
28S	8W	27	80.00
		28	240.00
		33	240.00
		34	80.00
29S	8W	17	320.00
		18	120.00
		7	40.00
		8	120.00
30S	10W	19	40.61
		27	320.00
		30	241.86
		34	320.00
	11W	25	40.00
31S	8W	10	640.00
		3	200.00
	9W	10	640.00
		11	320.00
32S	10W	14	360.00
		15	120.00
		18	164.11
		22	40.00
		23	120.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
32S	10W	27	160.00
		7	163.98
	11W	12	160.00
		13	160.00
	7W	1	120.00
		11	240.00
		13	40.00
		14	120.00
		23	120.00
		24	120.00
33S	11W	10	360.00
		11	120.00
		14	40.00
		15	210.00
		21	380.00
		22	30.00
		28	20.00
TOTAL			7,370.56

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
30S	5W	23	90.00
33S	5W	25	110.00
		26	90.00
		35	40.00
34S	5W	24	70.00
		25	110.00
		26	220.00
35S	4.5	18	9.73
		7	87.82

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
35S	5W	12	140.00
		13	94.02
		19	50.00
		30	460.00
		24	50.00
	6W	25	300.00
36S	5W	33	160.00
37S	5W	30	264.86
		4	162.03
		5	30.00
		25	280.00
TOTAL			2,818.46

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE SAGE GROUSE STRUTTING GROUNDS	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
34S	2W	21	290.00
		22	40.00
35S	3W	20	240.00
		29	280.00
		32	70.00
TOTAL			920.00

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY	
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
BRYCE ADMINISTRATIVE SITE	36S	3W	7	68.66

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE QUITCHIPA LAKE		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
RIPARIAN	36S	12W	21	320.00
			28	200.00
			33	160.00
			34	160.00
	37S	12W	3	67.58
			4	67.62
TOTAL				975.20

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
BRAFFITS CREEK R&PP	35S	9W	13	160.00
			23	330.23
			24	513.28
			25	160.00
			26	280.00
CEDAR CITY AIRPORT	35S	11W	33	40.00
RESIDENTIAL	36S	11W	15	160.00
			20	480.00
			21	640.00
			28	240.00
			29	240.00
TOTAL				3,243.51

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION	RESOURCE R&PP		PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
PANGUITCH AIRPORT	34S	5W	14	560.00
			15	160.00
			22	80.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION		RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
PANGUITCH AIRPORT	34S	5W	23	480.00
			TOTAL	1,280.00

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION		RESOURCE R&PP	PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
ANTIMONY LANDFILL	31S	2W	11	12.50
BYRCE AIRPORT	36S	2W	6	314.42
			TOTAL	326.92

CATEGORY 4	STIPULATION		RESOURCE RECREATION SITE	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR	30S	9W	1	180.00
			11	120.00
			12	40.00
ROCK CORRAL	28S	9W	14	160.00
			TOTAL	500.00

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION		RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAVER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	30S	10W	1	84.06
			28	180.00
	31S	10W	29	200.00
			6W	343.53
			9W	160.00

PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT CEDAR-BEAYER
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	32S	10W	13	160.00
			13	320.00
			5	80.00
		12W	7	80.00
			8	120.00
			9	160.00
	35S	12W	10	120.00
			11	160.00
			14	120.00
			15	90.00
			TOTAL	

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT GARFIELD
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	34S	5W	27	30.00
			11	30.00
	35S	5W	12	20.00
			35	20.00
	36S	5W	14	110.00
	TOTAL			210.00

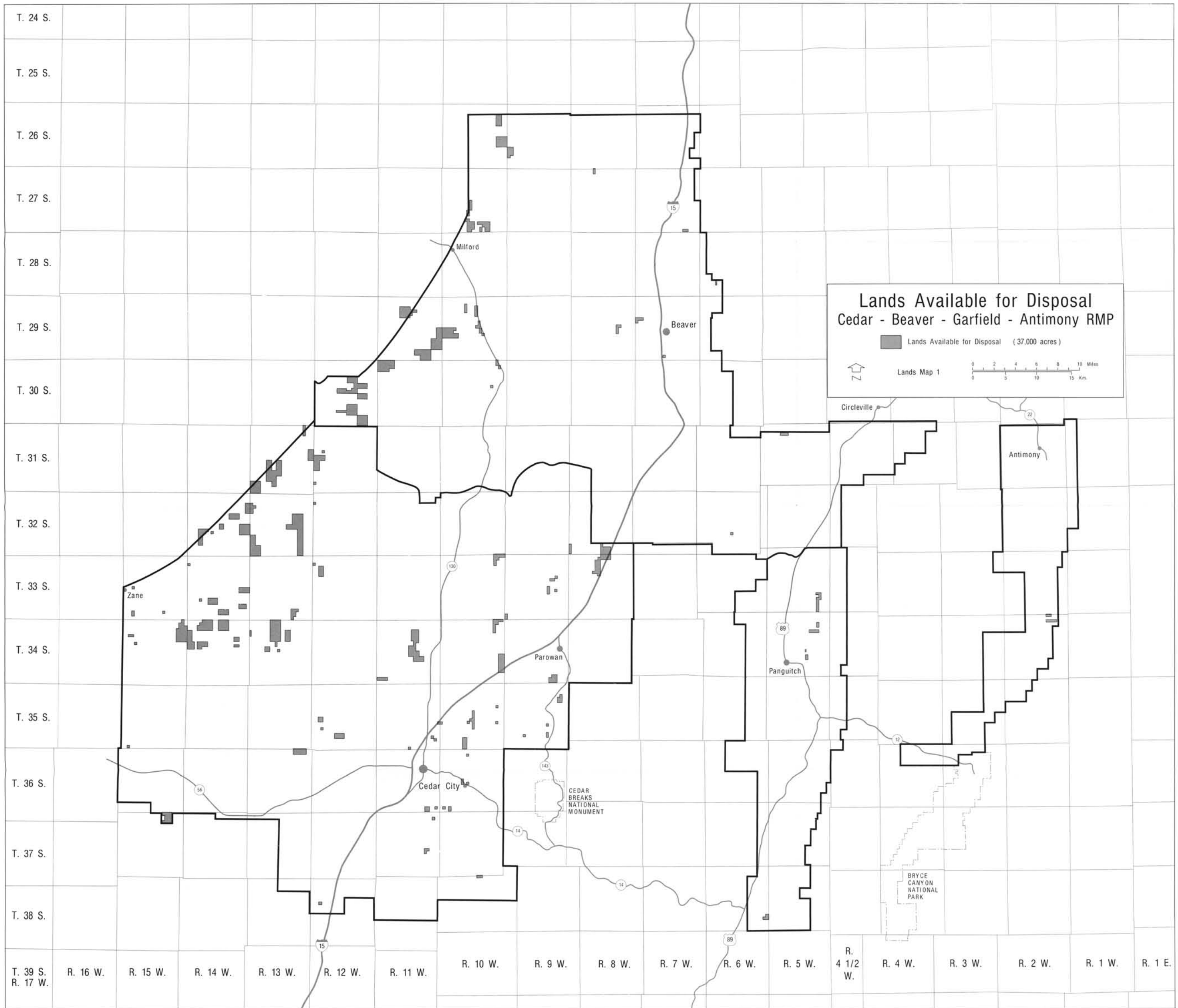
CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	33S	2W	27	70.00
			28	120.00
			33	120.00
			34	350.00
			35	40.00
			3	80.16
	34S	2W	32	180.00
			33	20.00
			32	20.00
	35S	3W	32	20.00

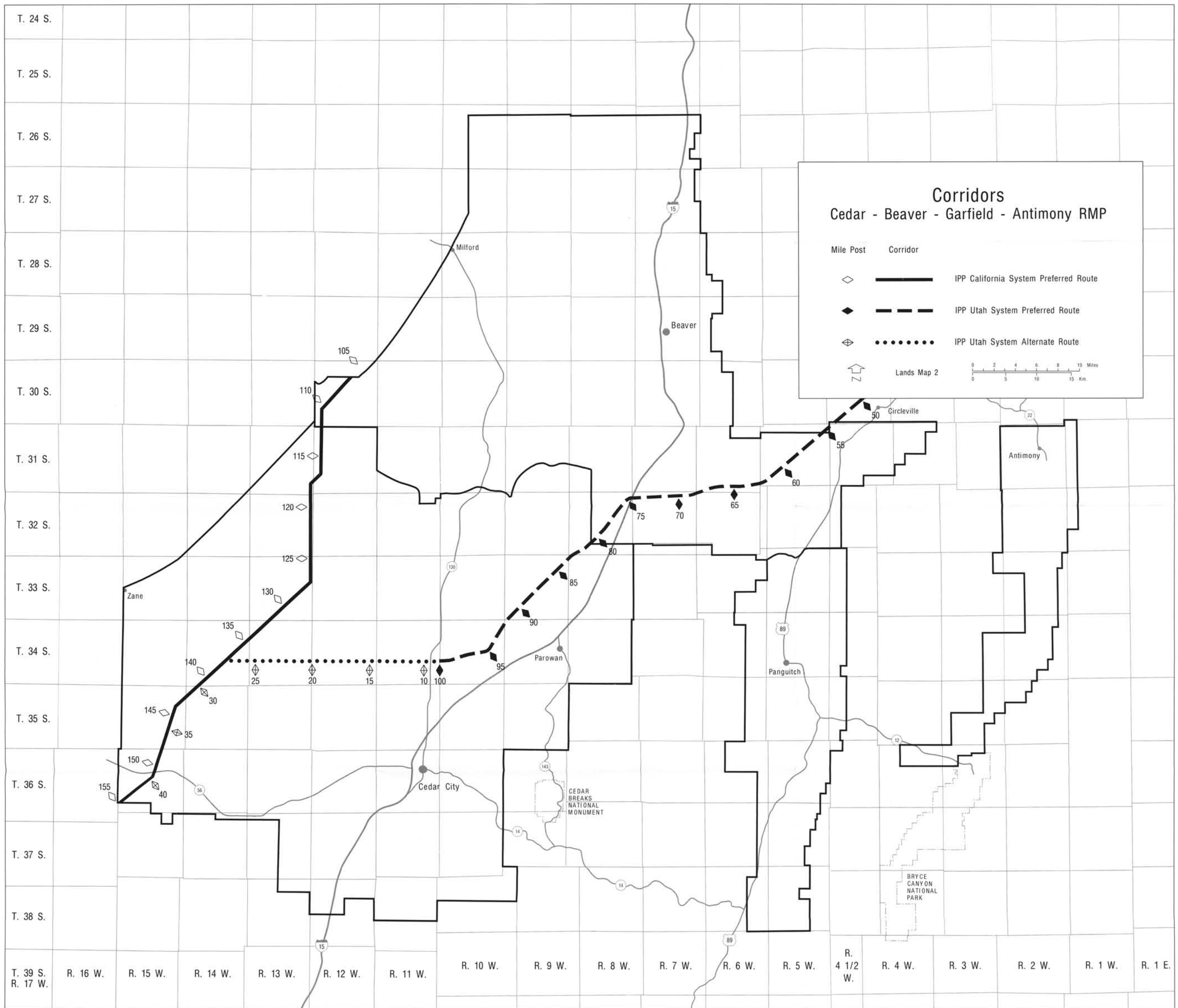
PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE

CATEGORY 3	STIPULATION	RESOURCE UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS		PLANNING UNIT ANTIMONY
PURPOSE	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION	ACRES
UTAH PRAIRIE DOGS	35S	3W	33	80.00
	36S	3W	4	40.28

APPENDIX C

Appendices from Draft Environmental Statement (See DEIS)





Corridors

Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

Mile Post	Corridor	
◇	———	IPP California System Preferred Route
◆	- - - - -	IPP Utah System Preferred Route
◇	IPP Utah System Alternate Route
⌞	Lands Map 2	

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 5 10 15 Km.

T. 24 S.

T. 25 S.

T. 26 S.

T. 27 S.

T. 28 S.

T. 29 S.

T. 30 S.

T. 31 S.

T. 32 S.

T. 33 S.

T. 34 S.

T. 35 S.

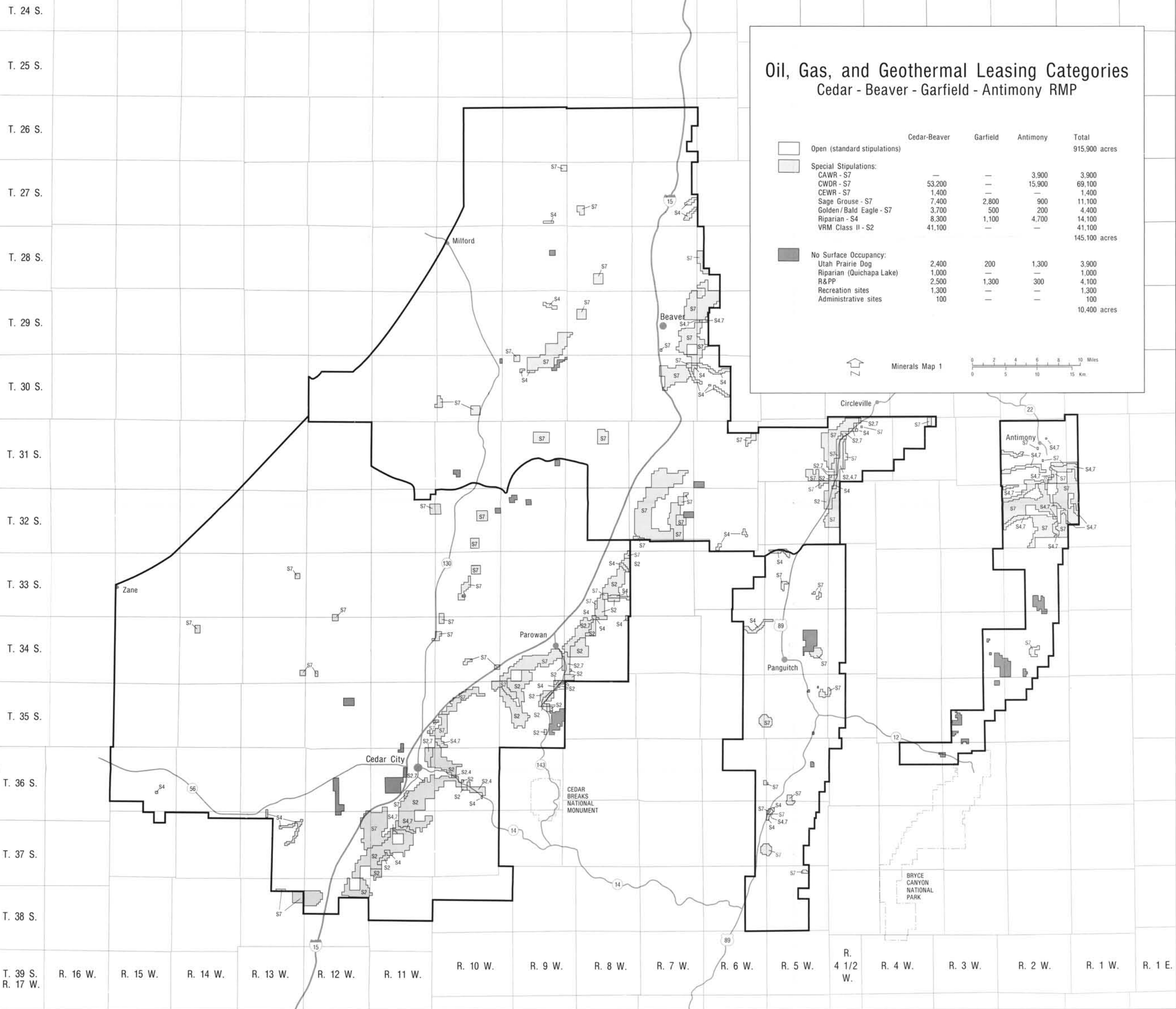
T. 36 S.

T. 37 S.

T. 38 S.

T. 39 S.
R. 17 W.

R. 16 W. R. 15 W. R. 14 W. R. 13 W. R. 12 W. R. 11 W. R. 10 W. R. 9 W. R. 8 W. R. 7 W. R. 6 W. R. 5 W. R. 4 1/2 W. R. 4 W. R. 3 W. R. 2 W. R. 1 W. R. 1 E.

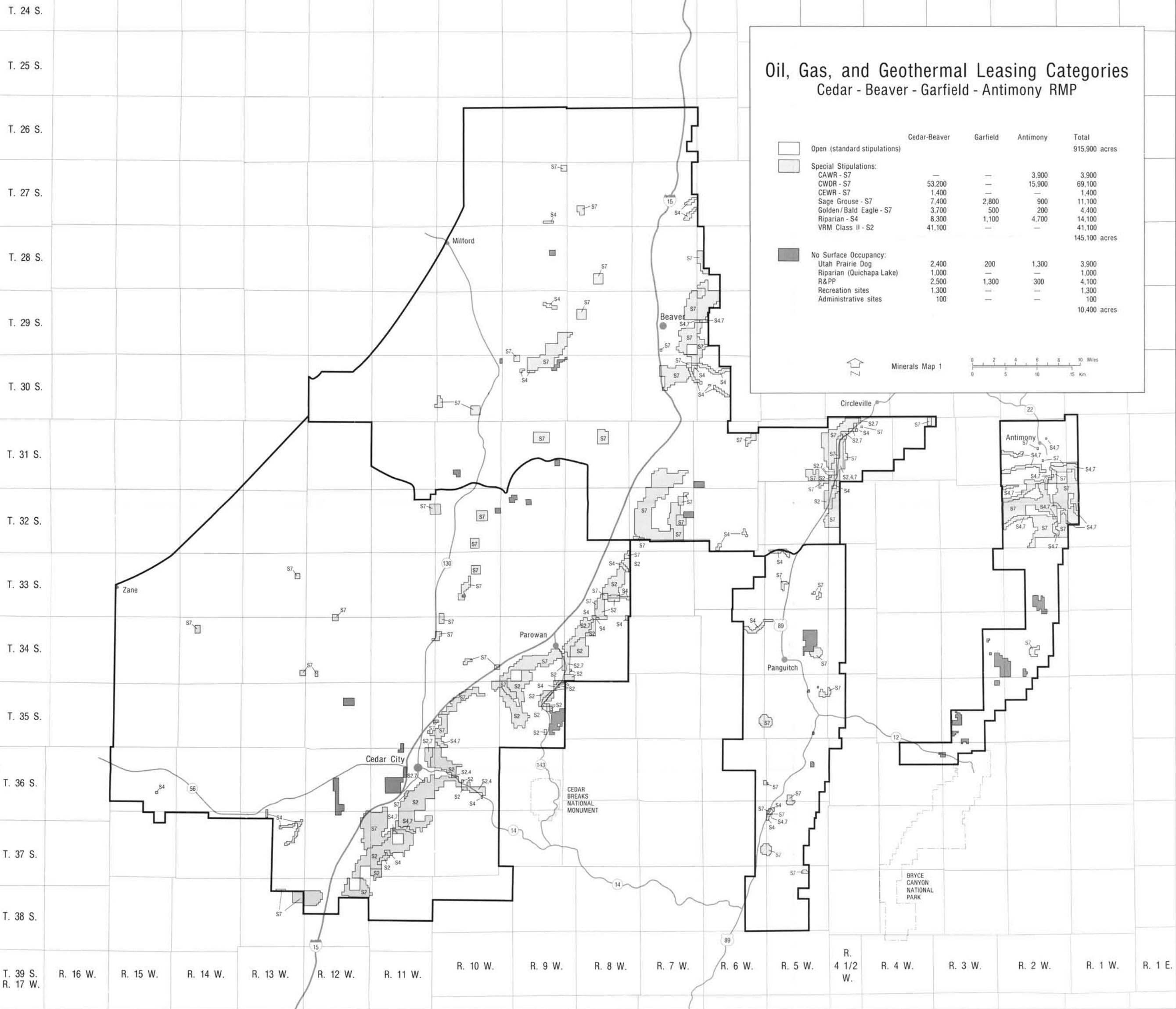


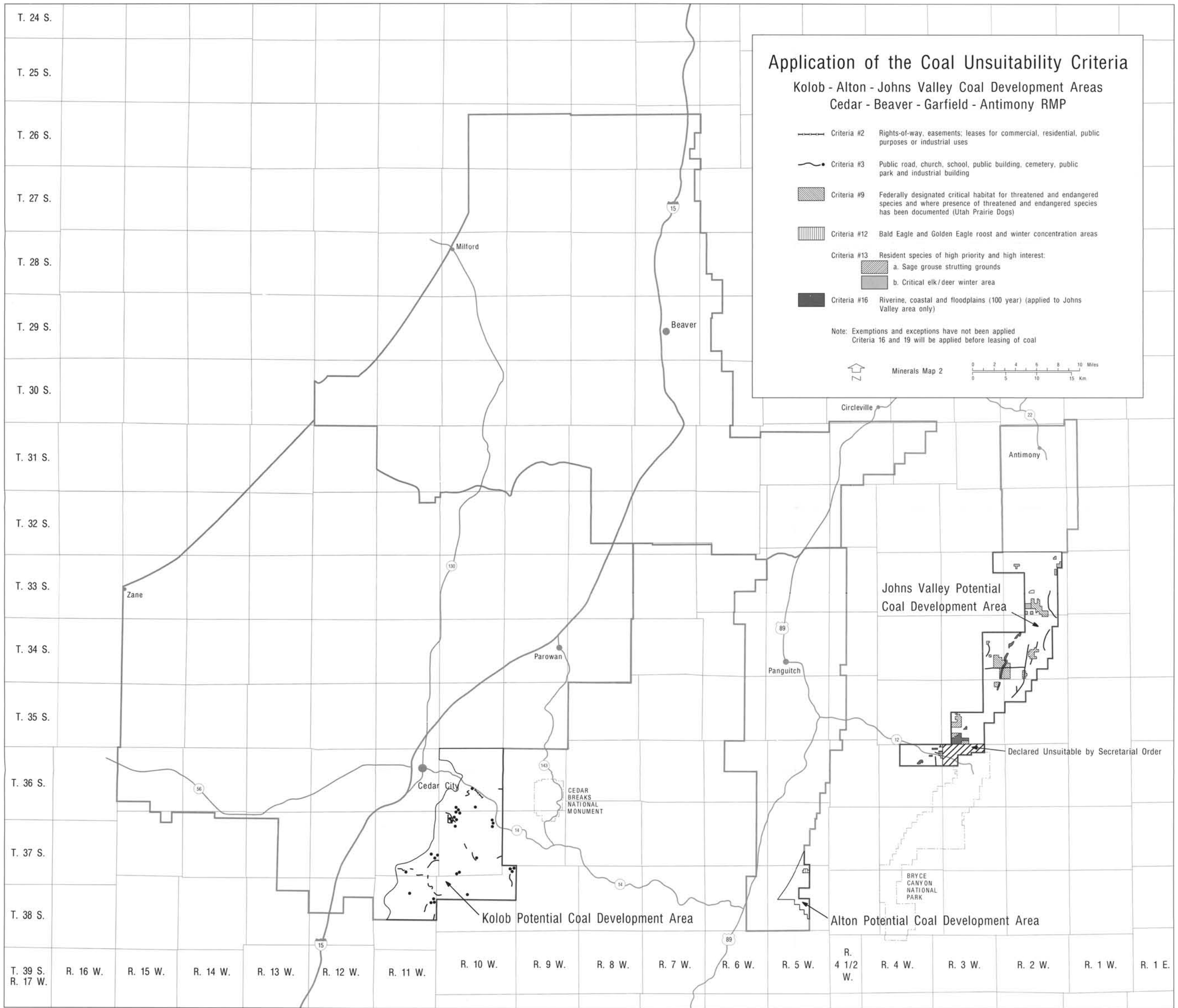
Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Categories Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

	Cedar-Beaver	Garfield	Antimony	Total
Open (standard stipulations)				915,900 acres
Special Stipulations:				
CAWR - S7	—	—	3,900	3,900
CWDR - S7	53,200	—	15,900	69,100
CEWR - S7	1,400	—	—	1,400
Sage Grouse - S7	7,400	2,800	900	11,100
Golden/Bald Eagle - S7	3,700	500	200	4,400
Riparian - S4	8,300	1,100	4,700	14,100
VRM Class II - S2	41,100	—	—	41,100
				145,100 acres
No Surface Occupancy:				
Utah Prairie Dog	2,400	200	1,300	3,900
Riparian (Quichapa Lake)	1,000	—	—	1,000
R&PP	2,500	1,300	300	4,100
Recreation sites	1,300	—	—	1,300
Administrative sites	100	—	—	100
				10,400 acres

Minerals Map 1








0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 5 10 15 Km.



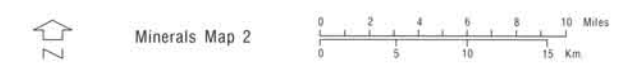


Application of the Coal Unsuitability Criteria

Kolob - Alton - Johns Valley Coal Development Areas
 Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

-  Criteria #2 Rights-of-way, easements; leases for commercial, residential, public purposes or industrial uses
-  Criteria #3 Public road, church, school, public building, cemetery, public park and industrial building
-  Criteria #9 Federally designated critical habitat for threatened and endangered species and where presence of threatened and endangered species has been documented (Utah Prairie Dogs)
-  Criteria #12 Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle roost and winter concentration areas
- Criteria #13 Resident species of high priority and high interest:
 -  a. Sage grouse strutting grounds
 -  b. Critical elk/deer winter area
-  Criteria #16 Riverine, coastal and floodplains (100 year) (applied to Johns Valley area only)

Note: Exemptions and exceptions have not been applied
 Criteria 16 and 19 will be applied before leasing of coal



Johns Valley Potential Coal Development Area

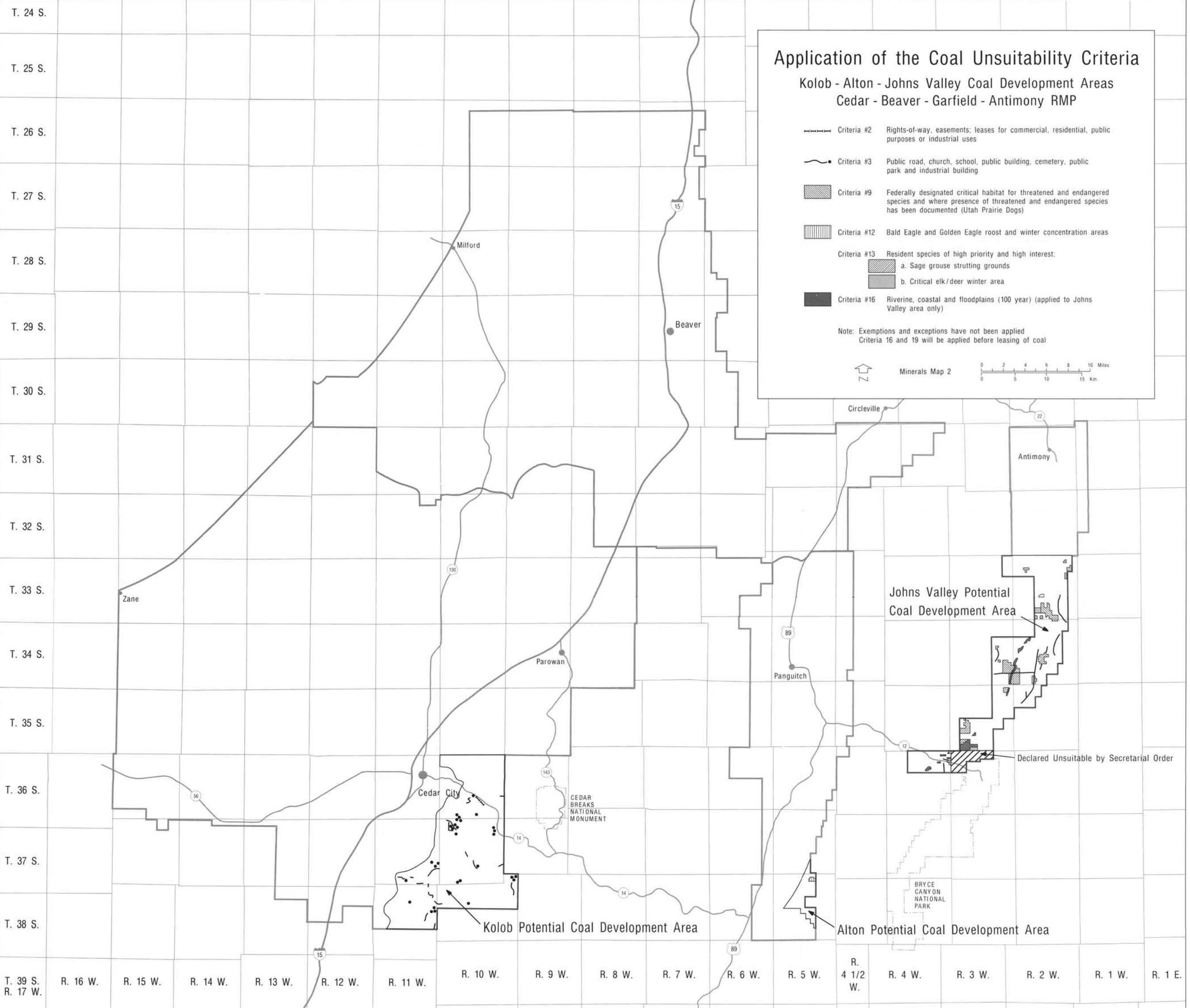
Kolob Potential Coal Development Area

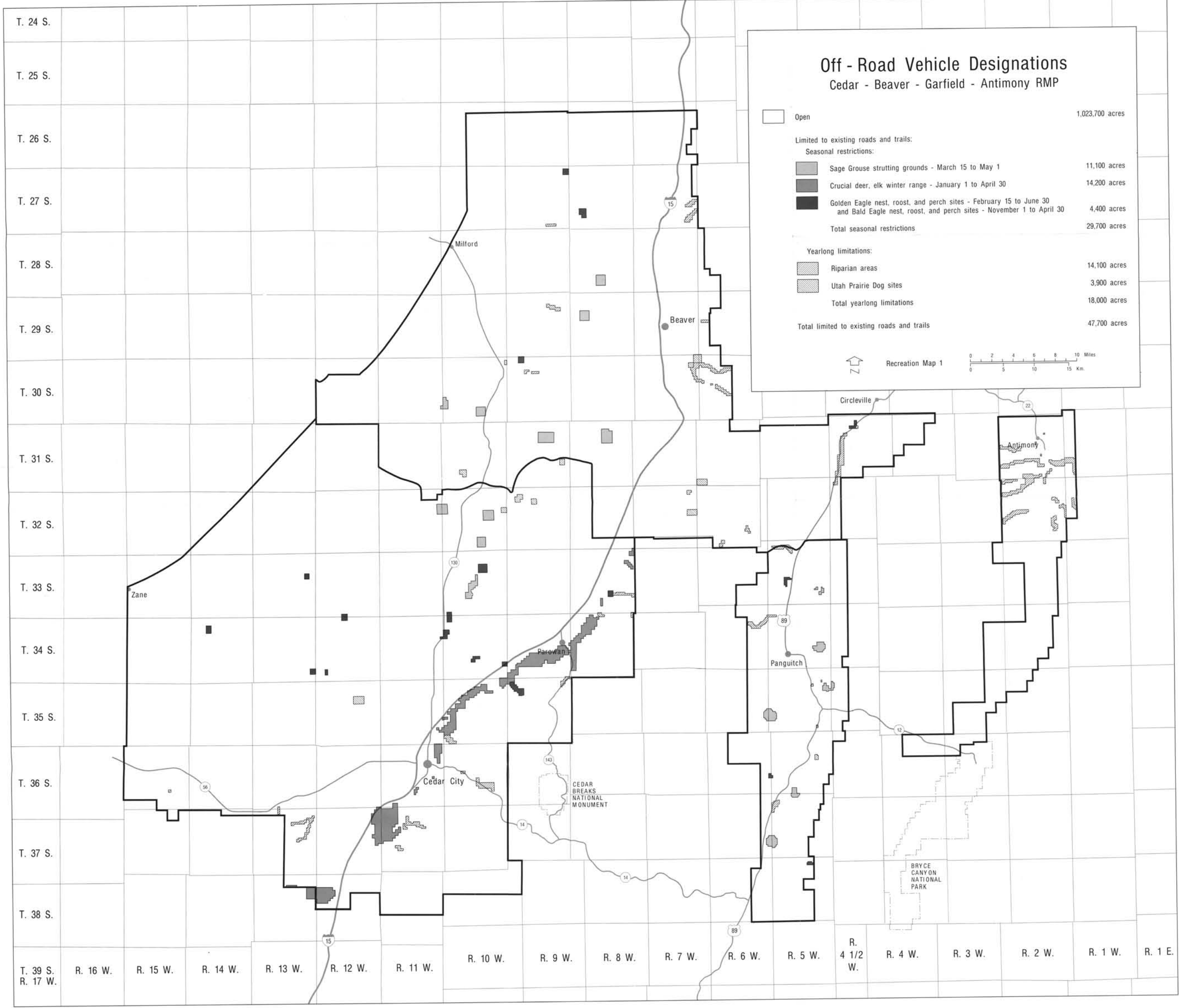
Alton Potential Coal Development Area

Declared Unsuitable by Secretarial Order

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK





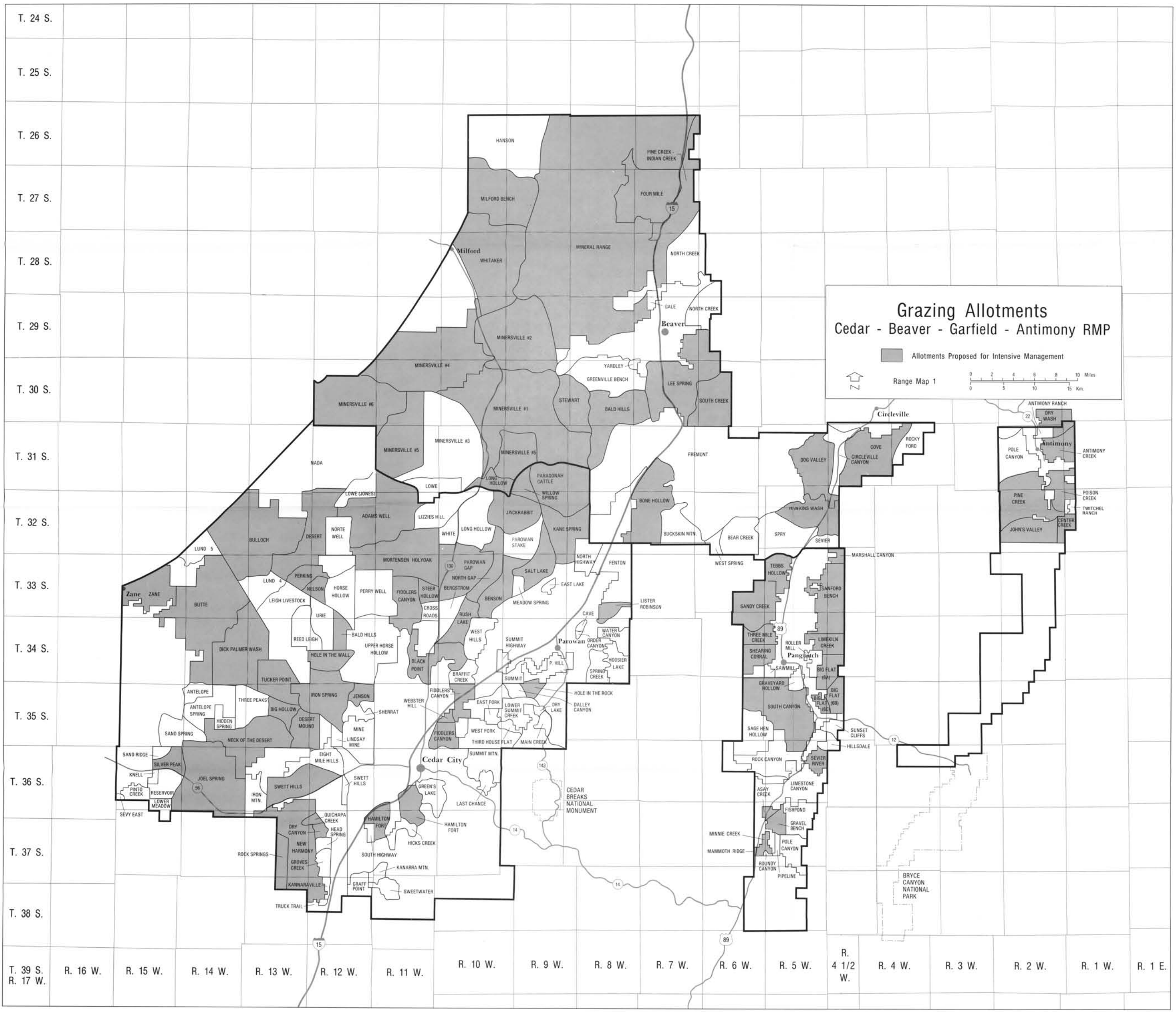
Off - Road Vehicle Designations Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

	Open	1,023,700 acres
Limited to existing roads and trails:		
Seasonal restrictions:		
	Sage Grouse strutting grounds - March 15 to May 1	11,100 acres
	Crucial deer, elk winter range - January 1 to April 30	14,200 acres
	Golden Eagle nest, roost, and perch sites - February 15 to June 30 and Bald Eagle nest, roost, and perch sites - November 1 to April 30	4,400 acres
Total seasonal restrictions		29,700 acres
Yearlong limitations:		
	Riparian areas	14,100 acres
	Utah Prairie Dog sites	3,900 acres
Total yearlong limitations		18,000 acres
Total limited to existing roads and trails		47,700 acres

Recreation Map 1

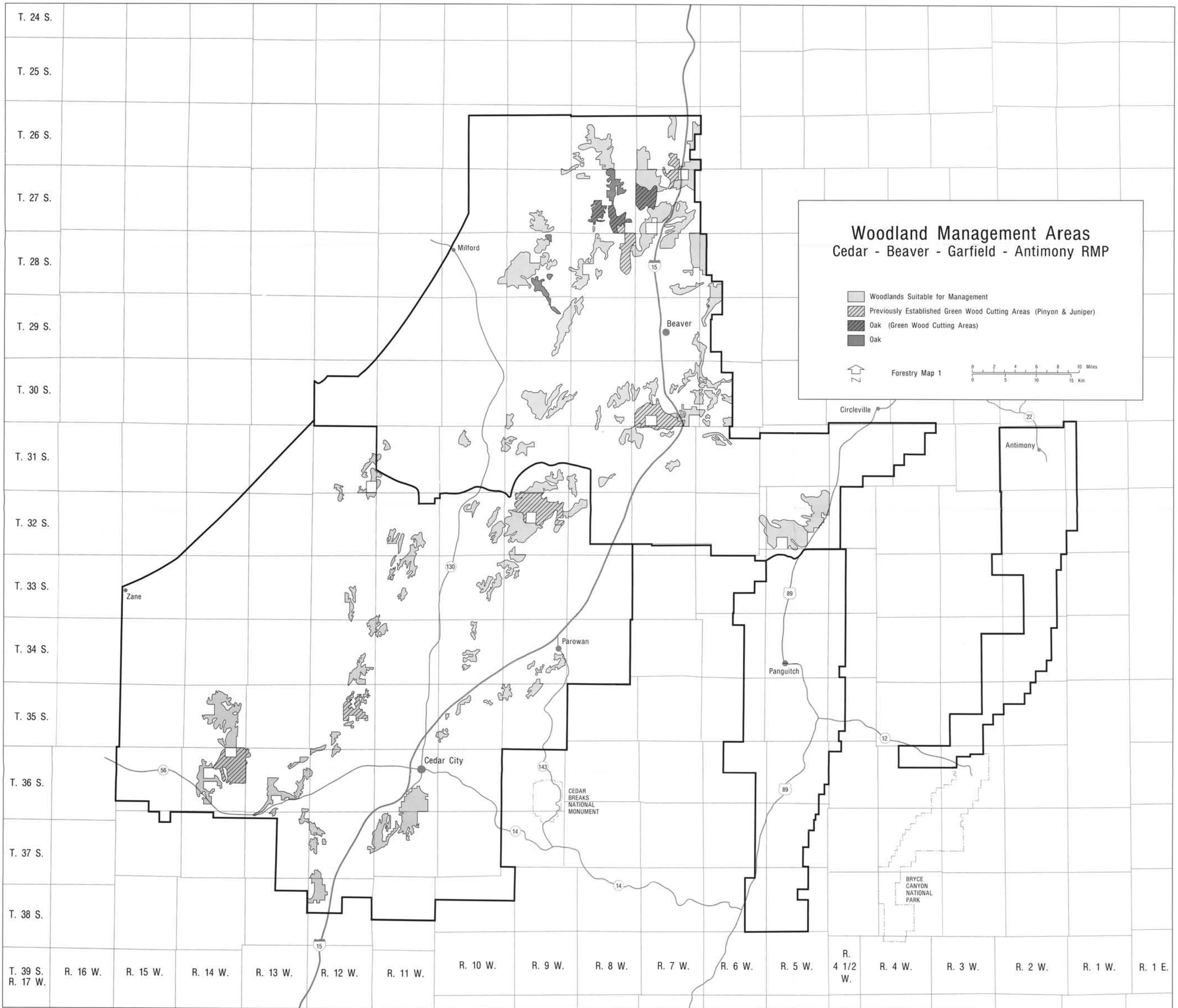
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T. 39 S.
R. 17 W.

R. 16 W. R. 15 W. R. 14 W. R. 13 W. R. 12 W. R. 11 W. R. 10 W. R. 9 W. R. 8 W. R. 7 W. R. 6 W. R. 5 W. R. 4 1/2 W. R. 4 W. R. 3 W. R. 2 W. R. 1 W. R. 1 E.



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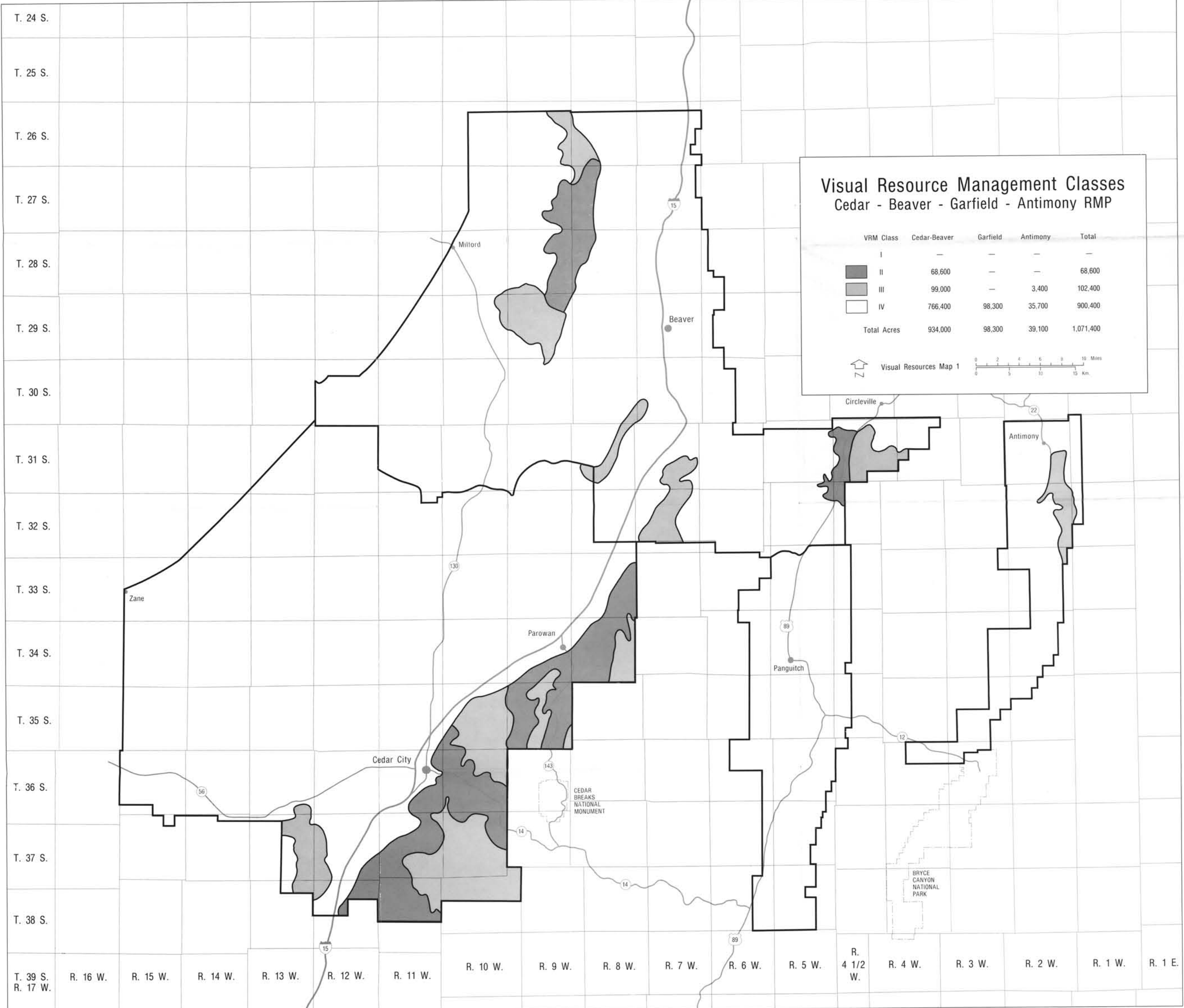
Woodland Management Areas Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

- Woodlands Suitable for Management
- Previously Established Green Wood Cutting Areas (Pinyon & Juniper)
- Oak (Green Wood Cutting Areas)
- Oak

Forestry Map 1

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 5 10 15 Km

T. 39 S. R. 17 W.	R. 16 W.	R. 15 W.	R. 14 W.	R. 13 W.	R. 12 W.	R. 11 W.	R. 10 W.	R. 9 W.	R. 8 W.	R. 7 W.	R. 6 W.	R. 5 W.	R. 4 1/2 W.	R. 4 W.	R. 3 W.	R. 2 W.	R. 1 W.	R. 1 E.
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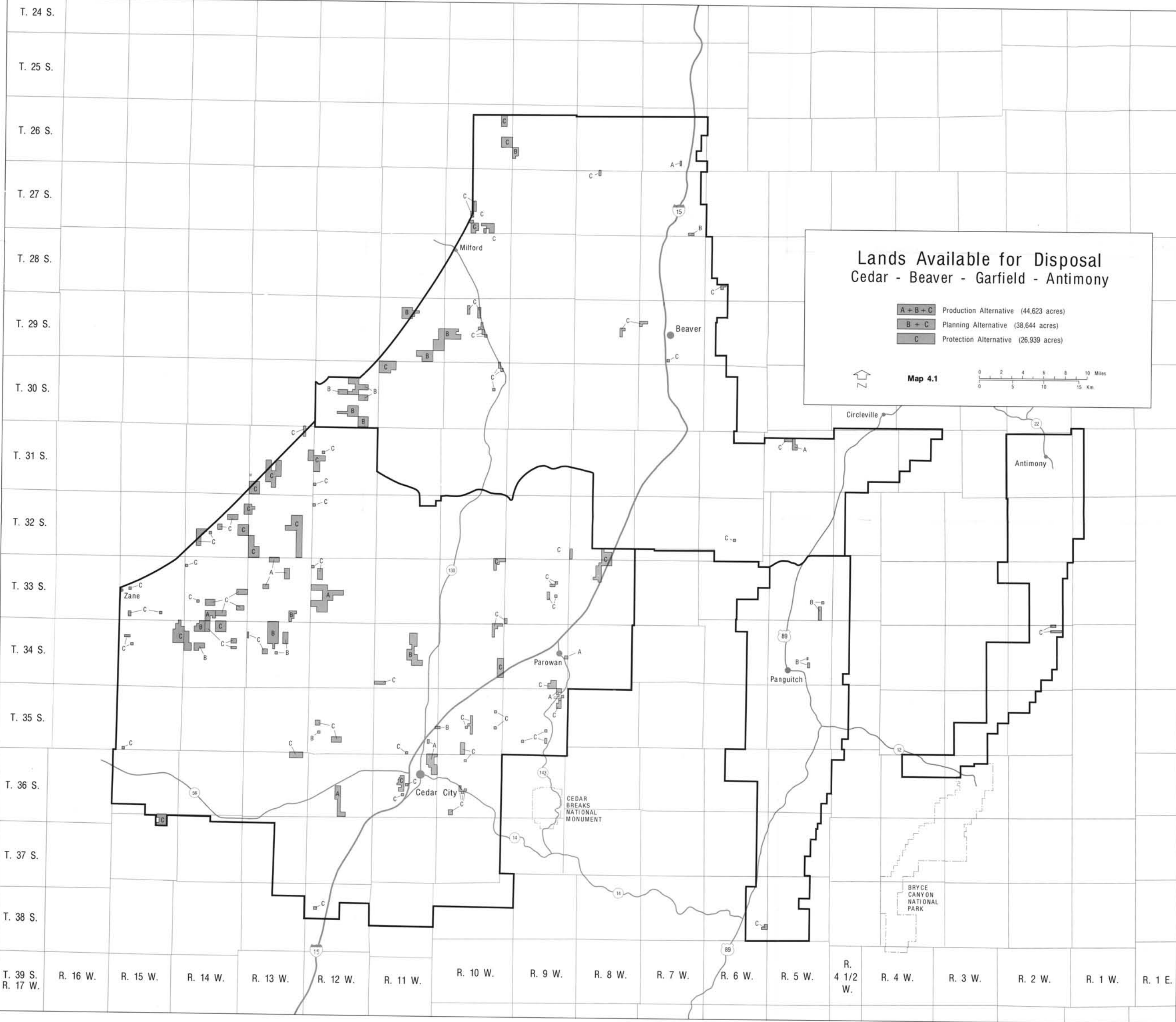
Visual Resource Management Classes Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony RMP

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

Visual Resources Map 1

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Lands Available for Disposal Cedar - Beaver - Garfield - Antimony

	A + B + C	Production Alternative (44,623 acres)
	B + C	Planning Alternative (38,644 acres)
	C	Protection Alternative (26,939 acres)

Map 4.1

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R. 17 W.

R. 16 W. R. 15 W. R. 14 W. R. 13 W. R. 12 W. R. 11 W. R. 10 W. R. 9 W. R. 8 W. R. 7 W. R. 6 W. R. 5 W. R. 4 1/2 W. R. 4 W. R. 3 W. R. 2 W. R. 1 W. R. 1 E.