Escalante MFP

Form USO 1600-2
February 1972

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
TITLE PAGE

State	District
Utah	Cedar City

Resource Area: Escalante

Planning Unit	Number
Escalante	04-15

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

Original MFP Recommended (Step 2) 6/19/79 Date — Area Manager

Original MFP Approved (Step2) 6/19/79 Date — District Manager

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step2) 6/19/79 Date — State Director

Original MFP Approved (MFP Step 3) 4/23/81 Date — State Director

REVISIONS

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Lands
Objective Number:

Booker
Zufelt
Nov 1978

Objective L-1. Increase Utah State Park Department tenure at Escalante Petrified Forest State Park by disposal of 799.75 acres now encompassed in lease U-23384, following modification of or compliance with the approved plan of development.

Booker
Dec 1978

Recommendation L-1. Pass title to 799.75 acres of public land to the Utah State Park Department under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act by approving the patent application covering the following described area after full compliance with the approved development plan for all lands involved:

T35S, R2E
Sec. 1: Lots 1-4 inclusive;
S½N½;
NE¼SW¼;
SE¼.
Sec. 12: NE¼NE¼.

T35S, R3E
Sec. 5: SW¼NW¼.
Sec. 6: Lots 4 and 5;
S½NE¼;
SE¼NW¼.

Rationale. This is an existing land use which was found valuable under BLM classification procedures. Public interest is protected since issuance of a patent is subject to the Park Department satisfying the plan of development approved by BLM. Patent will protect the investment in the park better than the existing lease. This recommendation is for expansion of existing state park land patented in 1963.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager Recommendation. Accept recommendation as proposed.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Lands
Objective Number:

Booker
Zufelt
Nov 1978

Objective L-2. Reduce outstanding Utah State indemnity selections by disposal of 10.03 acres encompassed in application U-21046.

Booker
Dec 1978

Recommendation L-2. Make 10.03 acres of public land within the Boulder Townsite available to the State of Utah by approving application U-21046 covering the following described lands:

T33S, R4E
Sections 25 and 26:
tracts 13, 20, 21, and 27

Rationale. These tracts are within an existing residential area. They are best suited for residential use. Transfer of title to the State of Utah provides a mechanism for eventual residential development while helping the BLM satisfy remaining State entitled indemnity selections.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept recommendation as proposed. All district office work on this action has been completed. Case has been submitted to State Office for final action.

en
1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

LANDS

(Amendment to MFP Reconciliation)

Reconciliation of URA Step 4 Opportunities

The Kaiparowits Coal Development and Transportation Study identified in URA 4 (page 1-1, Amendment) is being documented in this reconciliation section. The proposed transportation planning corridors have significant potential, but are still tentative and not presently needed. Therefore, they will not be brought forward as MFP recommendations until a definite proposal requiring a multiple use analysis is needed.

Reconciliation Minerals

Economically, leasable minerals are the most important in the Escalante Planning Unit. Within the planning unit, there is one producing oil field and ongoing exploration for oil and gas. Approximately 15 billion tons of total coal reserves are estimated to be in the Kaiparowits Plateau coal field of which 2.7 billion tons are within the planning unit. Although there is no current production of any locatable minerals in the unit there have been producing mines for uranium, vanadium and copper. Currently there is exploration activity for both uranium and titaniferous sands. The status quo will protect locatable minerals. Most acreage will remain open to exploration and development. As yet, there is no large market for the scattered salable, recreational and free-use minerals which occur in various locations in the planning unit. Sand and gravel are used on a free-use basis by the State and Garfield County Highway Departments. There is some demand for building and decorative stone for construction and decorative purposes. Petrified wood and iron concretions are collected by the general public on a free-use basis.

ISSUES:

As a result of inventories, studies and analyses in the URA and updated coal policies, this MFP will address the following issues:

1. Determine the suitability of coal deposits in the planning unit for development from both a minerals and multiple-use viewpoint.
2. The effects on locatable mineral exploration and development caused by the closure of certain areas to mineral location under the mining laws.
3. The effects of the oil and gas EAR categories established in the 1975 districtwide EAR on exploration for and leasing of oil and gas. The possibility of future development of the Upper Valley oil field.
4. Whether petrified wood should be protected in place, collected on a free-use basis or sold.
5. The designation of sites for disposal of mineral materials under the material sales regulations.
6. Recommendations concerning leasable minerals in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Reconciliation of Continuing Present Situation

There are no regulations or guidelines for the disposal or management of oil-impregnated sands. There are approximately 28 square miles with surface deposits containing approximately 1.3 billion bbl of petroleum. The lack of regulations precludes making any recommendations for these deposits.

Concretions are collected for recreational purposes with regulations concerning their disposal in 43 CFR 6010.2(a). Since there is no commercial market for concretions and these sites are being depleted, no recommendation is made for the development of this resource.

ISSUE 1: Suitability of Coal Deposits

There are approximately 21,777 acres of leased coal containing approximately 430 million tons of reserves in this planning unit. Leased coal may be developed after submission, evaluation and approval of a mining plan and is subject to diligent development and continuous operations. There have been no mining plans submitted for leases in this planning unit. In order to retain these leases, development must occur on them by 1986. Support facilities, such as railroads, pipelines and roads will have to be built for any mining operations. ES's or high intensity EARs will also have to be prepared for these support facilities.

There are approximately 32,948 acres of coal under Preference Right Lease Applications containing approximately 920 million tons of mineable reserves in this planning unit. PRLA's will be evaluated by the BLM on a case by case basis and will convert to leases if "commercial quantities" of coal can be proven by the applicant. Public Law 95-554 authorized the Department of Interior to exchange Utah Power and Light's preference right lease applications on the Kaiparowits Plateau for new coal leases in central Utah.

There are approximately 66,079 acres of coal in the Kaiparowits Plateau KRCRA, which is not leased or under permit containing approximately 756 million tons of coal in the planning unit. This coal may be leased at some future date by Bureau-motion competitive leasing. None of this unleased coal may be leased under present policy (1979). A new federal coal lease policy is expected in the future which would provide a mechanism for the leasing of this coal, depending on demand and environmental considerations.

The coal that lies outside of the KRCRA is designated subeconomic coal. The opportunity to protect and further identify this coal is the continuing present situation and thus does not require a recommendation.

Required Decisions: The only required recommendation is to designate which area is geologically suitable for coal extraction. The area delineated is that area which is underlain by coal in a KRCRA. In MFP-2, this area will be evaluated utilizing multiple-use criteria.

departmental coal policy under NRDC vs. Hughes limits possible action at this time to administration of existing coal leases and preference right lease applications and precludes decision making as to future leasing until a federal coal management policy is approved. Designation of land areas as suitable or unsuitable for coal extraction requires a decision in the planning system.

ISSUE 2: Closure of Land to Mineral Location

Approximately 10,835 acres of BLM land are closed to mineral entry by withdrawal, classification or designation in this planning unit. This is approximately 1.5% of the BLM land in this unit. Titaniferous sand deposits are not affected by the closures. The exact location of gypsum in the planning unit is not known; through geologic inference, those deposits are small and not economic in nature. The same holds true for manganese. Small areas of potential uranium, vanadium and copper are closed to location in the Circle Cliffs area.

Because there are no known conflicts concerning exploration or location in those areas closed to location, there is no recommendation required concerning these areas.

ISSUE 3: Oil and Gas

In 1975, a district-wide EAR established oil and gas lease categories designating certain areas which are not open to leasing or on which surface occupancy is not allowed. Known evidence obtained from past drilling or exploration has not delineated any areas affected by these categories as having a high potential for oil and gas. Therefore no recommendation is required to change these oil and gas categories.

An opportunity exists to further develop the Upper Valley oil field using new production technology. Tenneco Oil presently has no plans for future development of the oil field. Even if future developments were to occur, they would probably utilize existing facilities, thus no recommendations concerning the oil field are required.

ISSUE 4: Disposal of Petrified Wood

Three sites were identified in URA-4 where the opportunity exists to develop petrified wood (Site PW-DA-1 is suitable for development). Site PW-DA-2, Egg Canyon, has a rare geologic occurrence of long petrified logs. The value, as a resource, of these logs is probably greatest where they currently exist in place, unbroken. Excavation of these logs would undoubtedly break them, decreasing the value of these rare features. Thus this site is not suitable for development.

Site PW-DA-3, Little Desert, is being rapidly depleted. Commercial sales from this site would increase the rate of depletion and decrease that amount available for free-use collection. Thus this site is not suitable for development. Free-use collection is the present continuing situation in the planning unit, except Wolverine Petrified Wood Area and Escalante Petrified Forest State Park, which are closed to collection. Thus there is no recommendation required concerning continued free-use collection in the planning unit.

Issue 5: Mineral Material Disposals

Although records are incomplete, it is estimated that the Utah State and Garfield County Road Departments will need approximately 5,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year for maintenance and construction of roads in the Escalante Planning Unit. Past demand indicates that private sales will be a very small percentage of this 5,000 yards.

Issue 6: Recommendations Concerning Leasable Minerals in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Until the GCNRA management plan is approved, BLM is not in a position to make recommendations concerning leasable minerals. When the plan is approved, BLM will recommend that all areas within the recreation area designated for resource utilization (i.e. non-wilderness) be open to leasing for oil and gas and, when appropriate regulations are promulgated, those deposits of oil impregnated sandstone within non-wilderness areas also be open to leasing and possible development.

One area of potential conflict is the access over GCNRA, to valid mineral rights both on and off the Recreation Area, such as the Deer Point area via the Moody Creek Road.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante

Activity
Minerals

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Teixeira
Oct 1978

Recommendation M-1.1. Determine if this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing or development of coal by underground mining methods. Approximately 2.1 billion tons of total coal reserves and 120,040 acres are involved.

Rationale. The USGS has classified this area as a known recoverable coal resource area (KRCRA) where coal beds exist of sufficient quality, depth, and thickness. It is from these areas that possible future leasing and development can be expected. These lands are either leased, under preference/right application (PRLA), or unleased.

Team
Jan 1979

Interactions. About 30 miles of road and highway rights-of-way lie within the area. About 2 miles of power and telephone line rights-of-way lie within the area. These rights-of-way and within 100 feet outside of the ROW line are unsuitable for coal mining under the coal unsuitability criteria. (Some of the roads do not have formal rights-of-way but have long term historical use and are considered to have right-of-way status for the purpose of coal unsuitability criteria.)

Approximately 16 miles of floodplain is possible "special floodplain" (100-year recurrence interval) which could be unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria. A more complete definition and a detailed inventory would be necessary to confirm these "special floodplains". Involved are Alvey Wash and Right Hand Collet Canyon floodplains.

Approximately 2,000 acres adjacent to the National Forest northwest of Escalante is considered critical winter range for deer and therefore could be unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria.

Two golden eagle nest sites along the Escalante rim south of Escalante would be unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria. A 0.25-mile radius around each nest is considered unsuitable for mining. Therefore, about 300 acres is involved.

The following areas lie in a VRM Class II area: The northern-most Escalante Rim; Carcass Canyon; Sarah Ann Canyon; Right Hand Collet Canyon; Long Canyon; Left Hand Collet; and Fifty-Mile Mountain. About 28,000 acres is involved. VRM Class II areas are unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria.

About 600 acres of KRCRA lies within Fifty-Mile Mountain which has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (Fifty-Mile Mountain Archaeological District). Areas nominated to the register are unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

The following wilderness inventory units have been evaluated in the initial wilderness inventory and have been recommended for further studies: UT-040-075, -076, -077,-078,-079,0-80. Areas being studied for inclusion in the wilderness system are unsuitable for mining under the coal unsuitability criteria.

eam
er 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. 1. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where presently unleased) and for coal development (where presently leased) except as follows:

(a) For leased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified and it is determined that the criteria can legally be applied, don't allow mining in these areas unless the lessee can show in an approved mining and reclamation plan that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all, of the identified values can be protected. For instance, surface facilities would not be built or would be strategically placed in VRM II areas.

(b) On unleased lands where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified, do not further consider the area for leasing unless it is determined that mining will not adversely affect the value which is to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all, of the identified values can be protected. For instance, no surface facilities would be built or they would be strategically placed in VRM II areas; also no facilities would be built within ¼ mile of the eagle nests.

(c) No activities which could impair wilderness character could take place in areas under study for possible wilderness characteristics. If an area is designated wilderness, a determination of whether it is acceptable for further consideration for leasing (where unleased) or for coal development (where presently leased) would be reevaluated at that time.

2. Determine that this area is acceptable for further consideration for leasing and development where presently under preference right lease application (PRLA), except as follows:

(a) Where coal unsuitability criteria have been identified and it is determined that the criteria can legally be applied, don't allow mining in these areas unless the permittee can show in an approved mining and reclamation plan that mining would not adversely affect the value to be protected. For underground mining, it is expected that most, if not all, of the identified values can be protected. For instance, surface facilities would not be built or would be strategically placed in VRM II areas.

(b) No activities which could impair wilderness character could take place in areas under study for possible wilderness characteristics. If an area is designated wilderness, a determination of whether it is acceptable for further consideration for leasing and eventual development would be reevaluated at that time.

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r 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the Multiple Use Recommendation.

Decision. Approve the Area Manager's recommendation as modified by the application of the coal unsuitability criteria in the attached coal summary dated October 3, 1980.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Escalante
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	

Teixeira
Zufelt
Oct 1978

Objective 2:

Provide for the sale of petrified wood in this planning unit to meet public demand.

Rationale: Some of the general public and nearby rock shops wish to buy petrified wood from BLM land for sale or barter.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Teixeira
Zufelt
Oct 1978

Objective 2. Provide for the sale of petrified wood in this planning unit to meet public demand.

Rationale. Some of the general public and nearby rock shops wish to buy petrified wood from BLM land for sale or barter.

Teixeira Oct 1978

Recommendation M-2.1 Sell an average of 5 tons of petrified wood per year for the next 5 years from a 40-acre parcel, delineated as site M-2.1, north of the Lampstand.

Rationale. This site is accessible, it is not being rapidly depleted, nor is it known to have any rare long logs, thus it is the best known site to meet the criteria.

Team Mar 1979

Interactions

-Recreation recommendation R-3.3 is to discontinue commercial sales throughout the planning unit. Commercial sales will deplete supplies available for recreational collection and observation.

-This site is adjacent to the Capitol Reef National Park boundary.

Team Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Three alternatives have been identified for the recommendation to sell petrified wood from site M-2.1.

1. Sell an average of 5 tons of petrified wood per year from site M-2.1 which would deplete supplies available for free-use collection.

2. Do not sell petrified wood from the planning unit, thus making this site unavailable to supply local rock shops with petrified wood since there are other areas with petrified wood available for commercial sale in southwestern Utah.

3. Do not sell petrified wood from site M-2.1 until surface deposits of petrified wood are depleted by free-use collection and then open the site to excavation for commercial sale.

Zufelt Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Allow commercial sales of petrified wood with sales limited to 2 tons per year per individual or business. Require buyer to exhibit material to authorized representative of BLM upon removal and before leaving the area from which collected.

Jensen Mar 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation to allow petrified wood sales based on demand with necessary stipulations to protect land and resources. A contract for sale will contain the stipulations for necessary protection.

Rationale. Demand coupled with protection of resources should be the determining factor for sales rather than an arbitrary limit. Petrified wood is fairly commonin the planning unit. There are no other sales

areas within a reasonable distance of Escalante to satisfy demand for petrified wood. Allowing commercial sales would meet current demand. It would also improve overall preservation and management of the petrified wood deposits within the remainder of the planning unit. The public would be provided a legal means to acquire petrified wood for sale, thus reducing the potential of unauthorized removal. Removal methods and rehabilitation could be controlled.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	

Teixeira
Zufelt
Oct 1978

Objective 3. Provide sufficient salable and free-use minerals to meet local demand through the issuance of free-use permits and mineral material sale contracts.

Rationale. Demand for sand and gravel is expected to increase about 5 percent per year or more in response to Kane and Garfield Counties coal development and road maintenance. As private and state reserves are depleted, sources on BLM lands will become more and more in demand. Demand for stone is expected to remain low unless some outside source stimulates the local building market.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Teixeira
Oct 1978

Recommendation M-3.1. Issue free-use permits and material sale contracts averaging 5,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites covering approximately 250 acres within the area delineated as M-3.1.

Support Needs. Access roads.

Rationale. The area delineated includes known and inferred deposits of sand and gravel in the unit. It is within this area that sand and gravel development can be expected to occur; exactly where is dependent upon the results of future exploration and public demand and needs. Demand will come from county and state highway construction and maintenance (free-use) and private construction (sales).

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

-Wildlife. Do not allow sand and gravel removal from riparian areas (stream bottoms and the near vicinity).

-Removing sand and gravel from the flood plains will increase silt production downstream from the site disturbance, and will increase peak flood flows by eliminating vegetation and litter cover. These materials should be removed from other areas only.

-Portions of the areas identified are within VRM Class II areas and the Calf Creek Recreation area. Material sales are in conflict with the management objectives for Calf Creek Recreaiton area and VRM Class II.

-The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail passes through some of the areas identified. This trail is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Issue free-use permits and material sale contracts averaging 5,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel per year over a period of the next 20 years from sites covering approximately 250 acres within the area delineated as M-3.1 excluding the following areas.

1. Riparian area (perennial stream bottoms and banks).
2. VRM Class II areas.
3. Calf Creek Recreation area.
4. Hole-in-the-Rock Trail.
5. Flood plains.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation to allow free use permits and material sale contracts to meet the demand for these products. Allow removal of these products from the areas excluded in the Area Manager's recommendation except the Calf Creek Recreation Area. Require stipulations in any sale or permit to protect the salient features of the areas suggested by the Area Manager to be excluded.

Rationale. Demand for material coupled with resource protection should be the criteria for permits or sales rather than an arbitrary limit. Mineral materials are not abundant in the area, so extraction should be permitted where it can be removed and impacts can be mitigated. Disturbance in riparian areas is often healed rapidly through natural processes.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	
Escalante	
Activity	
Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Teixeira
Oct 1978

Recommendation M-3.2. Issue free-use permits and material sale contracts averaging 15 tons of building and decorative stone per year over a period of the next 10 years from two sites covering approximately 160 acres within the areas delineated as M-3.2.

Support Needs. Access roads.

Rationale. These designated sites have been used for the excavation of building and decorative stone. Site M-3.2a is located on the Boulder Town Dump. Extensive surface disturbance has already occurred on this site, due to its use as a dump. Further excavation of stone will not significantly impact the site. Site M-3.2b is a common-use area for the excavation of building stone. An EAR for excavation and hauling stone exists for this site.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions. Site M-3.2b is within a VRM Class II area. The hand collection of stone from the site does not conflict with VRM management objectives, but the construction of access roads would exceed the class rating.

Team
'r 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Issue free-use permits and material sale contracts averaging 15 tons of building and decorative stone per year over a period of the next 10 years from two sites covering approximately 160 acres within the areas deliniated as M-3.2 with the following stipulations.

1. Collection will be by hand only at site M-3.2b
2. No access roads will be constructed at site M-3.2b

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation to allow removal of stone by permit or sale to meet the demand. The Area Manager's recommendation is further modified to require consideration of access roads to site M-3.2b and determine if such access roads can be constructed without violation of the objectives of the VRM Class II designation for the area.

Rationale. Demand for material coupled withprotection of other resources should be the criteria for permits or sales rather than imposing an arbitrary limit on the amount of material that can be extracted. The rationale indicates an EA already exists for extraction and hauling of stone from site M-3.2b. Limitation of access roads should not be imposed unless the impacts cannot be mitigated. The impacts of additional access would have to be analyzed, and thereby determined to be unmitigable before a decision could be made to preclude them.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

West
Sept 1978

Recommendation FCPS-1. The entire unit will remain open to the collection of fuelwood for private use. No recommendations are made for more intensive management of this resource since there is a substantial excess of fuelwood available.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

-Removal of firewood will detract from visual resources of the Calf Creek Recreation site. BLM provides firewood to this site to discourage recreational wood collection.

- Removal of firewood from reclaimed drill sites, access roads and other areas of reclaimed surface disturbance would reverse the effect of doing the original reclamation.

- Granting permission to remove surface materials from unpatented mining claims would make the Bureau liable to provide replacement materials to the claimant if requested.

- Removal of standing ponderosa pine, dead or alive, reduces scarce and critical habitat for bald eagle and other raptors, Lewis woodpecker, sapsucker, nuthatches, pine siskin, pine grosbeak and many other nongame species. Reproduction is extremely slow and scattered. No removal of any standing tree of any age should be permitted.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. The entire unit will remain open to the collection of fuelwood for private use, subject to the following stipulations:

1. Collection of ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa) will be limited to down wood only.

2. No collection will be allowed in the Calf Creek Recreation Area.

3. Granting of permits will avoid areas of concentrated mining claim activity or surface protection work.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept recommendation including stipulations 1 and 2. Modify stipulation 3 to read "Granting of permits will avoid surface protection and reclamation areas. The probability of conflicts between firewood removal and mining claim activity are so remote as to not justify the effort involved in enforcement of such a stipulation.

Jensen
Mar

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation with the modification that the Area Manager may designate areas where harvesting of green wood will be permitted under conditions he will specify.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante

Activity
Forest Products

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

West Sept 1978	Recommendation FCPS-2. The entire unit will remain open to the harvesting of juniper posts for private use. No recommendations are made for more intensive management of this resource since there is a substantial excess of posts available.
Team Mar 1979	Interactions. Granting permission to remove surface materials from unpatented mining claims would make the Bureau liable to provide replacement materials to the claimant if requested.
Team Mar 1979	Multiple Use Recommendation. The entire unit will remain open to the harvesting of juniper posts for private use. Avoid issuing permits on known concentrations of active mining claims.
Zufelt Mar 1979	Area Manager's Recommendation. Leave entire unit open to harvesting of juniper posts. Stipulations to avoid conflicts on specific sites will be included in individual permits.
Jensen Mar 1981	Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

West
Sept 1978

Recommendation FCPS-3. The entire unit will remain open to the harvesting of Christmas trees for private use. Due to the low demand for Christmas trees from the unit no recommendtions are made for the management of Christmas trees.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

- Granting permission to remove surface materials from unpatented mining claims would make the Bureau liable to provide replacement materials to the claimant if requested.

- Removal of standing ponderosa pine, dead or alive, reduces scarce and critical habitat for bald eagle and other raptors, Lewis woodpecker, sapsucker, nuthatches, pine siskin, pine grosbeak and many other nongame species. Reproduction is extremely slow and scattered. No removal of any standing tree of any age should be permitted.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Harvesting of ponderosa pine for Christmas trees will be expressly prohibited on Christmas tree permits. Avoid issuing permits in known mining claim concentration areas. The entire unit will remain open to the private harvesting of Christmas trees, subject to the above stipulations.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Leave entire unit open to harvesting of pinyon pine for Christmas trees, with the express prohibition of removal of ponderosa pine. The probability of conflicts between Christmas tree removal and mining claim activity are so remote as to not justify the effort involved in enforcement of a stipulation to avoid mining claim concentration areas.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

West
Sept 1978

Recommendation FCPS-4. Identified Commercial Areas (MFP 1 Forest Products Overlay) will remain open to the commercial harvesting of fuelwood and posts. No new recommendations are made, due to the lack of commercial demand for woodland products from the unit.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

- Removal of firewood from reclaimed drill sites, access roads and other areas of reclaimed surface disturbance would reverse the effect of doing the original reclamation.

- Granting permission to remove surface materials from unpatented mining claims would make the Bureau liable to provide replacement materials to the claimant if requested.

- Removal of standing ponderosa pine, dead or alive, reduces scarce and critical habitat for bald eagle and other raptors, Lewis woodpecker, sapsucker, nuthatches, pine siskin, pine grosbeak and many other nongame species. Reproduction is extremely slow and scattered. No removal of any standing tree of any age should be permitted.

- Removal of live trees from VRM Class II areas would be a highly evident landscape intrusion contrary to VRM objectives.

Analysis. A substantial surplus of wood products is available to meet all projected demand in the unit. Stipulations can be adopted to mitigate all identified impacts and still meet all expected demand for wood products.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Exclude all designated recreation sites, VRM Class II areas, outstanding natural areas, active mining claim concentrations, and areas of recent surface reclamation work from commercial wood product disposals. Prohibit cutting of standing ponderosa pine in all commercial wood product contracts. To the extent feasible, schedule commercial sales on those sites identified by other resources for woodland removal through land treatments.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation as stated with the exclusion of the restriction on allowing wood product removal in active mining claim concentration areas. VRM II areas will be avoided but may be used at a future date with appropriate stipulations incorporated to protect these areas.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Westman
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective RM-1. During the interim period until intensive livestock management is achieved, maintain existing production of desirable livestock forage consistent with meeting plant and soil requirements. This includes regulating livestock numbers, season of use, and allowing AUMs for grazing on allotments to the extent of the existing carrying capacity of suitable range.

Rationale. This objective is designed to correct present range management problems caused by continuous grazing during the growing season at a level too high to sustain the forage resource. This objective is necessary to stop any downward trend and to meet plant and soil requirements during the interim period until intensive livestock management can be implemented. This objective would provide for soil and plant requirements and assure a sustained level of production over time. This would be consistent with Bureau range management responsibilities as authorized in the Taylor Grazing Act which provided in part that the Secretary of Interior shall regulate occupancy and use within grazing districts to preserve the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, to provide for orderly use, improvement and development of the range. This is also later re-emphasized in FLPMA (PL94-579). No range developments would be proposed. Although this objective would not meet the PAA demand in total it would contribute to the fulfillment in part.

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-1.1. Change the period of use to the dormant season of most key species so allotments will not be grazed during the growing season except Alvey Wash, Upper Cattle, Chimney Rock, Rock Creek, Last Chance, Soda, Deer Creek, Lake, and Cedar Washes Allotments (table 1 and Overlay 2).

Support. None.

Rationale. Grazing during the dormant season has the least detrimental effect on forage plants. The most damage occurs when plants are grazed during the growing season which reduces the amount of food made and stored by the plant. As a result, the capacity of the plant to produce both shoot and root growth the next year is reduced. Continued grazing each year during the growing season can severly weaken or kill the plants. Such grazing each year during the growing season has caused a dramatic decline in productivity. Adjustments in present season of use are needed to sustain desirable forage productivity and to rehabilitate ranges that are experiencing deteriorating conditions. The allotments excluded by the recommendation are either under an existing management system which allows for phenological requirements of the plants or the proposed grazing season is near the beginning or end of the growing season so undue damage would not occur.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interaction and Multiple Use Analysis. There are interacting resource recommendations by other resources where a different season of use is recommended for all allotments where grazing is proposed except Circle Cliffs. In the case of watershed and wildlife conflicts, the allotment analysis, Appendix 1, concluded that the objectives of these resources could be met, even though it would be at a slower rate than anticipated by the watershed and wildlife recommendations by the rangeproposal of adjusted livestock numbers and a season of use generally outside the growing season. There is some recreation interaction because livestock would be in areas of allotments for relatively short periods that are also used by hikers.

The analysis concludes that greater interest is served by achieving resource objectives at a slower rate rather than create an additional adverse economic impact on livestock oeprators which would result from a further change of season. It also concludes that further adjustments will be made, as necessary, if monitoring studies indicate the objectives of other resources are not being met.

The analysis concluded further that there are alternatives to hikers so this experience can be enjoyed at a time an area is not being grazed if

the presence of livestock is offensive. This also considered the adverse economic impact an additional change of season for grazing could create for livestock operators.

The season was changed in the Lakes Allotment to coincide with the operator's use on the Soda Allotment. (For individual allotment analysis, see Appendix 1.)

eternel
eb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the season of use as shown on table 1A, the Area Manager's Multiple Use Recommendations.

ensen
ar 1981

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

In situations where multipasture systems are to be implemented, whether by voluntary agreement or by decision, the current season of use will continue until the multipasture management system is implemented. As allotments are evaluated through monitoring studies, the season of use can be adjusted to fit current conditions and operator needs consistent with other resource objectives.

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-1.2. Allow 29,094 AUMs on 457,578 acres of suitable Federal range within the Escalante Planning Unit. Allow 3,631 AUMs on 107,443 acres of suitable Federal range within the Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments of the Paria Planning Unit on which grazing is administered by the Escalante Resource Area (table 1). Do not authorize cattle AUMs on areas classified as unsuitable or potentially suitable (see URA Step 3, Appendix 3). This is a 33-percent reduction in AUMs from grazing preference (Range Suitability Overlay 3, Step 3 Escalante Planning Unit URA).

Rationale. It is Bureau policy that all rangeland be classified as to its suitability for livestock grazing. In the Escalante Planning Unit 43 percent of the unit is classified as unsuitable for livestock grazing and 3 percent is classified as potentially suitable (URA Step 3). During the interim, grazing will not be allowed on potentially suitable range, unless water is hauled or developed on these areas by the operators.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are other resource recommendations that interact adversely with the livestock forage allocation recommendation for allotments except Alvey Wash, Cedar Wash, Circle Cliffs, Haymaker, and Wide Hollow.

These interactions resulted from watershed, wildlife, and recreation recommendations where the objectives of these resources could best be met with a reduced livestock forage recommendation. In the case of watershed and wildlife, the analysis concluded that resource objectives would be met with the range allocation, but at a slower rate.

In the case of recreation, the adverse interaction results from the offense some hikers take from encountering livestock during a hiking experience. There are alternative times a hiking experience can be realized without conflicting with livestock use.

A further reduction in AUMs would have an adverse economic effect on a livestock oeprator's income. It is concluded that greater interest is served by achieving resource objectives at a slower rate or selecting an alternative that will not adversely affect family income (see Individual Allotment Analysis Appendix 1 for allotments not listed above).

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the livestock forage allocation as shown on table 1A.

nsen
r

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. The attached RMPD is the decision document for allocation of livestock forage. As management is modified, the RMPD will be adjusted accordingly. These adjustments will come through coordinated efforts with ranchers and other interested parties. (See table 2, Proposed Grazing Development and Use, RMPD, Escalante Planning Unit.)

Rationale. The MFP Step 2 recommendation was developed under policy to implement by full force and effect, and adjustments would have been immediate. Due to change in BLM policy and regulations to allow adjustments to be spread over a 5-year period, the allocation is as listed in the RMPD.

TABLE .

Interim Management

Allotment	Present Situation				Proposed Situation						Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water	
	Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Federal AUMs	Federal Acres	Numbers and Class	Season of Use	Suitable AUMs	Liscensed Use	Federal Acres	Change in AUMs	AUMs	Acres
(Recommendation RM 1.3)												
Alvey Wash	234C	5/16-9/30	1,054	48,606	234C	6/16-10/31[b]	1,039	1,053	10,519	0	27	348
Big Bown Bench	295C 152C 20C	10/16-2/28 3/1-3/31 4/1-4/30	1,328 152 20	16,516[a]	151C	10/1-3/31	816	831	14,965[a]	-45	.....	.....
Boulder Creek	10C 30C	4/1-5/31 8/16-10/15	80	1,705	17C	9/1-10/31	33	34	772	-58	.....	.....
Boulder Stock Trail	....	.....	135	3,228	0	.....	135	135	2,598	0	.....	.....
Cedar Washes	245C	6/16-9/30	859	11,567	185C	6/16-9/30	646	648	8,137	-24	.....	.....
Chimney Rock	539	11/1-6/15	4,043	31,942[a]	371C	11/1-6/15[b]	2,785	2,783	30,476[a]	-31	.....	.....
Circle Cliffs	291C	11/1-3/31	1,451	29,779	179C	11/1-3/31	897	895	8,338	-38	.....	.....
Collets	30C	6/16-9/15	90	15,252	25C	7/16-8/15	25	25	588	-72	.....	.....
Death Hollow	194C 23C	11/1-3/31 4/1-5/15	970 35	17,883	51C	11/1-3/31	257	255	6,364	-75	73	1,203
Deer Creek	142C 32C	10/16-2/28 4/1-6/15	588	17,507	91C 40C	11/1-2/28 4/1-4/30	406	364 40	6,187	-31	148	2,025
Dry Hollow	108C	4/21-6/20	216	1,307		No Use				-100		
Escalante River Escalante River Silver Falls	339C	9/1-4/15	2,547	67,871[a]	346C 40C	9/1-3/31 9/1-3/31	2,705	2,422 280	49,273[a]	+6	33	365
Forty-Mile Ridge	336C	11/1-5/31	2,376	41,641[a]	338C	10/1-3/31	2,029	2,028	29,061[a]	-15	380	9,739
Haymaker	50C	11/1-12/31	100	3,328	38C	11/1-12/31	75	76	1,621	-24	.....	.....
King Bench	483	11/1-3/31	2,414	48,268	222C	11/1-3/31	1,113	1,110	17,641	-54	295	5,396
Lakes	327C	6/1-9/30	1,308	23,301[a]	241C	7/1-10/15[b]	845	844	17,706[a]	-35	.....	.....
Last Chance Escalante Paria	286C 286C	5/1-10/15 10/16-4/30	1,416 1,674	51,020 178,204[a]	286C 286C	5/1-9/15[b] 9/16-4/30	1,103 3,262	1,158[c] 1,931[ec]	5,190 79,280[a]	-18 +15	....	....

TABLE 1 (continued)

Allotment	Present Situation: Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Federal AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Liscensed Use	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: Acres
Long Neck	21C	5/1-5/31	21	610		No Use				-100		
Lower Cattle	1,138C	10/1-4/15	6,877	72,611[a]	633C	10/1-4/15	4,101	4,115	62,354[a]	-40	.....	.....
McGath Point	40C	3/16-6/15	120	3,440	40C	11/1-1/31	119	120	2,193	0	.....	.....
Moody	320C	11/1-3/31	1,600	44,086[a]	127C	11/1-3/31	636	635	12,283[a]	-60	101	1,915
Mudholes	200C	6/1-9/30	800	15,405	170C	7/16-9/15	354	340	10,853	-58	.....	.....
Muley Twist	....	11/1-5/31	624	1,877		No Use				-100		
Navajo Bench	....	.....	....	6,295		No Use						
Pine Creek	144C	5/16-6/15	144	3,822	78C	9/16-10/15	78	78	2,952	-46	.....	.....
Rattlesnake Bench	....	.....	72	2,938		No Use				-100		
Rock Creek (Paria)	193C	10/1-5/31	1,544	92,570[a]	170C	9/16-7/15[b]	1,702[d]	1,700	28,163[af]	+10	39	1,202
Saltwater Creek	22C 27C	3/16-6/15 10/16-12/15	66 54	10,210	24C	10/16-3/15	142	120	4,396	0	.....	.....
Soda	200C	10/1-5/31	1,600	66,048[a]	221C	10/1-5/31[b]	1,772	1,768	30,251[a]	+11	.....	.....
Steep Creek	150C 23C 55C	11/16-1/15 12/1-3/31 5/16-6/15	446	10,414	110C	11/16-1/15	219	220	4,157	-51	.....	.....
Upper Cattle	1,510C	11/1-6/16	10,278	114,793[a]	770C	11/1-6/15[b]	5,771	5,776	94,452[a]	-44	.....	.....
Wagon Box	101C 50C 10H 31C	11/1-2/28 3/1-4/15 12/1-2/28 12/1-3/31	605	25,256[a]	88C	11/1-3/31	443	440	10,049[a]	-27	26	820
White Rock	30C	12/1-1/31	60	1,302	21C	12/1-1/31	42	42	707	-30	.....	.....
Wide Hollow	75C 75C	5/6-6/5 5/16-8/30	350	6,477	68C	7/15-10/15	204	204	5,120	-42	.....	.....
Willow Gulch	36C 125C	12/1-1/31 11/1-5/31	945	10,215	78C	11/1-3/31	389	390	8,315	-59	.....	.....
ESCALANTE TOTAL*			45,844	826,520			29,179	29,094	457,518	-37	1,803	21,811
PARIA TOTAL			3,218	270,774			4,964	3,631	107,443	13	39	1,202
			49,062	1,097,294			34,143	32,960	564,961	-33	1,122	23,013

Table 2 (concluded)

[a]Federal acres include Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[b]Used same season as existing AMP.
[c]Federal AUMs calculated based on 90 percent Federal range.
[d]421 AUMs considered unsuitable due to lack of access resulting in total of 1,702.
[e]1331 surveyed AUMs not included in order to balance summer and winter range.
[f]7,151 acres which is potentially suitable due to lack of access not included.

TABLE 1.1

Interim Management

Allotment	Present Situation: Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Federal AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Liscensed Use	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: Acres
(Recommendation RM 1.3)												
Alvey Wash	234C	5/16-9/30	1,054	48,606	234C	6/16-10/31[b]	1,039	1,053	10,519	0	27	348
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Boulder Creek	10C 30C	4/1-5/31 8/16-10/15	80	1,705	17C	9/1-10/31	33	34	772	-58	.....	.....
Boulder Stock Trail	....	.....	135	3,228	0	.....	135	135	2,598	0	.....	.....
Cedar Washes	245C	6/16-9/30	859	11,567	185C	6/16-9/30	646	648	8,137	-24	.....	.....
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Circle Cliffs	291C	11/1-3/31	1,451	29,779	179C	11/1-3/31	897	895	8,338	-38	.....	.....
Collets	30C	6/16-9/15	90	15,252	25C	7/16-8/15	25	25	588	-72	.....	.....
Death Hollow	194C 23C	11/1-3/31 4/1-5/15	970 35	17,883	51C	11/1-3/31	257	255	6,364	-75	73	1,203
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Escalante River Silver Falls					40C	9/1-3/31		280				
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Lakes	327C	6/1-9/30	1,308	23,301[a]	241C	~~7/1-10/15[b]~~ 6/1-9/30	845	844	17,706[a]	-35	.....	.....
Last Chance												
Escalante	286C	5/1-10/15	1,416	51,020	286C	5/1-9/15[b]	1,103	1,158[c]	5,190	-18	.....	.....
Paria	286C	10/16-4/30	1,674	178,204[a]	286C	9/16-4/30	3,262	1,931[ec]	79,280[a]	+15	.....	.....

TABLE 1 (continued)

Allotment	Present Situation: Numbers and Class	Present Situation: Season of Use	Present Situation: Federal AUMs	Present Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Numbers and Class	Proposed Situation: Season of Use	Proposed Situation: Suitable AUMs	Proposed Situation: Liscensed Use	Proposed Situation: Federal Acres	Proposed Situation: Change in AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: AUMs	Potentially Suitable Federal Lack of Water: Acres
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Mudholes	200C	6/1-9/30	800	15,405	170C	7/16-9/15	354	340	10,853	-58	.....	.....
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Steep Creek	150C 23C 55C	11/16-1/15 12/1-3/31 5/16-6/15	446	10,414	110C	11/16-1/15	219	220	4,157	-51	.....	.....
Upper Cattle	1,510C	11/1-6/16	10,278	114,793[a]	770C	11/1-6/15[b]	5,771	5,776	94,452[a]	-44	.....	.....
Wagon Box	101C 50C 10H 31C	11/1-2/28 3/1-4/15 12/1-2/28 12/1-3/31	605	25,256[a]	88C	11/1-3/31	443	440	10,049[a]	-27	26	820
White Rock	30C	12/1-1/31	60	1,302	21C	12/1-1/31	42	42	707	-30	.....	.....
Wide Hollow	75C 75C	5/6-6/5 5/16-8/30	350	6,477	68C	7/15-10/15	204	204	5,120	-42	.....	.....
Willow Gulch	36C 125C	12/1-1/31 11/1-5/31	945	10,215	78C	11/1-3/31	389	390	8,315	-59	.....	.....
ESCALANTE TOTAL*			45,844	826,520			29,179	29,094	457,518	-37	1,803	21,811
PARIA TOTAL			3,218	270,774			4,964	3,631	107,443	13	39	1,202
			49,062	1,097,294			34,143	32,960	564,961	-33	1,122	23,013

Table 2 (concluded)

[a]Federal acres include Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[b]Used same season as existing AMP.
[c]Federal AUMs calculated based on 90 percent Federal range.
[d]421 AUMs considered unsuitable due to lack of access resulting in total of 1,702.
[e]1331 surveyed AUMs not included in order to balance summer and winter range.
[f]7,151 acres which is potentially suitable due to lack of access not included.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Escalante
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number

Westman
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective RM-2. Within the Escalante Planning Unit, improve the condition on suitable and potentially suitable Federal range that is now in poor condition and achieve an upward trend on range that is in a static or downward trend. Increase the production by 21,127 AUMs through intensive grazing management and 1,868 AUMs through land treatment projects. Managements objective will be to meet this potential over a 24-year time period.

Rationale. Grazing on public land comprises a major portion of the total livestock industry in Kane and Garfield Counties. Livestock and livestock products amount to 98 percent in Kane County and 80 percent in Garfield County of the total agriculture products sold (information from PAA). It is Bureau policy to provide forage to help meet the needs of individual users and dependent communities (1603.12G3B). Benchmark projections in the PAA predict there would be a demand for all the forage that BLM would be capable of producing.

The major vegetation types, except pinyon-juniper areas, can be improved to at least fair condition through management. The natural land treatment potential AUMs can be achieved through intensive livestock management which includes implementing grazing systems, controlling season of use, managing for key species, adjusting livestock numbers to carrying capacity, and constructing needed livestock management facilities.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.1. To help in the design and implementation of grazing systems consolidate two allotments (Mudholes and Rock Creek) out of 29 (table 2 and Overlay 2).

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

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are no interactions.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Step 1 recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Approve the multiple use recommendation. Consolidation of allotments is considered necessary to allow grazing during the plant growing season where rest would be provided to protect the physiological requirements of the plants.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.2. On 28 allotments, implement one fall grazing system, one summer grazing system, 10 rest-rotation grazing systems, four deferred-rotation grazing systems, and 12 winter grazing systems, totaling 69 pastures for intensive management (table 2 and Overlay 2).

Do not implement grazing systems or authorize grazing on five allotments.

Support. District Manager decision.

Rationale. The present grazing use on 23 of the above allotments is made during parts of the growing season each year (table 1). This has resulted in an increase in less desirable plants such as pinyon-juniper and big sagebrush and a decrease in the more desirable grass and browse species. Grazing each year during the growing season also results in poor vigor of the desirable plants. Grazing management systems provide periodic rest for the plants during the critical spring growing season and allow the desirable species to regain vigor and improve in condition and composition.

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

Five allotments will not be grazed. They are Long Neck, Muly Twist, Navajo Bench, Rattlesnake, and Dry Hollow. These allotments are all unsuitable for grazing or contain such a small amount of suitable AUMs that grazing by cattle is not practical.

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are no interactions.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the MFP Step 1 recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:

Deviations from the systems proposed in MFP Step 2 may occur as individual AMPs and grazing systems are worked out with the operators. These deviations may be allowed so long as the system meets the physiological requirements of the key forage species.

For allotments with proposed fall and winter grazing, these allotments will not be used in the spring of the year the change is to become effective, but livestock can graze in the spring of the year prior to the year the change becomes effective.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale. In the case of allotments to be grazed after seed ripe, the preclusion of grazing in the spring of the year before the year the change is effective would mean operators would be taking a 100-percent reduction for 1.5 years. This may also result in an economically impossible situation for some operators. The physiological requirements of the key species will be met by elimination of grazing in the spring of the year that the change of season is effective.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendaton RM-2.3. Increase total cover by 5 percent and composition of the key forage species identified for each allotment by intensive management (table 2) as follows:

Key Species	From Percent Composition	To Percent Composition
Agcr	49	67
Orhy	2	5
Hija	10	12
Spcr	3	5
Agsm	T	10
Putr	T	-*
Atca	2	10
Epne	3	19

Rationale. A comparison of the grazed areas with relict areas shows a significant difference in the percent of desirable species in the composition. Grass composition is about 6 to 10 percent in the grazed areas but makes up 20 percent on Silver Falls, 52 percent on Chimney Rock, and 15 percent on Soda.

*Relict areas were not located that contained a significant amount of Putr in the composition.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. While there are no specific interactions identified, there are a number of allotments where key species for wildlife habitat management were added to those listed for range management.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Step 1 recommendation. See table 2A for added key species.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Reject the recommendation pertaining to total cover for the planning unit as a whole. Each allotment will have separate objectives for management of key forage species. Add the key species recommended for wildlife habitat management.

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.4. Provide for intensive livestock management by construction of developments and facilities listed in table 2.

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

Rationale. Livestock management facilities involve structures or developments that aid in the management of livestock grazing. BLM policy (1603.1234G) provides for concentrating improvement fund investments on livestock support facilities needed to implement and maintain allotment management plans. The facilities as listed are necessary to implement intensive management systems on 25 allotments identified in table 2.

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

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions with this recommendation involve possible construction of facilities in VRM Class II areas in the Lakes, Last Chance and Rock Creek Allotments. So far as possible, construction should be done so as not to detract from scenic qualities. Each case will have to be evaluated on a site-by-site basis. If a facility cannot be constructed so as to be in harmony with a Class II area, an evaluation will have to be made of the relative merits of the facility and the classification, and a decision made on a case-by-case basis.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Step 1 recommendation. Where facilities are to be constructed in a VRM Class II area, evaluate each case individually and make a decision as outlined in the multiple use analysis.

Jensen
Mar 1981

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

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.5. Complete land treatments as shown in table 2 on 17,057 acres to provide 1,868 additional livestock AUMs needed to balance pastures for intensive grazing systems (table 2 and Overlay 1).

AMPs will be prepared prior to initiating any artificial rehabilitation practices (1603.1264e).

Support. Operations - contracts or force account.

Rationale. The native livestock forage produced on several soil complexes is substantially below the productive capability because of past pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and rabbitbrush invasions. The additional 1,868 AUMs needed to balance pastures on six allotments can best be developed by these land treatment practices. They are needed to balance pastures and facilitate implementation of intensive management plans in accordance with BLM policy 1603.1264g.

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

Peternel
b 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions are identified on the Alvey Wash and Last Chance Allotments. The interactions involve possible conflicts between treatment methods and potential increases in erosion and/or distraction from scenic qualities of VRM Class II areas.

Conflicts with VRM must be evaluated on a site-by-site basis to determine degree of conflict and the relative merit of the project in light of the VRM class. Alternative treatment methods can be considered to reduce VRM conflicts and potential for erosion.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the Step 1 recommendation. To eliminate potential for increased erosion, consider brush beating and/or burning as shown on table 2A for plowing on Circle Cliffs, Pine Creek, and Wide Hollow Allotments. In all allotments that will be treated, consider alternative treatment methods to eliminate conflict with VRM classes. If the impact cannot be mitigated by method of treatment, design, or other measures, determine the relative merit of the treatment and the VRM class on a site-by-site basis.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante
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Step 1 Step 3

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.6. To maximize forage production establish season of use on 28 allotments. Graze 12 winter season, nine winter-spring season, one fall season, five spring-summer-fall season, and one summer season.

Rationale. Grazing during the spring-summer growing season each year during the past has caused a serious decline in the quality and quantity of desirable livestock forage. Fall grazing of cattle after seed ripe is an effective method for improving range condition. The 14 allotments that will be used during the spring-summer growing season will be put under rotation systems that will provide periodic spring-summer rest to provide for plant requirements. One exception is the Deer Creek allotment in which some early spring use will be made each year. However, cattle will be removed early enough so that plants will be able to make sufficient growth to meet their requirements. Bureau range management responsibilities as outlined in PL-94-479 (FLPMA) section 402 and the Taylor Grazing Act provide for specifying season-of-use.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are adverse interactions with this recommendation from other resource recommendation on all allotments except Cedar Wash, Circle Cliffs, Haymaker, and Lakes. For interactions and analysis, see the multiple use analysis for RM-1.1 and the individual allotment analysis in Appendix 1.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the seasons as recommended in MFP Step 1.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following clarification:

In situations where multipasture systems are to be implemented, whether by voluntary agreement or by decision, the current season of use will continue until the multipasture management system is implemented. As allotments are evaluated through monitoring studies, the season of use can be adjusted to fit current conditions and operator needs consistent with other resource objectives.

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

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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Range Management
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Step 1 Step 3

Westman Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.7. On the 28 allotments identified for intensive management, allocate 34,835 AUMs on 587,974 suitable Federal acres. Provide an additional 21,157 natural potential AUMs through management over at least a 24-year period. Do not allocate forage on unsuitable Federal acres.

Rationale. There are 35,265 AUMs resulting from the 1977 range survey and 1,868 AUMs resulting from proposed seedings. This results in a reduction of 24 percent in Federal AUMs for the planning unit.

Fifty-two percent of the total area is suitable for grazing with 3 percent potentially suitable and 45 percent classified as unsuitable. The 3 percent potentially suitable acres lack water at the present time. As water is provided they will become suitable.

The unsuitable areas consist of 68 percent pinyon-juniper type and 29 percent barren. The heavier stands of pinyon-juniper produce little forage for livestock grazing. As the pinyon-juniper trees become mature and established on a site they tend to crowd out the understory vegetation, especially if the area has been overgrazed, leaving little or no forage for cattle use.

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

Peternel Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are adverse interactions with the livestock forage allocation recommendation for all allotments except Alvey Wash, Big Bown Bench, Cedar Wash, Circle Cliffs, Haymaker, King Bench, Lakes, Lower Cattle, Wide Hollow, and Willow Gulch. The nature of the interactions and the analysis is the same as discussed in RM-1.2. See the multiple use analysis in RM-1.2 and the individual allotment analysis in Appendix 1.

Peternel Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the livestock forage allocation as recommended in MFP Step 1. Conduct monitoring studies considering utilization, actual use, and trend to assure appropriate objectives of the grazing management system and other resources are being met. Make necessary adjustments in livestock forage allocation to progress toward appropriate objectives.

Jensen Mar 1981

Decision. Reject the multiple use recommendation. Allocation of livestock forage is given in the RMPD. These are subject to change as AMPs and grazing systems are developed and monitoring studies proceed.
Rationale. See rationale for the decision in RM-1.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-2.8. Continue the unallotted status on Upper Valley, Antone Flat and the Reef by not allocating livestock forage on these areas. However, continue to allow trailing through Upper Valley and Antone Flat.

Rationale. These areas have been removed from livestock grazing because of high watershed and wildlife values along with steep and rough terrain. These areas should remain in their present unallotted status. Trailing through these areas is necessary to get to forest service allotments. These areas were not surveyed and the amount of AUMs that may be suitable for livestock use is not known.

W-1.3 Interaction with Unallotted Areas. Grazing the flood plains of North Creek, Birch Creek and in the Boulder Stock Trail before there is 70 percent cover and especially grazing more than 50 percent use on grasses and grasslike plants during the growing season will eliminate the possibility of these areas improving. To alleviate this problem, all trailing in flood plains must be restricted to a minimum of 10 miles per day (no drift trailing).

Wildlife Interactions with RM-2.8. Leaving these areas unallotted greatly benefits wildlife and wildlife habitat. Trailing through these areas should not seriously affect habitat conditions if each operator trails all his livestock as one herd and maintains a minimum of 10 miles per day travel. Drift trailing and trespass cannot be allowed.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Continue with the unallotted status on Upper Valley, Antone Flat and the Reef.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE 2

Long Term Management

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUM's	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUM's
Alvey Wash (6001)	10,867	Rest rotation	3	Agcr Orhy Putr	Pipeline 8 mi. Fence 2.6 mi. Cattleguard 1 Spring 2 Reservoir 1 Troughs 6	Seeding 1,440 acres Sagebrush burn or spray, and seed	271C	6/15-10/31	1,220	1,066	156	635	1,857
Big Bown Bench (6003)	14,965[a]	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Reservoir 3 Fence 4 mi.	.....	136C	10/1-4/16	816	816	.....	382	1,198
Boulder Creek (6004)	772	Fall	1	....	.....	.....	17C	9/1-10/31	34	33	.....	46	79
Boulder Stock Trail	2,598	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	131	266
Cedar Washes (6005)	8,137	Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Hija	Dam 3 Spring 1	Sagebrush burn and seed 860 acres Pinyon-juniper chain and seed 340 acres	230C	6/16-9/30	805	646	156	506	1,308
Chimney Rock (6006)	30,476[a]	Rest rotation	4	Orhy Atca Epne	Fence 0.8 mi. Seep 1 Spring 1 Pipeline 2 mi. Well 1	.....	371C	11/1-6/15	2,783	2,785	.....	877	3,662
Circle Cliffs (6007)	8,338	Rest rotation	4	Agcr Elju Atca	Windmill 1 Pipeline 1.5 mi. Troughs 3 Water catchment 1 Seep development 1 Fence 1.7 mi.	Chain or plow and seed 2,642 acres	208C	11/1-5/15	1,352	897	457	583	1,937
Collets (6008)	588	Summer	1	Orhy Atca	Seep development 1	.....	25C	7/16-8/15	25	25	.....	8	33
Death Hollow (6009)	7,567	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Reservoir 4	.....	66C	11/1-3/31	330	330	.....	365	695

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUMs	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUMs
Deer Creek (6010)	8,212	Winter	3	Orhy Atca	Stock tanks 4	.....	142C 57C	11/16-2/28 4/1-4/30	554	554	.....	280	834
Escalante River (6001)	49,638[a]	Rest rotation	8	Atca Epne Orhy	Painted cattleguard 1 Slickrock dams	.....	391C	9/1-3/31	2,737	2,738	.....	1,296	4,034
Forty-Mile Ridge (6012)	38,800[a]	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Atca Epne	Fence 11.8 mi. Cattleguards 3 Catchments 2 Pipeline 10 mi. Spring developments 4 Troughs 6	.....	400C	12/1-5/31	2,400	2,409	.....	1,496	3,905
Haymaker (6013)	1,621	Winter	1	Orhy Spcr	Ret. dam 1	.....	38C	11/1-12/31	76	75	.....	121	196
King Bench (6014)	23,037	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Water catchments 2 Equip existing well 1	.....	281C	11/1-3/31	1,405	1,408	.....	824	2,232
Lakes (6015)	17,706[a]	Rest rotation	3	Agsm Putr	Fence 4.5 mi. Springs 4	.....	212C	6/1-9/30	848	845	.....	1,253	2,098
Last Chance (6016)		Rest rotation		Orhy	Wells 3								
Escalante	5,190		3	Agcr	Reservoir 1	Seed 7,140 acres	286C	5/1-10/15	1,415[e]	1,103	902[f]	65	2,070
Paria	79,280[a]		5	Atca	Fence 3 mi. Pond Trail 0.5 mi. Cattleguards 2 Bobs Seep 1 Troughs 3		286C	10/16-4/30	1,673[e]	3,262		1,818	5,080
Lower Cattle (6017)	62,354[a]	Deferred rotation	3	Orhy Atca	Fence 6 mi. Well 1 Pipeline 16 mi. Seep & tank 1 Stock trail 0.5 mi. Overflow 0.25 mi. Troughs 6 Cattleguard 1 Enclosed storage 1	.....	633C	10/1-4/15	4,115	4,101	.....	1,056	5,157

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUMs	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUMs
McGath Point (6018)	2,193	Winter	1	Orhy	.....	.....	40C	10/1-12/31	120	119	.....	108	227
Moody (6019)	14,198	Winter	1	Orhy	Spring dev. 1 Reservoir 1 Fence 3 mi.	.....	148C	11/1-3/31	740	737	.....	399	1,136
Pine Creek (6023)	2,952	Rest rotation	1	Orhy	Fence 0.5 mi. Water catchment 1	Chain and seed 380 acres Plow and seed 100 acres	144C 72C	5/16-6/15 10/20-12/19	144[b]	78	67	184	329
Rimbles (6026) and Rock Creek (Paria)(6055)	40,213[af]	Rest rotation	4	Agsm Putr	Fence 3 mi. Springs 3	.....	175C	9/16-7/15 7/16-9/15	2,100	2,095	.....	1,119	3,214
Salt Water Creek (6025)	4,396	Winter	1	Spcr	Fence 0.25 mi.	.....	24C	10/1-3/31	144	142	.....	230	372
Soda (6026)	30,251[a]	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Agsp Atca Epne	Springs 6 Fence 0.7 mi. Bench water catchment 1 Trail 0.2 mi. Corral 1	.....	221C	10/1-5/31	1,768	1,772	.....	657	2,429
Steep Creek (6027)	4,157	Winter	2	Orhy Epne	Stock tank 1	.....	44C 44C	11/16-1/15 11/16-2/15	88 132	219	.....	78	297
Upper Cattle (6028)	94,425[a]	Rest rotation	4	Orhy Atca	Pipeline 28 mi. Storage tanks 7 Fence 2.5 mi. Spring dev. 2 Reservoirs 3 Ring tanks 10 Trail 1 mi.	.....	770C	11/1-6/15	5,776	5,771	.....	5,292	11,063
Wagon Box	10,869[a]	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Reservoir maintenance 1 Reservoir 1 Seep 1	.....	94C	11/1-3/31	470	469	.....	511	980

(continued)

TABLE (included)

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUMs	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUMs
White Rock (6032)	707	Winter	1	Orhy Epne	.....	.....	21C	12/1-1/31	42	42	.....	34	76
Wide Hollow (6030)	5,120	Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Epne	Fence 1.5 mi. Catchment 1 Reservoirs 2 Spring maintenance 1	Plow and seed 610 acres Spray and seed 485 acres	111C	5/16-8/15	333	204	130	320	654
Willow Gulch (6031)	8,315	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Fence 2 mi.	.....	72C 10C	11/1-3/31 11/1-1/31	360 30	389	.....	453	842
TOTALS													
Escalante	479,329								31,412	30,262	1,868	18,940	51,070
Paria	108,645								3,423	5,003		2,187	7,190
	587,974								34,835	35,265	1,868	21,127	58,260

[a]Acres include SUI and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[b]AUM's will be calculated from spring use first year, fall second year, with a rest the third year.
[c]Includes both surveyed and treatment AUM's.
[d]1,585 surveyed AUM's not included in order to balance summer and winter range.
[e]Federal AUM's calculated on 90 percent Federal range.
[f]7,151 potentially suitable acres not included because access is not proposed to be constructed.

TABLE 2

Long Term Management

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUMs	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUMs
Alvey Wash (6001)	10,657	Rest rotation	3	Agcr Orhy Putr	Pipeline 8 mi. Fence 2.6 mi. Cattleguard 1 Spring 2 Reservoir 1 Troughs 6	Seeding 1,440 acres Sagebrush burn or spray, and seed	271C	6/15-10/31	1,220	1,066	156	635	1,857
Big Bown Bench (6003)	14,965[a]	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Reservoir 3 Fence 4 mi.	.....	136C	10/1-4/16	816	816	.....	382	1,198
Boulder Creek (6004)	772	Fall	1	....	.....	.....	17C	9/1-10/31	34	33	.....	46	79
Boulder Stock Trail	2,598	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	131	266
Cedar Washes (6005)	8,137	Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Hija Geme	Dam 3 Spring 1	Sagebrush burn and seed 860 acres Pinyon-juniper chain and seed 340 acres	230C	6/16-9/30	805	646	156	506	1,308
Chimney Rock (6006)	30,476[a]	Rest rotation	4	Orhy Atca Epne	Fence 0.8 mi. Seep 1 Spring 1 Pipeline 2 mi. Well 1	.....	371C	11/1-6/15	2,783	2,785	.....	877	3,662
Circle Cliffs (6007)	8,388	Rest rotation	4	Agcr Elju Atca Putr Orhy	Windmill 1 Pipeline 1.5 mi. Troughs 3 Water catchment 1 Seep development 1 Fence 1.7 mi.	Chain ~~complex~~ and seed 2,642 acres Consider brush-beating.	208C	11/1-5/15	1,352	897	457	583	1,937
Collets (6008)	588	Summer	1	Orhy Atca	Seep development 1	.....	25C	7/16-8/15	25	25	.....	8	33
Death Hollow (6009)	7,567	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Reservoir 4	.....	66C	11/1-3/31	330	330	.....	365	695

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Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AU's	Potential AU Increase With Treatment	Potential AU Increase With Management	Total AU's
Deer Creek (6010)	8,212	Winter	3	Orhy Atca	Stock tanks 4	.....	142C 57C	11/16-2/28 4/1-4/30	554	554	.....	280	834
Escalante River (6011)	49,638[a]	Rest rotation	8	Atca Epne Orhy	Painted cattleguard 1 Slickrock dams	.....	391C	9/1-3/31	2,737	2,738	.....	1,296	4,034
Forty-Mile Ridge (6012)	38,800[a]	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Atca Epne Euhy Cemo Atau	Fence 11.8 mi. Cattleguards 3 Catchments 2 Pipeline 10 mi. Spring developments 4 Troughs 6	.....	400C	12/1-5/31	2,400	2,409	.....	1,496	3,905
Haystacker (6013)	1,621	Winter	1	Orhy Spcr	Ret. dam 1	.....	38C	11/1-12/31	76	75	.....	121	196
King Bench (6014)	23,037	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Water catchments 2 Equip existing well 1	.....	281C	11/1-3/31	1,405	1,408	.....	824	2,232
Lakes (6015)	17,706[a]	Rest rotation	3	Agsm Putr	Fence 4.5 mi. Springs 4	.....	212C	6/1-9/30	848	845	.....	1,253	2,093
Last Chance (6016)		Rest rotation		Orhy	Wells 3								
Escalante	5,190		3	Agcr	Reservoir 1	Seed 7,140 acres	286C	5/1-10/15	1,415[e]	1,103	902[f]	65	2,070
Paria	79,280[a]		5	Atca Cemo Cost	Fence 3 mi. Pond Trail 0.5 mi. Cattleguards 2 Bobs Seep 1 Troughs 3		286C	10/16-4/30	1,673[e]	3,262		1,818	5,080
Lower Cattle (6017)	62,354[a]	Deferred rotation	3	Orhy Atca Cost	Fence 6 mi. Well 1 Pipeline 16 mi. Seep & tank 1 Stock trail 0.5 mi. Overflow 0.25 mi. Troughs 6 Cattleguard 1 Enclosed storage 1	.....	633C	10/1-4/15	4,115	4,101	.....	1,056	5,157

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUMs	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUMs
McGrath Point (6018)	2,193	Winter	1	Orhy Cemo	.....	.....	40C	10/1-12/31	120	119	.....	108	227
Moody (6019)	14,198	Winter	1	Orhy	Spring dev. 1 Reservoir 1 Fence 3 mi.	.....	148C	11/1-3/31	740	737	.....	399	1,136
Pine Creek (6023)	2,952	Rest rotation	1	Orhy Putr Cemo	Fence 0.5 mi. Water catchment 1	Chain and seed 380 acres ~~Plow~~ and seed 100 acres Brushbeat	144C 72C	5/16-6/15 10/20-12/19	144[b]	78	67	184	329
McCoples (6020) and Rock Creek (Paria)(6035)	40,218[af]	Rest rotation	4	Agsm Putr	Fence 3 mi. Springs 3	.....	175C	9/16-7/15 7/16-9/15	2,100	2,095	.....	1,119	3,214
Salt Water Creek (6025)	4,396	Winter	1	Spcr	Fence 0.25 mi.	.....	24C	10/1-3/31	144	142	.....	230	372
Soda (6026)	30,251[a]	Rest rotation	3	Orhy Agsp Atca Epne Putr Cemo	Springs 6 Fence 0.7 mi. Bench water catchment 1 Trail 0.2 mi. Corral 1	.....	221C	10/1-5/31	1,768	1,772	.....	657	2,429
Steep Creek (6027)	4,157	Winter	2	Orhy Epne	Stock tank 1	.....	44C 44C	11/16-1/15 11/16-2/15	88 132	219	.....	78	297
Upper Cattle (6028)	94,425[a]	Rest rotation	4	Orhy Atca	Pipeline 28 mi. Storage tanks 7 Fence 2.5 mi. Spring dev. 2 Reservoirs 3 Ring tanks 10 Trail 1 mi.	.....	770C	11/1-6/15	5,776	5,771	.....	5,292	11,063
Wagon Box	10,869[a]	Winter	1	Orhy Atca Cost	Reservoir maintenance 1 Reservoir 1 Seep 1	.....	94C	11/1-3/31	470	469	.....	511	980

(continued)

TABLE [illegible] (Concluded)

Allotment	Suitable Federal Acres	Grazing System	Number of Pastures	Key Species	Livestock Facilities and Units	Land Treatments and Acres	Livestock Numbers Class	Season of Use	Proposed Licensed Use	Surveyed AUM's	Potential AUM Increase With Treatment	Potential AUM Increase With Management	Total AUM's
White Rock (6032)	707	Winter	1	Orhy Epne	.....	.....	21C	12/1-1/31	42	42	.....	34	76
Wide Hollow (6030)	5,120	Deferred rotation	2	Orhy Epne Putr. Cemo	Fence 1.5 mi. Catchment 1 Reservoirs 2 Spring maintenance 1	Burn ~~Plow~~ and seed 610 acres Spray and seed 485 acres	111C	5/16-8/15	333	204	130	320	654
Willow Gulch (6031)	8,315	Winter	1	Orhy Atca	Fence 2 mi.	.....	72C 10C	11/1-3/31 11/1-1/31	360 30	399	.....	453	842
TOTALS													
Escalante	479,329								31,412	30,262	1,868	18,940	51,070
Paria	108,645								3,423	5,003		2,187	7,190
	587,974								34,835	35,265	1,868	21,127	58,260

[a]Acres include BLM and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.
[b]AUM's will be calculated from spring use first year, fall second year, with a rest the third year.
[c]Includes both surveyed and treatment AUM's.
[d]1,885 surveyed AUM's not included in order to balance summer and winter range.
[e]Federal AUM's calculated on 90 percent Federal range.
[f]7,151 potentially suitable acres not included because access is not proposed to be constructed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	

nestman
Zirelt
ensen
ov 1978

Objective RM-3. To meet the present demand for livestock forage develop the remaining land treatment potential on Federal land of 28,221 acres and 2,712 AUMs.

Rationale. The demand for an additional 2,712 AUMs as identified in the PAA requires that the full treatment potential of 28,221 additional acres be developed to provide forage to help meet the needs of the nation, to help stabilize the economy of the livestock industry, individual users, and dependent communities (1603.1263b).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-3.1. Complete the following land treatments to provide 2,685 additional AUMs (table 3) needed to meet the demand for livestock forage and divide the AUMs proportionately among operators best qualified to make use of the additional forage.

Treatment	Federal Acres	Federal AUMs
Plow and seed	3,129	275
Spray/burn and seed	19,542	1,975
Chain and seed	3,698	279
Seed	1,282	156
	27,651	2,685

Rationale. The present carrying capacity of 34,835 AUMs plus the 1,868 AUMs of treatment necessary to implement grazing systems and the 21,127 (table 2) AUMs natural potential with management will not meet the present demand as identified in the PAA. The development of the full treatment potential is necessary to meet local livestock needs.

Peternel
1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. The only interaction identified with this recommendation is on the Lakes Allotment where treatment may distract from scenic qualities of Class II areas. Such conflicts should be analyzed on a site-by-site basis. Mitigating measures should be applied where appropriate to protect VRM qualities.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the MFP Step 1 recommendation. Analyze conflicts between treatment and VRM qualities on a site-by-site basis. Mitigate as necessary to preserve VRM qualities. If this is impossible, determine relative merits of the project and the VRM qualities in making a decision.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE 3

Additional Treatment Opportunities

Priority	Allotment Name and Number	Treatment	Acres	Increase in AUMs
...	6001 Alvey Wash	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6003 Big Bown Bench	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6004 Boulder Creek	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6057 Boulder Stock Trail	No opportunity	.....	.....
5	6005 Cedar Washes	Plow and seed	1,365	114
...	6006 Chimney Rock	No opportunity	.....	.....
2	6007 Circle Cliffs	Plow and seed	1,616	145
...	6008 Collets	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6009 Death Hollow	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6010 Deer Creek	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6056 Dry Hollow	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6011 Escalante River	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6012 Forty-Mile Ridge	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6013 Haymaker	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6014 King Bench	No opportunity	.....	.....
3	6015 Lakes	Spray/burn and seed	7,617	824
...	6016 Last Chance	No opportunity	.....	.....
10	6044 Long Neck	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6017 Lower Cattle	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6018 McGath Point	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6019 Moody	No opportunity	.....	.....
4	6020 Mudholes	Spray/burn and seed	3,383	365
9	6023 Pine Creek	Plow and seed	148	16
...	6025 Salt Water Creek	No opportunity	.....	.....
6	6026 Soda	Spray/burn and seed	2,000	110
...	6027 Steep Creek	No opportunity	.....	.....
1	6028 Upper Cattle	Spray and seed	6,542	676
		Chain and seed	1,858	113
		Seed	1,282	156
...	6029 Wagon Box	No opportunity	.....	.....
...	6032 White Rock	No opportunity	.....	.....
8	6030 Wide Hollow	Chain and seed	960	61
7	6031 Willow Gulch	Chain and seed	880	105
	TOTAL		27,651	2,685

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Escalante

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number

Westman
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective RM-4. To facilitate and improve livestock management in the Escalante Planning Unit authorize feeding of certain supplements during the winter season.

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

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-4.1. Authorize feeding of supplements on allotments used during the winter (Overlay 2). Supplements that would be allowed are cottonseed meal, soybean meal, corn, oats, wheat, barley, bone meal, and monosodium phosphate.

Rationale. The winter season is the least detrimental time to graze ranges in this area. Winter grazing helps improve the range by minimizing the effects of grazing on the forage resource. It increases the use made on big sage and other browse species but forage obtained during the winter is marginal in phosphorus and deficient in energy. Supplemental feeds providing for these deficiencies should be encouraged and allowed on the 22 allotments used during the winter-fall season. Supplemental feeding will also improve livestock condition and can be used to achieve better livestock distribution on the allotments.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Supplemental feeding on allotments will be allowed on a case by case basis where it can be shown to be beneficial or not detrimental to the range.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Westman
Nov 1978

Recommendation RM-5.1. Remove the existing feral horses from Moody, Wagon Box, and Death Hollow Allotments.

Rationale. This area does not have the ability nor potential for an increase in the quality of the environment and living space needed for a viable herd. This area is characterized by steep and rough terrain, lack of water (especially during the summer months) and poor forage conditions. This horse herd has been decreasing in numbers ever since the original herd has been observed. Recent counts indicate there are approximately 20 horses. Colt production has been low (two to four per year) with very poor survival rate.

Due to the remoteness of the area and the steep and rough terrain, intensive management cannot be implemented to improve the horse herd or their habitat. Present herd size is probably at maximum or slightly over what the area has the capability of sustaining on a perpetual basis.

This horse herd was established by local ranchers and has been maintained by periodical removal of grazing animals and occasional introduction of new stock. Since this is no longer possible, the horse herd has begun to drop in quality and has overgrown its habitat.

Lam Mar 1979

Interactions. RM 5.1 with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Feral horses currently graze the Death Hollow, Moody and Wagon Box allotments. The feral horses on the planning unit consume approximately 216 AUMs. Since no AUMs were allocated for horses, the AUMs they consume would come from the AUMs allocated to cattle in the Range recommendation. The removal of feral horses would be in support of Range recommendations RM-1.2, RM-2.6 and RM-2.7. Removal of feral horses in the Wagon Box, Death Hollow and Moody allotments would eliminate year-round grazing on these allotments.

WL-2.1, 3.1, 6.1, 6.3 with RM-5.1. Removal of the feral horses is highly complementary with wildlife objectives. This will greatly enhance wildlife habitat improvement, and will eliminate the potential conflict between feral horses and desert bighorn sheep. All wildlife within the present feral horse use area will benefit if they are removed.

W-1.1 with RM-5.1. The majority of the horse use area is on easily eroded silty soils that have limited plant growth due to soil chemicals (mostly salts).

Removing all spring and summer grazing from these poor soils would reduce sediment and salt production by about 70 percent.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

Multiple Use Analysis. All interactions for the recommendation are supportive. The majority of the horse use is located on areas that are easily eroded soils and have limited plant growth. It is necessary that these areas receive rest from grazing during the spring and summer period in order to show any improvement. The horse use will conflict with potential desert bighorn sheep areas. Sheep have recently been introduced into this area. This is one of the few areas that have a sufficient amount of suitable bighorn sheep habitat. This horse use also conflicts with livestock grazing. Objectives of grazing management could not be strictly met if year-round horse use contines on these allotments. Additional reductions in livestock use would also be needed in order to provide ample forage for year-round horse use.

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept range recommendation RM-5.1 as written.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Remove the existing feral horses from the Escalante Planning Unit. Distribute or dispose of these horses in the following order of priority:

1. Adopt horses out through the Bureau's Adopt-a-Horse program.

2. Dispatch remaining animals in the most practical, humane manner available.

Rationale. This horse herd has, according to census conducted by BLM, been declining in the last few years. The reasons for this are not known, but this decline indicates the area is not suitable for a viable wild horse herd. Livestock removal would not alleviate watershed and wildlife conflicts. Livestock grazing is winter use only, and use by cattle can be regulated. Horse use is year round, therefore, occurs during the critical spring and early summer growing period for vegetation.

Water availability can be and has been a problem during the hot dry months of July through September. This may be partially responsible for declining horse numbers. This lack of water plus the presence of horses adds to the competition for available water between the horses and any existing wildlife.

During the recent range survey recheck (May 1979), feral horse signs (tracks, droppings) were observed in the bottom of a drainage to the Middle Moody Canyon. This is the same area where desert bighorn sheep were transplanted several years ago and have become established. Livestock do not use this area. If horses become regular users in this area, competition for space, forage, and water could very well become a problem. There is some concern that this competition currently exists, although no site specific data to back this up is currently available. A further potential conflict associated with horses moving into and becoming residents of these canyon bottom areas is that of year round use on these riparian areas.

Because of the existing and potential resource problems as identified above and the past history of this particular horse herd, removal of the feral horses appears to be the most reasonable method of resource protection available.

See Allotment Analysis, Appendix 1 for analysis by allotment as follows: Death Hollow, Moody, and Wagon Box.

ensen
er 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Reconciliations. Ten thousand eight hundred eighty acres of pinyon-juniper chaining or burning and 18,500 acres of sagebrush removal identified in Step 4 were not carried over to MFP-1. Most of these areas will not improve much if any from cattle management, but are not in critical erosion areas, and the small reduction in SSF from treatment does not warrant a recommendation now when there is so much treatable area with a much higher need (management with sheep could improve the sagebrush areas, and management with goats could improve the pinyon-juniper areas).

Nine thousand forty acres of water control and watershed tillage identified in Step 4 were not carried over to MFP-1. Most of these areas will improve with management, and treatment would be more expensive for the silt and salt held in place than for those recommended.

There are so many management changes that would reduce salt and sediment production that only the most critical ones are brought forward in this MFP. Examples - 1. Recommending improving all major flood channels was not recommended. 2. Also not mentioned was changing all native range below 12" rainfall to winter grazing only even though studies show that changing from summer to winter grazing on these areas will reduce sediment production by more than half. Any special problems that come up will be brought forward in the interactions.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W 1

Lunceford
Winslow
Zufelt
Jensen
Feb 1979

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

Rationale. This objective follows Bureau of Land Management Watershed program objective 1603.12 E.3.a. The ultimate goal is to manage the surface uses to get the highest production off the land while causing the least possible detrimental effects, e.g., salt and sediment downstream and wind-borne dust. The reduction of erosion and associated improvement or maintenance of soil productivity will also be beneficial to livestock grazing, wildlife use, and aesthetics.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Lunceford
Feb 1979

Recommendation W-1.1. Increase cover to reduce silt and salt production and maintain site productivity on 231,982 acres of semi desert soils in the low rainfall belt (generally under 12 inches) that have erosion and, or salinity problems by implementing the following grazing management.

1. Allow moderate winter grazing only (50 percent use maximum on the key species from 10-1 to 2-28) by both livestock and wildlife. Where use is heavier, either livestock or wildlife use must be reduced.

2. Do not allow credit for AUMs in the areas with critical erosion (SSF 61 or greater), and low forage production (more than 32 acres per AUM, see Appendix 3).

3. If in 3 years the cover of vegetation and litter does not improve to 80 percent of that on the nearby good condition sites (as noted on the MFP overlay), make further appropriate adjustments to increase the cover.

Rationale. This recommendation area includes the following soils:

1. Those formed from the saline and easily eroded formations as listed on URA - 3 overlay #4), and the sandy soils that also have one or more of the fllowing erosion problems.
   a. Critical, or near critical erosion condition.
   b. Sediment production of 0.6 acre feet per mile square per year or more.

2. The less frail soils that have one or both of the following erosion problems.
   a. Critical erosion condition (SSF of 61 or higher).
   b. Sediment production of 1.0 or more acre feet per mile square per year.

The management required to reduce all these problems is similar, so these areas are all listed as one recommendation.

The only two studies found comparing sediment production and cover to season of use on semidesert range indicated that eliminating spring and summer use would approximately double cover and reduce erosion by about 70 percent, e.g., in the BLM "1977 Status Report" on the effects of surface disturbance on salinity of public lands in the Upper Colorado River Basin, changing from yearlong use to summer deferment on semi-desert range reduced bare ground from an average of 78 to 58 percent, and reduced sediment production by 71 percent.

In "EPA-BLM 1978," p. III-19 changing from yearlong grazing to winter use at 55 percent maximum use on the key species on three experimental watersheds in New Mexico doubled the cover, and "marked reductions in sediment yield and runoff' in just three years. (Doubling the cover reduces runoff by 50 to 87 percent, "Bronson 1975.")

The EPA-BLM 1978 recommendations on grazing states, "Livestock should generally be excluded from areas of high susceptibility to critical erosion."

Manual 7170.06 on watershed policy "(Curbing erosion) is a high priority objective."

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

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

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

"Wilshire, 1977, Page 4" states that several times as much wind born dust is produced because of loss of the soil crust, and plant material, as a result of ORV use, than from a natural barren dry lake bed. Cattle grazing has much of the same effect as ORV use. The finer particles are the major water and nutrient holding agents in these sandy soils. When they are blown away the productive potential of the site is greatly reduced.

ternel
ɔ 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analyses. Interactions are discussed by individual allotment in the analysis in Appendix 1 for Big Bown Bench, Cedar Wash, Chimney Rock, Death Hollow, Deer Creek, Escalante River, Forty-Mile Ridge, King Bench, Last Chance, Lower Cattle, Moody, Soda, Upper Cattle, and Wagon Box Allotments. The interactions range from the position that the proposed season of use will not allow the development of cover recommended by W-1.1 to the allegation that AUMs are credited on frail watersheds that will not support the credited AUMs. There are also statements regarding some of the conflicts that while proposed grazing will eventually result in the watershed objective, it will not allow development of the cover as rapidly as would be accomplished by the watershed recommendation.

The analyses concludes that the objectives of W-1.1 can be reached on each allotment by the grazing proposal, even though this method would not achieve results as rapidly as by the watershed recommendation. It is more reasonable to progress toward the watershed objective at a slower rate than to reach it at a more rapid rate requiring further reductions in livestock operations that would threaten and possibly destroy the livelihood of the livestock forage user.

The analyses also concludes that grazing systems should be monitored and if the studies show the watershed objectives are not being met, appropriate adjustments will be made to assure progress toward the objectives.

eternel
ed 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the W-1.1 recommendation to the extent that livestock season of use and forage allocation will be as recommended in the Range Management section. Monitor the management systems to determine if progress toward meeting watershed objectives is being achieved. Make appropriate adjustments when necessary to progress toward meeting the watershed objectives.

ensen
ar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

Lunceford
Feb 1979

Recommendation W 1.2. Increase cover to reduce silt and salt production, peak flood flows and maintain site productivity on 163,143 acres of "Pinyon-juniper-Big Sagebrush zone" soils (generally above 12 inches rainfall) that have erosion, and or salinity problems by implementing the following grazing management.

1. Don't graze until seed ripe on the major grasses (July 15 on most areas) then graze moderately only (50 percent maximum use on the major grasses unless the range is in good condition and will be rested a full year after heavier grazing.)

2. Do not allow credit for the AUMs in the areas with critical erosion (SSF 61 or greater), and low forage production (more than 32 acres per AUM, see appendix 3).

3. If in 3 years the cover of vegetation and litter does not improve to 80 percent of that on the nearby good condition sites (as noted on the MFP Step 1 overlay), make further appropriate adjustments to increase the cover.

Rationale. This recommendation area includes the following soils:

1. Those formed from the saline and highly erosive formations as listed on URA Step 3, Overlay 3, and the less frail soils that have one or more of the following erosion problems:
   a. Critical erosion condition (SSF 61 or more).
   b. Sediment production of 1.0 or more acre-feet per square mile per year.
   c. Are a major flood source area.

Research has shown that in areas with about 12 inches annual rainfall or more, moderate (35 to 50 percent) grazing of the current year's growth provides nearly as much erosion protection as no grazing, provided there is adequate rest for spring growth and the site is in good range condition (Bronson 1975, p 35 and 51, and Paulsen, 1975, p. 5).

The EPA-BLM 1978 recommendations on grazing states, "Livestock should generally be excluded from areas of high susceptibility to critical erosion."

Manual 7170.06 on watershed policy "(Curbing erosion) is a high priority objective."

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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

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

eternel
eb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Grazing allotments where there are interactions with W-1.2 that are discussed in Appendix 1 are Alvey Wash, Escalante River, Forty-Mile Ridge, King Bench, Lakes, Last Chance, Mudholes-Rock Creek, Pine Creek, and Soda. Interactions involve conflicts in recommended season of use and on allocation of forage on areas subject to critical erosion.

The analyses conclude that the watershed objectives can be reached on each allotment by the grazing proposal, even though this method would not achieve results as rapidly as the watershed recommendation.

It is more reasonable to progress toward the watershed objective at a slower rate than to reach it at a rapid rate and require further reductions in livestock operations that would threaten or possibly destroy the livelihood of the livestock forage user.

The analyses also conclude that grazing systems should be monitored and if the studies show the watershed objective is not being met, appropriate adjustments will be made to assure progress toward the watershed objective.

eternel
eb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject W-1.2 recommendation to the extent that livestock season of use and livestock forage allocation will be as recommended in the Range Management section. Monitor the management systems to determine if progress toward meeting watershed objectives is being achieved. Make adjustments when necessary to progress toward meeting watershed objectives.

ensen
ar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Lunceford
Feb 1979

Recommendation W-1.3. Increase watershed cover and maintain at 70 percent or better on 23,022 acres and 196 miles of streambank and floodplain by implementing the following management:

Eliminate livestock until 70 percent watershed cover will remain after grazing. Afterwards, regulate grazing to maintain 70 percent cover. Do not allow grazing between start of growth prior to spring runoff and end of summer flooding (March 1 to September 30.

Rationale. These stream channels are the major flood transport drainages. They are presently heavily grazed and have the potential to improve cover and greatly reduce peak flood volume and erosion along the banks and floodplain following control of livestock use. In areas like these with a high water table, cover normally recovers to 70 percent rapidly (estimated 2 to 5 years).

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

Getting these areas in this condition will also increase forage production by several times the amount of forage they now produce This cover is quickly attainable where the water table is near the surface. The Riparian Symposium 7-77 in Tucson indicates a change from "eroding heavily grazed banks," to "bank vegetation forming a turf" normally takes 2 to 4 years protection from grazing. As an example parts of the Paria River, Wahweap Creek, and Four-Mile Canyon, in the adjoining Paria Planning Unit have demonstrated this rapid recovery in the areas where spring and summer grazing has recently been reduced (1977 BLM Riparian Inventory). Scouring by floods may slow, but will not stop this rapid recovery. On most of the newly vegetated stream banks in the Paria Planning Unit the plants have been repeatedly bent down and covered by fast floodwaters

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed
Instructions on reverse

It is also BLM legislative and executive policy to protect and maintain wetland, floodplain and riparian areas (worded to include all areas where phreatophytes grow, or have grown) in good condition. (Public Law 92-500, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, BLM Draft Manual 6740, WO IM No. 78-410. It is also a BLM objective to protect all Federal land and its values from avoidable distruction and abuse and to correct past abuses where possible (BLM Manual 1602). Floodplains have higher value for more activities than any other land form, and are most abused. The 1977 Riparian inventory shows that 81 percent of the floodplains are in poor condition. Winter grazing (10-1 to 2-28) is necessary so there will be maximum cover and minimum soil disturbance during the major flood periods (late summer and spring), and also for the most rapid vegetation establishment.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Grazing allotments where there are interactions with W-1.3 that are discussed in Appendix 1 are Big Bown Bench, Boulder Creek, Collets, Deer Creek, Escalante River, King Bench, Last Chance, McGath Point, Pine Creek, Salt Water Creek, and Upper Cattle. Interactions involve conflicts in recommended season of use and in allocation of forage as that would be involved in elimination of grazing.

The analyses conclude that the watershed objectives can be reached on each allotment by the grazing proposal, even though this method would not achieve results as rapidly as the watershed recommendation.

It is more reasonable to progress toward the watershed objective at a slower rate than to reach it at a rapid rate and require further reductions in livestock operations that would threaten or possibly destroy the livelihood of the livestock forage user.

The analysis also concludes that monitoring of the grazing system and adjustments, where necessary, would be made to assure progress toward the watershed objective.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Reject the W-1.3 recommendation to the extent that livestock season of use and livestock forage allocation will be as recommended in the Range Management section. Monitor the management system and make adjustments where necessary to assure progress toward meeting watershed objectives.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Lunceford
Feb 1979

Recommendation W-1.4. Reduce soil loss on 141,070 acres by performing the following land treatments:

9,000 acres of pinyon-juniper chaining.
2,630 acres of sagebrush spraying
129,440 acres of pinyon-juniper burning (too steep to chain) about 40 percent of the area delineated should be burned. A more detailed study will be needed to delineate each burn site).

(See table 2 for acres of each treatment by allotment.)

Rationale. The areas recommended for vegetative conversion are those which cannot be improved significantly through management alone but have site conditions suitable for treatment and establishment of a more protective cover. Reductions in erosion will result from an overall increase in watershed cover and, to some extent, from improved infiltration. Reduction in soil loss will probably range from 20 to 80 percent. Only the potentially treatable sites with an SSF of 50 or more are recommended for chaining or spraying.

Present watershed cover on the proposed treatment areas ranges from 30 to 54. The goal of conversion will be to decrease erosion loss by increasing watershed cover to at least 50 percent.

The steep pinyon-juniper (recommended to burn only) is a major flood source. There is not enough understory to carry a fire so only the tree crowns would burn allowing the understory vegetation to increase ground cover. Most of this area has a silty clay soil, with much rock in some areas, and a protective covering of small rocks on the surface. This soil is easily eroded. Most of the area is in critical or near critical erosion condition, and the productive potential of the site is being lost. The potential erosion reduction is estimated to be 80 percent, based on an old burn in this area in NW¼SW¼ Sec. 7, T36S, R2E.

Small areas should be burned first to determine how difficult it is to burn and how well it increases cover after the burn.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. The only interactions that are identified in the allotment analysis, Appendix 1, are on the Alvey Wash Allotment. One interaction is positive because watershed and range recommendations are to treat some of the same area.

There is a potential negative interaction with areas that are proposed to be treated that are indicated to have Class II VRM characteristics.

Problems between treatments and VRM Class II areas would have to be resolved on a site-by-site basis and the relative values of the two resources or proposals evaluated on merits of each.

Peternel Feb 1981 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the proposal conditioned on a more detailed feasibility determination for each proposed treatment area. Consider relative values of potential treatment vs. VRM when there is an indication treatment would impact VRM Class II areas. If impacts cannot be mitigated, make decision based on the relative merits and values of each.

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

TABLE 2

Recommended Treatment Acres by Allotment

Allotment	Sagebrush Spray/Seed	Pinyon-Juniper Chain/Seed	Pinyon-Juniper Burn/Seed
Alvey Wash	1,100	3,100	38,000
Circle Cliffs	1,400	1,100	.....
Collet	.....	.....	17,440
Last Chance	130	4,800	22,000
Wide Hollow	.....	.....	25,000
Unallotted	.....	.....	27,000
Totals	2,630	9,000	129,440

APPENDIX 3

Range Transects in Problem Watershed Areas That Should Be Classified as Unsuitable Due to Critical Watershed Condition (SSF 60) and/or Low Forage Production (More Than 32 Acres Per AUM)

Allotment	Transect	Acres per AUM	AUMs Present	AUMs Potential	Acres	Erosion Condition
Upper Cattle	W-5	46	199	724	6,520	Moderate
	W-33	35	104	363	3,627	Moderate
	W-8	52	166	718	8,616	Moderate
TOTAL			469	1,805	18,763	
Chimney Rock	GB-4	15	411	150	6,170	Critical
	BS-13	12	32	46	390	Critical
TOTAL			443	196	6,560	
Lower Cattle	GT-3	12	310	28	3,719	Critical
	GT-18	17	57	24	977	Critical
	GT-15	46	309	159	14,199	
TOTAL			676	211	17,895	
Moody	GB-102	34	31	42	1,021	Moderate
	E-21	30	57	175	1,717	Critical
	GB-11	15	111	8	1,660	Critical
TOTAL			199	225	4,398	
Escalante River	E3	45	87	108	3,900	Moderate
	E8	37	143	118	5,226	Moderate
	ES	39	181	170	7,023	Moderate
	G-13	37	57	21	2,113	Moderate
	E-9	25	44	112	1,090	Critical
	W-SS	41	150	53	6,075	Moderate
TOTAL			662	582	25,427	
Mudholes	W-2	45	25	70	1,135	Moderate
	W-6	50	70	223	3,519	Moderate
	W-10	47	27	79	1,279	Slight
	W-12	38	12	26	455	Moderate
	W-13	50	41	130	2,052	Moderate
TOTAL			175	1,528	8,440	

(continued)

ENDIX 3 (concluded)

Allotment	Transect	Acres per AUM	AUMs Present	AUMs Potential	Acres	Erosion Condition
Lakes	SR-4	41	57	139	2,354	Slight
	SR-5	39	18	41	705	Moderate
	SR-15	41	52	124	2,113	Slight
	SR-17	32	17	29	550	Moderate
TOTAL			144	333	5,722	
Soda	BS-21	57	499	275	28,183	Moderate
	BS-25	82	77	65	6,282	Moderate
	BS-35	72	59	65	4,251	Moderate
TOTAL			735	405	38,716	
Navajo Bench	E-42	16	222	0	3,548	Critical
	E-43	14	100	0	1,405	Critical
TOTAL			322	0	4,953	
Forty-Mile Ridge	BS-28	61	159	62	9,706	Moderate
	BS-51	54	146	90	7,889	Moderate
TOTAL			305	152	17,595	
Wagon Box	GB-33	36	37	96	1,330	Moderate
	GB-103	44	51	111	2,265	Critical
	GB-104	39	27	49	1,064	Moderate
TOTAL			115	256	4,659	
Big Bown Bench	E-24	87	59	0	5,165	Critical
Death Hollow	GB-33	56	8	19	270	?
	GB-38	36	104	165	3,760	Critical
TOTAL			112	184	4,030	
Circle Cliffs	BS-61	17	50	70	840	Critical
King Bench	E-33	16	108	65	1,726	Critical
	E-39	20	75	75	1,496	Critical
	E-52	23	117	151	2,680	Critical
			300	291	5,902	

NOTE: Present and potential AUMs taken directly from range survey writeups.

WILDLIFE MFP STEP I

INTRODUCTION

Wildlife species have become increasingly scarce in the planning unit as desirable habitat has been reduced in quantity and diversity. Channeling of stream bottoms and repeated over utilization of forage by livestock has reduced the acreage and quality of riparian habitat. Sagebrush has encroached on former grasslands, and pinyon-juniper has encroached on both sagebrush and grasslands and has become increasingly dense in areas of former mixed savannah and mountain shrub.

Reconciliations

1. Studies are not recommendations, but are required as a necessary part of implementation of the wildlife habitat improvement program. They are listed here for ready reference and support for the recommendations below:

   a. Continue mule deer transect studies. Add additional transects and studies if determined necessary.

   b. Monitor habitat condition and use areas for mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, elk, gambels quail, chukar, pheasant, rabbits and rodents and thereby raptors and predators, bald eagle, and peregrine falcon.

   c. Study habitat conditions for potential pronghorn and Utah prairie dog transplants.

   d. Collect and analyze fecal samples from deer, desert bighorn sheep, elk, gambel's quail, chukar, pheasant, and rabbits and rodents.

   e. Determine if trout are absent from the upper one-third of Death Hollow Creek, and if so why, as this area is in pristine condition.

   f. Monitor water quality unitwide.

2. Develop habitat management plans (HMP's) covering all major species, based on mule deer herd unit boundaries. Priorities for HMP development are (1) South Boulder (unit 51B) HMP, (2) Henry Mountain (unit 52) HMP, and (3) Kaiparowits (unit 60B) HMP in conjunction with the Paria Planning Unit. HMP development is the logical last step of the planning process.

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

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Jensen
Zufelt
Mar 1979

Objective WL-1. Improve 851 acres of riparian habitat on public lands from poor or fair ecological condition to good ecological condition and maintain 306 acres of good and excellent ecological condition riparian habitat for a variety of wildlife including mule deer, rabbits and rodents, coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers, waterfowl, American coot, common snipe, raptors, mourning dove, Gambel's quail, chukar, pheasant, reptiles, amphibians, approximately 70 other nongame species, bald eagle and peregrine falcon, 10 State sensitive species, and aquatic species (beaver, fish, aquatic invertebrates). The desirable vegetative composition to be obtained from riparian habitat improvement is 50 percent cottonwoods and willows, 30 percent perennial grasses and grass-like plants (Carex and Juncus), and 20 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 70 percent.

Rationale. Riparian habitat is the most important habitat type in the planning unit in terms of species diversities and densities. There are 1,157 acres of riparian habitat on public lands within the planning unit or less than 1 percent of the planning units total area. Of the riparian areas, only 306 acres are presently in good or excellent condition. This small acreage is inhabited by 161 species of wildlife or 49 percent of the total species occurring in the planning unit (table 2 and Appendix 1, URA Step 2 Animals; table 5, 6 and 7, URA Step 3 Wildlife). There are 10 state sensitive species that utilize riparian habitat within the planning unit. There are 33 species that are restricted to riparian areas. The linear nature, and the vegetative diversity, make them the most productive and important types for wildlife. URA Step 3 lists eight reasons why riparian areas are critical wildlife habitat. Riparian areas are very sensitive to habitat manipulation and must be considered as fragile. Improper management readily eliminates streamside vegetation which destroys the habitat and causes a decline in water quality. All game species within the planning unit utilize riparian areas at least to some extent. Most rely heavily on these areas. Tables 5, 6 and 7 of URA Step 3 shows that 74 percent of the riparian habitat is in poor or fair ecological condition. These areas are being adversely impacted by flooding and livestock overgrazing. The good ecological condition riparian areas within the planning unit are Death Hollow Creek, Calf Creek, part of Deer Creek, Lower Boulder Creek, and part of the Escalante River.

Most of these areas are lightly grazed. They demonstrate the potential of the riparian habitat and show that a good ecological condition can be achieved if proper management is applied.

The poor and fair condition areas are in conflict with BLM, legislative, and executive policies as outlined in Public Laws 92-500 and 94-579 (FLPMA), Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual Supplement 6671, BLM Draft Manual 6740, and WO Instruction Memo 78-410. These mandates require that BLM improve riparian habitat. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. It also states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Riparian areas maximize "edge effect", are the most diverse wildlife areas in the planning unit, and are very important wildlife areas.

The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. The Garfield County PAA states that as supply goes up, so will the demand. In 1975, hunters spent $184,000 to hunt mule deer, waterfowl, mourning doves, and cottontails on public lands within Kane County (Kane County PAA). Each year hunters spend approximately $360,000 to hunt mule deer, cottontail, mourning doves, and chukar on public lands within Garfield County (Garfield County PAA). The amount of harvest or production of wildlife from riparian areas is unknown.

Livestock grazing was identified in URA Step 3 as a major contributing cause of the degradation of riparian habitat. Elimination of livestock grazing for 3 years along the Virgin River, in the Virgin River Allotment of Vermilion Planning Unit, achieved the desired percent vegetative composition and cover. Approximately the same results should be obtainable on most riparian areas in the Escalante Planning Unit.

Riparian area improvement is the critical part of the wildlife program within the planning unit.

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-1.1. Protect riparian areas from all surface disturbing activities including excessive livestock grazing. Restrict motorized vehicle use to existing roads. Do not allow lease operations or sale of mineral materials from these areas (tables 5, 6 and 7 URA Step 3; Overlay 1 MFP Step 1).

Protection from livestock grazing can be provided by fencing, by permitting grazing but not to exceed an average utilization of 30 percent on cottonwood and willows or 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants, by changing the season of use to exclude spring-early summer use (3/1-7/1), or by eliminating livestock use from allotments containing riparian areas. A combination of fencing, reduced utilization and changing the season of use will meet the objective.

Build 4.8 miles of fence to allow regulation of livestock grazing as shown below:

	Miles of Fence Needed
Escalante River	0.5
Harris Wash	0.2
Rogers - Croton Canyons	0.1
Last Chance Canyon	4.0
TOTAL	4.8

Achieve desired habitat conditions on the remaining riparian areas through utilization and season of use regulation on livestock.

Support. The only areas feasible to fence are the Big Bown Bench Allotment use area of the Escalante River, Harris Wash at T.36S., R.5E., Sec. 36 in the Upper Cattle Allotment, Rogers Canyon, Croton Canyon, and Last Chance Canyon located in the Last Chance Allotment in the Paria Planning Unit and administered by the Escalante resource area. This would require about 4.8 miles of fence as shown above. Dollars spent on fencing or protecting riparian areas will benefit more species, obtain faster results and give more end product cheaper than the same amount applied toward other wildlife treatments. Sikes Act money should be available to fund most fencing needs if applied for in advance. The YACC could be employed to build the fences.

Rationale. URA Step 3 lists the reasons why livestock concentrate along riparian areas. As long as livestock are allowed free access to riparian areas, these areas will be heavily grazed before the grazing

pressure shifts to the uplands. Riparian areas with free livestock access are definitely sacrifice areas. Riparian areas are very sensitive to habitat manipulation and must be considered as fragile. Improper management readily eliminates streamside vegetation which destroys the habitat and causes a decline in water quality. Loss of streamside vegetation accelerates soil erosion which in turn further prevents establishment of good protective vegetative cover. This is a positive feedback situation which accelerates at a multiplicative rate.

Fall and winter grazing is much less detrimental to desirable forage, and livestock tend to disperse out of the riparian areas more during these seasons.

After considering the above information, it is obvious that heavy grazing of riparian areas must be reduced before these areas can be restored to a good ecological condition. Four areas will require fencing in order to accomplish this. These areas are the Big Bown Bench Allotment use area of the Escalante River, Harris Wash below T.36S., R.5E., Sec. 36 in the Upper Cattle Allotment, Rogers Canyon, Croton Canyon, and Last Chance Canyon in the Last Chance Allotment. The remaining areas can be improved, but at a slower rate, to the desired condition by reducing the livestock use (utilization not to exceed 30 percent use on cottonwood and willows or 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants) on riparian areas and/or by changing the season of use to exclude the period from 3/1-7/1. Elimination of livestock use within allotments containing these habitats would be another, rather drastic, alternative that would improve the riparian areas. A combination of fencing, reduced utilization, and/or change in season of use (to exclude spring and early summer grazing) can be employed to improve all the riparian areas in the planning unit. Trespass grazing must be controlled along riparian areas according to Bureau directives.

After the desired cover and compositions have been reached on the fenced areas, cattle grazing may be permitted except for small control-study plot areas. This grazing should not exceed 30 percent utilization on cottonwood and willows or 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants, and should not be during the spring-early summer period (3/1-7/1). Strict monitoring will be required, and immediate livestock removal will be necessary when utilization levels are reached. If condition and trend start downward, complete yearlong rest will be required until the situation is remedied.

Grazing these good condition areas moderately will provide many more AUMs than are now present and at the same time will protect the riparian areas.

ternel
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Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions are described in the Allotment Analysis, Appendix 1, for the Big Bown Bench, Boulder Creek, Deer Creek, Escalante River, King Bench, Last Chance, McGath Point, Pine Creek, Salt Water Creek, and Upper Cattle Allotments. Many

of the interactions pertain to conflicts concerning season of grazing use. The WL-1.1 recommendation on season would also, in some cases, reduce the AUMs that are proposed for use as livestock forage.

The range recommendations for change of season of use, in most cases, to the dormant season of forage plants and for adjustment of livestock forage AUMs from grazing preference to inventoried carrying capacity should result in protection and improvement of riparian condition. There should be a period of time allowed to determine what implementation of the range proposal will do toward improvement and protection before making further changes.

Fencing recommended in WL-1.1 is unnecessary in the Big Bown Bench Allotment. The riparian area is already protected by natural barriers and the method of livestock operation in the allotment. The allotment analysis states the riparian habitat is in good condition. The area is not proposed for grazing during the growing season, so the grazing proposal should contribute to improving the habitat.

The allotment analysis for Last Chance Allotment states that riparian habitat in Rogers-Croton and Last Chance Canyons would be impacted more from flash floods than from livestock grazing and that fencing could not be maintained due to impacts of flooding. Therefore, fencing will not be considered and the range proposals should be implemented.

The allotment analysis for Upper Cattle Allotment indicates the riparian habitat is already fenced and that the fence should be maintained.

Another interaction with WL-1.1 pertains to disposal of sand and gravel and mineral leasing. Sand and gravel is in short supply in the planning unit. Often, the best and only sources are in streambeds. In many cases, the impacts of extraction of this material from streambeds are mitigated by natural forces. BLM can also control methods of extraction and require mitigation of impacts for this operation as well as for mineral leasing activities. Therefore, there should be no blanket refusal to allow these operations in riparian areas.

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Multiple Use Recommendation. Allow livestock grazing on riparian habitat as proposed in the range management section. Monitor the grazing systems to be developed and implemented and make adjustments as necessary to achieve the wildlife objectives for riparian habitat.

Do not fence the recommended areas within the Big Bown Bench and Last Chance Allotments. Monitor and evaluate the system for the Big Bown Bench Allotment and if wildlife habitat is not improving and the reason for lack of improvement can be attributed to livestock use, adjust the system to meet the wildlife objectives. Maintain the fence in the Upper Cattle Allotment.

Examine each proposal for extraction of mineral material for mineral leasing and decide on allowance or refusal to allow based on mitigation of impacts that can be achieved.

Restriction of vehicle use is discussed in the recreation section.

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Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Jensen
Zufelt
Mar 1979

Objective WL-2. Improve 394,550 acres of pinyon-juniper habitat on public lands from poor or fair condition to good condition and maintain 4,783 acres of good condition pinyon-juniper habitat for a variety of wildlife species including mule deer, elk, rabbits and rodents (27 species), coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers, raptors (25 species), blue grouse, reptiles (20 species), bald eagle, 13 State sensitive species, and approximately 60 other nongame species. The desirable vegetative composition to be obtained following treatments is 15 percent bitterbrush and mountain mahogany, 25 percent other shrubs, 30 percent grasses, and 30 percent forbs. Desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) is 70 percent for the treated areas. The desired composition on areas improved by grazing manipulation is 60 percent browse (10 percent desirable species), 20 percent grasses, and 20 percent forbs. The desired percent cover (vegetation and litter) for these areas is 60 percent on areas with good soil and 40 to 50 percent on areas with poorer soils. Treated areas should reach the desired conditions within three years following the teatment. Areas improved by grazing manipulation should reach the desired conditions within 10 years on most areas where soils are good.

Rationale. The pinyon-juniper habitat type is the largest type in the planning unit, totaling 399,333 acres and 59 percent of the public lands (table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife). Only one percent of this large area is in good condition (4,783 acres, table 3 and Overlay 3, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife) with the remaining 99 percent (394,550 acres) being in poor or fair condition. This poor to fair condition is the result of many years of overgrazing by livestock and wildlife (mainly mule deer), the lack of recurring fires, greater seed dispersal, and climatic fluctuations. URA Step 3 states that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 60,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub and has increased in density on about 250,000 additional acres within the last 100 years. As pinyon-juniper increases in density, desirable understory browse, forbs, and grasses decrease. This reduces usable forage for most wildlife species, especially mule deer. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining plants increase. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants. The reduced quantity and quality of desirable forage has created a conflict between mule deer and livestock in 16 areas (table 18, URA Step 3, Wildlife). Relict areas show pinyon-juniper stands as a savannah type with abundant desirable understory forage.

The present mule deer population level is only about one-fourth of potential. As deer numbers increase the grazing pressure on the range will increase. This will be most evident in the conflict areas. This

large area of less than good condition habitat is depriving wildlife of many needed benefits.

The Kane County PAA shows that demands for mule deer hunting is expected to increase 69 percent between 1975 and 1985. The Garfield County PAA states that as supply goes up, so will the demand. In 1975, hunters spent $152,820 to hunt mule deer on Public Lands in Kane County. In 1977 hunters spent $358,000 hunting mule deer in Garfield County. Approximately 30 percent of this use occurred in the Escalante planning unit where pinyon juniper is a very important habitat. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of Wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirement of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible."

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-2.1. Improve the forage condition and trend on all poor and fair condition pinyon-juniper areas on public lands (other than those treated in WL-2.2) by grazing management (394,550 acres) (table 1 URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Maintain all good condition pinyon-juniper areas (4,783 acres). Eliminate the conflict between mule deer, elk, and livestock on pinyon-juniper areas (71,058 acres) (Table 18 and Overlay 1 URA Step 3 Wildlife) on public lands. Conflicts for elk are on 19,904 acres that also have deer conflicts (table 36 and Overlay 2, URA Step 3, Wildlife).

These recommendations can be accomplished by allocating forage to potential mule deer numbers (table 8, URA Step 3 Wildlife), and by closely monitoring livestock utilization and reducing livestock use and/or changing the season of use on pinyon-juniper areas where trend and condition of key browse species warrants (399,333 acres) (table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Allocation of forage for elk should be accomplished as soon as the number wintering within the planning unit can be determined.

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

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

Rationale. Reducing utilization is the best way to improve the forage condition on large areas of habitat. The first step in accomplishing this is to allocate forage to all consumer groups where numbers and needs are known. The mule deer is the only species within the pinyon-juniper type within the planning unit that these data are presently known for. Table 8 of URA Step 3 Wildlife shows that sufficient AUMs are available to meet potential mule deer needs except for 12 AUMs on Boulder Creek allotment and four AUMs on Salt Water Creek allotment. This is misleading in that most of the AUMs for wildlife come from areas with large percentages of low value forage species, and from areas unsuitable to livestock that are also undesirable wildlife use areas.

These generalized AUM figures do not differentiate between desirable and low value forage species. Consequently desirable species such as bitterbrush or mountain mahogany can be overutilized in an allotment showing ample wildlife AUMs available. For this reason AUM allocations should be based upon the forage species being competed for (allocations based upon competitive AUMs). However, this level of information is not available at this time, so forage allocation based upon generalized AUMs should be accomplished (table 8, URA STep 3 Wildlife).

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

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

eternel
eb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions are described in the Allotment Analysis, Appendix 1, on Boulder Creek, Cedar Wash, Death Hollow, Deer Creek, Forty-Mile Ridge, Lakes, Last Chance, Lower Cattle, McGath Point, Mud Holes-Rock Creek, Pine Creek, Salt Water Creek, Soda, Steep Creek, Upper Cattle, Wagon Box, White Rock, and Wide Hollow Allotments. On the majority of these allotments, the interacting recommendations are complementary. Range management proposals will allow wildlife objectives to be met on all allotments except Boulder Creek, Death Hollow, Deer Creek, Pine Creek, and Salt Water Creek. On these allotments, forage conditions will be improved or maintained but conflicts may remain to varying degrees. However, adjustments made in stocking rates and/or season of use for livestock will reduce the amount of conflict. At the present time, deer numbers are so low as to present no significant conflict. Grazing systems will be implemented before deer numbers can increase and by that time, grazing systems can and will be monitored to assure wildlife objectives are being met.

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5 1981

Multiple Use Recommendation. Manage the area for grazing as proposed in the range management proposals. Monitor grazing systems and make adjustments as necessary to assure wildlife objectives are being met. Allocate forage to mule deer as recommended.

nsen
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Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-2.2. Improve the pinyon juniper habitat within the planning unit by burning approximately 20,716 acres and chaining approximately 5,179 acres of public land (table 1 and Overlay 2, URA Step 4; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). These areas will have to be seeded with desirable wildlife browse, forbs, and native grasses following treatment. Livestock will have to be excluded from treatment areas until seedlings are established (2 years minimum).

In addition to the specified treatment areas, all pinyon-juniper areas should be considered for prescribed burning as long as private, State, and Forest Service lands will not be jeopardized.

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

Support. Raptor nesting areas and an appropriate buffer zone of at least 0.25-mile should be excluded from pinyon-juniper treatment areas (Overlay 4, URA Step 3, Wildlife). Other support items are EAR's; Fire Management Plan with prescriptions; contracts for chaining and aerial seeding.

Rationale. URA Step 3 indicates that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 60,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub and has increased in density on about 250,000 additional acres within the last 100 years. As pinyon-juniper increases in density, desirable understory browse, forbs and grasses are crowded out. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining desirable plants increase. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants. Two of the main causes of this process are overgrazing by livestock and wildlife and lack of recurring fires.

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

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

'eterrel
Feb

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. The recommendation would interact with VRM values on Fifty-Mile Mountain in the Lakes and Mudholes-Rock Creek Allotments. Much of this area is in a VRM Class II area and it is practically undisturbed by man's activities. There is no vehicular access into the area. For these reasons, the area should not be considered for chaining or other activity that would require vehicle use. However, prescribed burning may be considered to the extent that access via mechanized surface equipment would not be needed.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept wildlife recommendation excluding the Fifty-Mile Mountain area. Develop a fire plan that will allow naturally caused fires on the Fifty-Mile Mountain area to burn themselves out provided there is no risk to humans or facilities. Include in this plan the possibility of future prescribed burning on this area consistent with scenic values and restrictions on mechanized surface equipment.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Zufelt
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-3. Improve 133,072 acres of desert shrub (75,267 acres), sagebrush (49,510 acres), and grassland (8,295 acres) habitats on Public Lands from poor or fair condition to good condition, and maintain 30,202 acres of good condition desert shrub 20,531 acres), sagebrush (2,810 acres), and grassland (6,861 acres) habitats for a variety of wildlife species, including mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, elk, rabbits and rodents (27 species), coyote and mountain lion, fur-bearers, raptors (25 species), mourning dove, chukar, reptiles (20 species), bald eagles, peregrine falcon, 13 State sensitive species, and approximately 30 other nongame species. The desired vegetation compositions and percent cover (vegetation and litter) to be obtained are presented in Table 1. Areas with poorer soils will probably reach desired, or potential conditions at 10 to 20 percent less cover, and may have 20 to 30 percent more undesirable species. Treated areas should reach the desired conditions within 3 years following treatment. Areas improved by grazing manipulation should reach the desired condition within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

Rationale. The desert shrub (95,798 acres), sagebrush (52,320 acres), and grassland (15,156 acres) habitats make up 163,274 acres (25 percent) of public lands within the planning unit (table 1 URA Step 3, Wildlife). Eighteen percent (30,202 acres) of these areas are in good condition (table 4 and Overlay No. 3, URA Step 4; Overlay No. 1, MFP Step 1). The remaining 133,072 acres (82 percent) are in poor or fair condition. This poor to fair condition is the result of many years of overgrazing and lack of recurring fires. Some desert shrub areas are being invaded by pinyon-juniper and sagebrush has dominated many former grasslands (URA Step 3, Wildlife). This process has been evolving over the past 100 years. Misuse weakened the desirable forage plants allowing sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, and other less desirable species to increase. As desirable forage decreases, use on the remaining desirable plants increases. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants, allowing even more undesirables to become established.

There are approximately 100 wildlife species that utilize these habitat types. This large area of less than good condition habitat is depriving wildlife of many needed benefits.

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

Table 1

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

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

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

cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. These areas comprise 25 percent of the planning unit and are significant in terms of wildlife production. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environmental and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration, and correct past abuses to the extent feasible."

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-3.1. Improve the forage condition and trend on all poor and fair condition desert shrub (75,267 acres), sagebrush (49,510 acres), and grassland (8,295 acres) areas (other than those treated WL-3.2) by grazing management (133,072 total acres) (acreage in table 1 URA Step 3 minus acreage in table 3, URA Step 4; Overlay No. 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Maintain all good condition desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland areas. Eliminate the conflict between mule deer, elk, and livestock where applicable on these habitats (tables 18 and 36, URA Step 3 Wildlife).

These recommendations can be accomplished by allocating forage to potential mule deer numbers (table 8, URA Step 3 Wildlife), and by closely monitoring livestock utliization and reducing livestock use and/or changing the season of use on areas where trend and condition of key browse species warrants (163,274 acres) (table 1, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Allocation of forage for elk should be accomplished as soon as the number wintering within the planning unit can be determined.

These grazing management recommendations will benefit all wildlife species that utilize these habitats (approximately 100 species). The desired vegetative compositions and percent cover to be achieved on these areas are listed in table 1. These desired conditions should be reached within 10 years on most areas with good soils.

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

Rationale. Reducing utilization is the best way to improve the forage condition on large areas of habitat. The first step in accomplishing this is to allocate forage to all consumer groups where numbers and needs are known. The mule deer is the only wide ranging species within the planning unit for which these data are presently known. Table 8 of URA Step 3 Wildlife shows that sufficient AUMs are available to meet potential mule deer needs except for 12 AUMs on Boulder Creek allotment and four AUMs on Salt Water Creek allotment. This is misleading in that most of the AUMs for Wildlife come from areas with large percentages of low value forage species, and from areas unsuitable to livestock that are also undesirable wildlife use areas. These generalized AUM figures do not differentiate between desirable and low value forage species. Consequently, desirable species such as bitterbrush, forbs, and peren-

nial grasses can be overutilized in an allotment showing ample wildlife AUMs available. For this reason AUM allocations should be based upon the forage species being competed for (allocations based upon competitive AUMs) However, this level of information is not available at this time, so forage allocation based upon generalized AUMs should be accomplished (table 8, URA Step 3 Wildlife).

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

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

eternel
eb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions are described in the allotment analysis, Appendix 1, on Cedar Wash, Death Hollow, Forty-Mile Ridge, Lakes, Last Chance, Lower Cattle, Mudholes-Rock Creek, Pine Creek, Soda, Steep Creek, Upper Cattle, Wagon Box, White Rock, and Wide Hollow Allotments. The interactions are all with range management recommendations, and the analysis indicates the range proposals, both season of use and allocation of forage, will lead to the desired improvement.

eternel
eb 1981

Area Managers Recommendation. Accept wildlife recommendation WL-3.1 as written. Conflicts between livestock and wildlife have been reduced or eliminated by the range proposal and it will lead to desired wildlife habitat improvement.

ensen
ar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-3.2. Improve the sagebrush and grassland habitats within the planning unit by treating (burning, brush beating, or spraying) and/or seeding approximately 17,555 acres of public land (table 2 and Overlay 1, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Seeding mixtures should contain ample amounts of desirable wildlife browse, forbs, and native grasses. Livestock will have to be excluded from treatment areas until seedlings are established (2 years minimum).

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

The desired vegetative compositions and percent cover to be achieved on the treatment areas are listed in table 1. These desired conditions should be reached within 3 years after treatment on most areas.

Support. EARs; Fire Management Plan with Prescriptions; Contracts for brush beating and seeding;.

Rationale. URA Step 3 states that pinyon-juniper has invaded an estimated 60,000 acres of former grassland, sagebrush, and mountain shrub. The edges of some desert shrub areas are also being invaded. Burning will reverse this invasion at the same time sagebrush is being thinned. Sagebrush has dominated many former grasslands and has increased in density on many other areas. This process of low value plants replacing desirable forage has been evolving over the past 100 years. The cause has been overgrazing and the lack of recurring fires. Under this misuse, desirable forage plants are weakened and eventually die. Low value plants then invade these areas. Use on the remaining desirable plants increase as they become scarce. This reduces their vigor and eliminates recruitment of new plants, further allowing low value plants to become established.

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

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. See WL-2.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Table 2

Sagebrush Habitat Improvement Opportunities

Allotment	Improvement Opportunity	Acres				Estimated AUMs Available after Treatment	
		Federal	State	Private	Total	Federal	Other
Alvey Wash	2	3,235	0	0	3,235	840	0
Cedar Washes	2	2,225	180	730	3,135	530	220
Circle Cliffs	2	665	0	0	665	140	0
	1	1,231	20	0	1,251	250	4
King Bench	2	610	40	0	650	120	8
Lakes	4	2,715	0	0	2,715	790	0
Upper Cattle	4	1,168	185	0	1,353	230	37
	1	4,249	1,040	0	5,289	850	220
	5	972	250	0	1,222	220	55
Wide Hollow	2	485	0	0	485	120	0
TOTALS		17,555	1,715	730	20,000	4,090	274

Source: URA Step 4, Wildlife and Range Management

1 = chimical treatment
2 = brushbeat
3 = chain
4 = burn
5 = seed only
Refer to Overlay 1, MFP step 1

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Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept wildlife recommendation excluding the Fifty-Mile Mountain area. Develop a fire plan which will allow naturally caused fires on the Fifty-Mile Mountain area to burn themselves out provided no risk to humans or facilities is involved. Include in this plan the possibility of future prescribed burning on this area consistent with scenic values and restrictions on mechanized equipment.

Sagebrush areas on all deer winter range could be burned on a small "spot" scale provided other favorable browse species could become established.

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-r 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Zufelt
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-4. Improve 82.07 miles of aquatic stream habitat from poor or fair ecological condition to good ecological condition, and maintain 32.50 miles of good and excellent ecological condition aquatic stream habitat (Aquatic Species section, URA Step 3) for a variety of wildlife including fur-bearers, waterfowl, American coot, common snipe, amphibians, other nongame species, beaver, fish, and aquatic invertebrates. The desired conditions to be obtained are:

1. Constant minimum flow of cool clear water.
2. Lush riparian habitat to provide shade, bank overhangs, cover, and nutrients for the aquatic community.
3. Good pool to riffle ratio.
4. Gravel stream bottoms free from sediment.

These conditions can be improved or reached within 5 years on areas where the recommendations are feasible.

Rationale. Aquatic habitat is very important to wildlife and is essential to many species. Streams capable of supporting a catchable fisheries are very limited in southern Utah. The Escalante Planning Unit contains most of the stream fisheries potential occurring on public lands within the Cedar City District.

Aquatic and riparian habitats are dependent upon each other for supportive life functions. By definition, a riparian habitat does not exist without a constant source of surface water. An aquatic community has no biological productivity without an associated riparian habitat. For this reason, all of the importance given to riparian areas must also be applied to aquatic habitats. Riparian habitat improvements (WL-1.1) will also benefit the aquatic habitats, and is a prerequisite to aquatic habitat improvements.

Aquatic areas are very sensitive to habitat manipulation and must be considered fragile. Improper management readily eliminates streamside vegetation which destroys the aquatic habitat and causes a decline in water quality. URA Step 3 Aquatic Section shows that approximately 72 percent of the aquatic habitat is in poor or fair ecological condition. These areas are being adversely impacted by flooding and livestock overgrazing. The good ecological condition aquatic areas are lightly grazed and demonstrate the potential of this habitat type if proper management is applied.

The condition of the poor and fair condition areas are in conflict with BLM, legistative, and Executive policies as outlined in Public Laws 92-500 and 94-579 (FLPMA), Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, USO Manual

Supplement 6671, BLM Draft Manual 6740, and WO Instruction Memo 78-410. These mandates require that BLM improve aquatic and riparian habitat. One of the Bureau's major objectives, as stated in Manual section 1602, is to "Protect the lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable distruction, abuse, and deterioration, and correct past abuse to the extent feasible. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. It also states that essential requirements of wildlife (food, cover, and water) will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Aquatic and riparian areas maximize "edge effect," are the most diverse wildlife areas in the planning unit, and are very important wildlife areas.

The Kane County PAA shows that demands for wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. The Garfield County PAA states that as supply goes up, so will the demand. Harvest and sportsman expenditures based upon aquatic areas within the planning unit are unknown. The figure would be quite high if the Lake Powell area within the planning unit is considered with the streams. Also, no data is avaliable for noncomsumptive wildlife use, but the amount probably exceeds consumptive uses. Most of this nonconsumptive use occurs along aquatic and riparian areas. In 1975, Americans spent 1.5 billion days observing wildlife (1975 National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 1977, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington D.C.). This exceeds both fishing (1.3 billion days) and hunting (0.5 billion days).

Livestock grazing was identified in URA Step 3 as a major contributing cause of the degradation of riparian and aquatic habitats.

Riparian and aquatic area improvement is the critical part of the wildlife program within the planning unit.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-4.1. Protect and improve aquatic habitats by:

1. Supporting riparian habitat improvements suggested in WL-1.1 recommendation (applicable on all streams).
2. Reservation of minimum in-stream flows on Boulder, North, and Pine Creeks if feasible.
3. Construction of log dams, gabions, revetments, rip-rap, and pools in sandstone stream bottoms by drilling and blasting (applicable on all streams except the Escalante River).
4. Introduce and manage beaver to add diversity to aquatic habitats (included in WL-7.1 recommendation) (applicable on all streams except Birch Creek).

Riparian habitat improvements are covered under separate recommendation. Good condition riparian areas are a prerequisite to having good condition aquatic areas. Reservation of minimum in-stream flows are necessary to sustain a productive aquatic community. Construction of artificial structures and/or transplanting beaver into all streams is needed to add diversity to the aquatic habitats. Exact locations of artificial structures should be determined by a fisheries or wildlife biologist and a hydrologist, based upon each streams individual needs.

Support. Fence support needs are discussed under riparian habitat recommendation WL-1.1. Reservations of minimum in-stream flows will require legal assistance and coordination with the Division of Water Resources. Acquisition of water rights may be necessary. Design and location of artificial sructures will require input from a fisheries or wildlife specialist, or a hydrologist. Actual construction would be by hand labor and could be accomplished by YACC personnel. Blasting needs could probably be obtained from the U.S. Army at a low cost. Beaver transplants would be accomplished by the UDWR and would be at their discretion.

Dollars spent on aquatic and riparian improvement would benefit more species, obtain faster results and give more end product cheaper than the same amount applied towards other Wildlife treatments. Sikes Act money should be available to fund most of these projects.

Rationale. URA Step 3 lists the reasons why livestock concentrate along riparian and aquatic areas. As long as livestock are allowed free access to riparian and aquatic habitats, these areas will be heavily grazed before the grazing pressure shifts to the uplands. Riparian and aquatic areas with free livestock access are definitely sacrifice areas. These areas are very sensitive to habitat manipulation and must be considered as fragile. Improper management readily eliminates streamside vegetation which destroys the habitat and causes a decline in water

quality. Loss of streamside vegetation accelerates soil erosion which in turn further prevents establishment of good protective vegetative cover. This is a positive feedback situation which accelerates at a multiplicative rate. Aquatic and riparian habitats are highly dependent upon each other. Protection and improvement of the riparian habitat is a prerequisite to obtaining good condition aquatic habitat. It is therefore essential that riparian recommendations in WL-1.1 be implemented.

Protection of the watershed is also very important to obtaining the aquatic habitat objectives. Watersheds in poor condition cause flash floods and heavy sediment loads. Ground water is also reduced so there are periods when springs dry up and therefore so do the streams.

Riparian and Watershed protection will result in meeting most of the desired aquatic habitat conditions and are therefore high priority items.

Reservation of minimum in-stream flows is needed to produce good condition aquatic habitat. During periods of dewatering, aquatic flora and fauna die. When water is restored to the stream, the lower forms of aquatic organisms begin to rebuild their populations. Dewatering occurs again eliminating these lower organisms and preventing higher forms from ever becoming established.

Construction of artificial structures and/or introduction of beaver is needed to speed up the natural diversification of aquatic habitats. Watershed and riparian area protection would eventually result in natural diversity and good ecological condition aquatic areas. However, it may take several years (up to 5 years) for riparian conditions to climax, and it may take a lifetime to improve the watersheds to good condition. These structures are needed in the interim to maximize habitat potentials.

Quality and quantity of aquatic-riparian habitats will continue to decline, or remain in less than good condition, if these recommendations are not implemented. This would be an unfortunate situation and a loss to all resources (Range, Watershed, Recreation, Wildlife) and resource users.

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Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. The interactions with this recommendation are the same as with WL-1.1. Interactions are with range management recommendations. WL-1.1 closely parallels this recommendation. The analysis and decision for WL-1.1 pertaining to the range recommendations are applicable to this recommendation.

The recommendation and rationale infer, even though they are not explicit, that Boulder, North, and Pine Creeks are fully appropriated. The quantity of unapprporiated water also may be so low during the summer irrigation season as to not be able to support downstream aquatic

or riparian habitat. There is not sufficient reason in the recommendation and rationale to place a specific value on riparian and aquatic habitat to justify the acquisition of water rights and divert water from private agricultural use to use in development or improvement of aquatic or riparian habitat. Until such value can be specified, it must be concluded it is not in the public interest to use appropriated public funds to develop a minimum instream flow in these creeks.

Coordination is needed on the additional items of this recommendation before a decision can be made. The rationale for the recommendation indicates that the introduction of beaver may be considered an alternative to construction of structures such as log dams, gabions, etc. If beaver are to be transplanted, it may be questionable if structures would be needed. Coordination with the State Division of Wildlife Resources would be required on the possibility of transplants. The question of maintenance of instream flow would also have a bearing on whether structures could be placed in Boulder, North, and Pine Creeks as well as whether beaver could be introduced in these streams.

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Multiple Use Recommendation. Grazing management should be as stated in WL-1.1 and the range management decisions.

Investigate the possibility of introducing beaver and/or constructing structures in these streams as well as the other streams identified in the recommendation. This investigation must include coordination with Division of Wildlife Resources, and the State Engineer, owners of water rights, and the public. If beaver can be introduced and structures can be built, develop plans to identify what structures, if any, would be needed in the interim to maximize habitat potential. If beaver cannot be introduced but structures can be put in place, construct structures as needed that are identified in the recommendation.

nsen
r 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Zufelt
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-5. Expand the habitat for desert bighorn sheep and chukar by providing permanent water in areas where inadequate supplies now exist. Provide for the water needs of pronghorn if and when a transplant is determined feasible by the Utah DWR. These inadequacies should be corrected as soon as possible.

Rationale. Water is the limiting habitat component in many areas for the above species. Other habitat components are considered adequate, or will be if the other Wildlife recommendations are implemented. These species are scarce within the planning unit and the pronghorn may be extirpated.

These water sources will also be used by many other nongame species. The number and kind will depend upon the surrounding habitat. The Kane County PAA does not give data on these species but states that wildlife based recreation will increase significantly between 1975 and 1985. The Garfield County PAA states that as supply goes up, so will the demand. Demand for chukar hunting would be very high if larger populations were present. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that "BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." It also states that essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. The areas needing water are very important to these species.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-5.1. Develop six present use area water needs for desert bighorn sheep (by priority) as capabilities exist (table 29 URA Step 3; Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife). Provide water at all existing livestock sources from spring through fall within desert bighorn sheep and chukar present use areas (Overlay 2 and 5, URA Step 3 Wildlife). Accomplish the same for pronghorn if and when a transplant is determined feasible. Providing water access at some existing sources for chukar may require some construction in the form of bird ladders in addition to maintaining the water source.

Water development needs for desert bighorn sheep should be completed within 5 years. Water should be made available at existing livestock waters within the chukar present use areas as soon as possible. Water access for chukar at locations requiring some development should be accomplished as soon as possble, but not to exceed three years.

Support. Determine exact on the ground locations and type of development to be constructed; determine the size, capabilities, and design to be used; EAR(s) prepared prior to construction; planning and construction will have to be closely coordinated between operations, range management, and wildlife personnel.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources should be able to give valuable technical, and possibly material assistance. Sikes Act money should be available for most, if not all, of the construction costs, if appropriated prior to actual needs. The YACC could be employed to complete the construction projects.

Rationale. Providing permanent water where it does not exist can only be accomplished by development of some type of facility. The type of facility will depend upon the water source used, the location, and the types of animals to use the water. Where a potential permanent water source already exists (livesoock watering tank, etc.), all that is needed is to periodically fill the source and to allow wildlife access to that source. Some existing waters may require construction of a ground level source for chukar use, bird ladders, or possibly habitat plantings or protection near the water source.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are no interactions.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept wildlife recommendation WL-5.1.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

Brown
Zufelt
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-6. Restore, maintain, and protect 49,048 acres of desert bighorn sheep habitat (22,854 acres of present use area and 26,194 acres of potential use area) to provide for a viable flock of native sheep (approximately 150 individuals in the Moody Canyons area).

Rationale. Desert bighorn sheep are native to this area. This is evident from prehistoric pictographs up through an unconfirmed sighting at Spencer Point in 1976, and a present population across the Colorado River in Red and White Canyons. Historically, desert bighorn sheep were found at all elevations and in all habitats within these areas. It was not until white man and his domestic livestock came along that the native sheep were forced to strictly inhabit the steep inaccessible areas (URA Step 3, Wildlife). It is assumed that from two to five desert bighorn sheep presently inhabit the Spencer Bench area of Fifty-mile Mountain. There are about 30 native sheep in the Moody Canyons area as a result of transplants by the Utah DWR.

BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. It also states that essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas. Freedom from competition for space is a critical habitat component that must also be provided. This area is very important to desert bighorn sheep.

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

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-6.1. Remove feral horses from 25,554 acres of potential desert bighorn sheep habitat to eliminate the potential conflict with desert bighorn sheep for space and forage (table 30 and Overlay 2, URA Step 3 Wildlife; Overlay 2, MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

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

Rationale. Desert bighorn sheep will not inhabit an area occupied by other large herbivores, even if sufficient desirable forage is present (URA Step 3 Wildlife). Therefore, there will be a space conflict between desert bighorn sheep and feral horses, as well as a conflict for forage. There may be conflicts for water also. The only way to alleviate the potential conflict is to remove one of these species. The feral horses are the ones that should be removed, since they are a feral species and the desert bighorn is a native species. This area is good desert bighorn sheep habitat and only marginal for horses.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. This recommendation is addressed in range recommendation RM-5.1. The recommendation is to remove feral horses from the Escalante Resource Area. Refer to range recommendation RM-5.1 for a complete analysis.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-6.2. Do not allow livestock use on the benches of the Moody Canyons area or in the valleys of this area during the spring or summer (table 25 and Overlay 2, URA Step 3, Wildlife; Overlay 1 MFP Step 1). Protect all of the potential bighorn sheep use area for future native sheep use as the population approaches potential (table 26 and Overlay 2, URA Step 3, Wildlife; Overlay 1 MFP Step 1). This protection can be accomplished by monitoring condition and trend of key forage species and adjusting livestock use as needed to improve and maintain the habitat. Allocation of forage for potential desert bighorn sheep should be accomplished. This would require 360 AUMs above that needed for mule deer (table 8, URA Step 3, Wildlife). Potential available wildlife AUMs in table 8 of URA Step 3 is sufficient to meet the needs of both mule deer and native sheep within this area.

Support. Desert bighorn sheep management plan (included in Herd Units 51B and 52 Habitat Management Plans). Additional studies to monitor key forage species. Personnel man months to formulate plans and conduct habitat monitoring studies.

Rationale. The areas designated for protection (present and potential native sheep use areas) presently have good condition desert bighorn sheep habitat (Overlay 2 MFP Step 1, Wildlife). These areas can continue to be used by livestock as long as recommendations are followed and habitat conditions are maintained, and until bighorn sheep populations approach potential (approximately 25 to 30 years). At this time additional space for native sheep will probably be necessary.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept recommendation 6.2. Most, if not all the sheep habitat is within Glen Canyon National Recreation area. Although the BLM does not have jurisdiction over wildlife within the NRA it does have authority over livestock grazing. There is very little present or future potential sheep areas on which livestock presently graze. The present use areas within the NRA should be maintained. Although the BLM cannot allocate forage for wildlife within the NRA, the wildlife needs will be more than met through livestock forage allocation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-6.3. Protect 49,048 acres of desert bighorn sheep habitat from undue intrusions of all kinds (ORV use, mineral leasing or sale operations, land treatments, etc.) (tables 25 and 26, URA Step 3, Wildlife; Overlay 2 MFP Step 1 Wildlife).

Support. Desert bighorn sheep management plan (included in Herd Units 51B and 52 Habitat Management Plans).

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

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are no interacting recommendations. While at the present time, it appears the objective to maintain this area as bighorn sheep habitat is the best primary use for the area, it is unrealistic to make a determination that all other uses would be precluded. The term "undue intrusions" used in the rationale needs to be defined and qualified.

Proposals for uses in the future that may intrude on sheep habitat would have to be evaluated on their relative merit in relation to the use of the area as sheep habitat.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Area Manager's Recommendation. Proposals for surface uses which may cause disturbance to bighorn sheep in the Moody area will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

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

Brown
Zufelt
Jensen
Mar 1979

Objective WL-7. Enhance raptor (eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls) habitat within the planning unit.

Rationale. Eagles, falcons, and hawks are highly visible forms of wildlife. Owls are much more secretive. Raptors are at the top of the ecological food chain. Characteristics of this trophic level are relatively low population levels, low reproductive potential, and highly efficient individuals. It is for these reasons that raptors are State and Federally protected, and are of high national interest. Raptors are very beneficial by effectively preying upon small herbivores such as rabbits and rodents. Only very rarely will an eagle prey upon small domestic livestock such as sheep or calves. Bald eagles and peregrine falcons are Federally classified as endangered species. According to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and BLM Manual 6840, BLM is to manage and protect habitat for endangered species wherever and whenever possible. BLM Manual 1603 states as a long-term objective that BLM manage habitats to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands. Demand for viewing raptors is high for many people, especially recreationists. Raptors are not discussed in either the Kane or the Garfield County PAAs. Nonconsumptive use would be very high for viewing and there would be no consumptive uses. BLM Manual 1603 also states that essential requirement of wildlife - food, cover, and water - will be maintained so as to provide optimum "edge effect" and is a critical habitat component that also muct be considered. Raptor nest sites, bald eagle concentration areas, and peregrine falcon use areas are very important to these species.

Raptor habitat should be enhanced whenever possible. The value of these species within the planning unit cannot accurately be assessed. However, their increased presence would be beneficial by preying upon rabbits and rodents, and would mean alot to many people for viewing.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Brown
Mar 1979

Recommendation WL-7.1. Protect bald eagle feeding and concentration areas, peregrine falcon use areas, and other raptor nest sights on public lands from undue intrusions of all kinds (ORV use, mineral leasing or sale operations, land treatments, etc.) (Overlay 4, URA Step 3, Wildlife). A minimum of 0.25-mile buffer zone will be required around bald eagle concentration areas, peregrine falcon use areas, and other raptor nest sites to assure proper protection. This same protection should be given to raptor use areas on Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, but this will be at the discretion of the National Park Service. BLM should honor these recommendations on GCNRA in conducting the range use which is controlled by BLM.

Support. Continual update of the Raptor Overlay to add new use and nesting areas; consideration of these areas and buffer zones in all land uses.

Rationale. Recommendations WL-1.1 through WL-4.1 will provide most of the habitat needs of raptors (food, cover, and water). Protection of critical space is all that is lacking. This can be provided by protection of nesting, concentration, and roosting areas. Raptors will not nest, concentrate, or roost in areas that receive undue intrusions on an extended basis. Without protection of these use areas a good raptor population will not exist. Without a good raptor population there is not a sufficient check and balance on rabbit and rodent populations.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. There are no interacting recommendations.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept the recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Reconciliation of URA 4 - Recreation

1. Calf Creek Recreation Area And Devil's Garden Outstanding Natural Areas. These areas are under existing management plans. Management opportunities are therefore an administrative procedure, not requiring an MFP decision.

2. Escalante Canyons Outstanding Natural Area. An opportunity was identified to review the designation of this area. This is considered to be an administrative procedure, not requiring an MFP decision to accomplish.

3. Recreation and Public Purposes Act. An opportunity was noted to review the area classified under this act since it is now included in an outstanding natural area and recreation area. This opportunity is considered to be an administrative procedure, not requiring an MFP decision.

4. Fishing and Hunting. The URA indicates opportunities for these activities are involved with improvement of wildlife habitat, which would increase populations and enhance hunting and fishing. It would be repetitive to duplicate wildlife recommendations in the recreation MFP 1.

5. Collecting. Opportunities for collecting vegetative products are a duplication of opportunities identified in the Forest Products URA. To avoid redundancy, these activities are not covered in the recreation MFP.

6. Sightseeing-Archaeological. Opportunities were identified for sites Sar 002, 044, 045, 006, 008, and 047. These sites were not carried forward since they are within the Calf Creek Recreation Area and can be treated in the management plan.

7. Recreation Inventories. Inventory needs were identified for historical, archaeological, geological, and botanical activities. Inventory is BLM policy and does not require an MFP decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Recreation
Objective Number:

Wells
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective R-1. Provide for public health, safety, and resource protection throughout the planning unit through interpretation, facility development, and visitor management.

Rationale. BLM policy (1603. 12C3) provides for protective development of recreation resource values and for public use of these values where consistent with preservation goals. The PAA shows there is considerable potential demand for sightseeing and related activities in the region, resulting from the large flow of tourists through the area.

As visitor use increases within the planning unit, demand will increase and recreation areas and facilities could deteriorate due to use in excess of capacities.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-1.1. Implement a recreation permit system allowing for use by the general public, noncommercial groups, and commercial tours for the following areas:

1. Phipps-Death Hollow Outstanding Natural Area
2. North Escalante Canyon Outstanding Natural Area
3. The Gulch Outstanding Natural Area
4. Calf Creek Recreation Area
5. Fifty-Mile Mountain

Support. Notify the public of the permit system and its requirements.

Develop a cooperative agreement or contract with the U.S. Weather Bureau or other weather service to provide weather information on a regular and continuing basis.

Rationale. A permit system will give BLM better information for management of recreation use. All backcountry visitors will be contacted and can be given current information on weather conditions and hazards. Search and rescue operations should be speeded up by decreasing the time necessary to locate victims. Visitor use information from the permits can be used to determine carrying capacities and to disperse use to prevent user dissatisfaction and resource damage.

Interactions. None.

Mar 1979
Team

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept recommendation.

Mar 1979
Zufelt

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Mar 1979
Jensen

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Mar 1981

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-1.2. Develop a brochure interpreting various historical, archaeological, paleontological, geological, botanical, and collecting resources throughout the planning unit. Regulations, including off-road vehicle use and collecting limitations, should be included in the brochure.

Insure that cultural values are protected by stabilization, excavation, or other appropriate means. Provide directional signing to features when appropriate.

Support

Operations - Signs
Archaeology - Excavation, stabilization

Rationale. Many features in the planning unit have readily visible and highly interesting characteristics. Interpretation in the planning unit is presently limited to the Calf Creek Falls Trail and hiking information for the Escalante River. The PAA shows there is considerable potential demand for general sightseeing activities in the region. Interpretation can expand the recreational experience for the visitor, can create an awareness toward wise use of the public land, and can explain the BLM's role in resource management.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions. None

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Recommendation.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Multiple Use Recommendation. Such brochures would normally be as a result of a specific management plan or plans for these areas.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-1.3. Manage Deer Creek as a developed recreation site and trailhead. Provide additional facilities as needed to meet demand following the existing site plan.

Support. Acquire mineral rights in Sec. 16, T. 34S., R. 5 E. from the State of Utah. Once mineral rights are obtained, seek a protective withdrawal or segregation from all forms of entry including the general mining laws and place the area under a "Closed to Leasing" category for mineral leasing.

Until the mineral rights can be obtained, work with the State of Utah to place protective surface stipulations on leases or extraction operations. Meet with State and county road departments to determine future road development plans.

Close the area to ORV use.

Develop a recreation activity plan.

Rationale. BLM policy (1603.12C3) states the visitor management program of the Bureau will include the development of facilities. Development of facilities can help control visitors, distribute use, concentrate impacts of users into area developed to accommodate them, and improve health and safety conditions.

Visitor use is increasing in the planning unit. Additional developed sites will be needed to prevent degradation of existing facilities as visitor use increases.

Deer Creek is presently being used as a trailhead into the Escalante River canyon system.

Management of this area as a developed recreation site and mineral development are incompatible. Since the State of Utah holds the mineral rights to this section, the BLM has no control over leases or extraction operations which would destroy or degrade recreational and scenic values.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions. Trailhead development would benefit backcountry use of the Escalante River. Removal of sand and gravel or drilling for oil and gas on the site would directly conflict with recreation uses. Alternate sources and sites are available for both activities.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept Recommendation.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Multiple Use Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Jensen
Mar

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation. Do not withdraw or segregate the area after mineral rights are obtained from entry under the general mining laws. Most of the section is part of the contiguous area to outstanding natural areas and as such, is an instant study area for wilderness consideration. The remainder of the area is part of wilderness study area number 061. The area will receive protection under the interim protection policy for wilderness study areas. If it is designated as a wilderness area by Congress, it will receive protection as identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964. In the event the area is not designated as wilderness, the provisions of 43 CFR 3809 will provide adequate protection of surface values that may be impacted by mining activity.

For the above reasons, there is no need to initiate withdrawal action.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Recreation
Objective Number:

Wells
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective R-2. Preserve and protect areas containing significant scenic splendor, natural values, cultural values, and scientific importance.

Rationale. This objective is consistent with BLM policy (1603.12C3) of providing for an adequate supply of outdoor recreation uses and with the policy of identification, evaluation, and protective development of significant natural values.

43 CFR 8352.0-1 provides for "management of recreation use to protect (a) lands that have unusual natural characteristics and (b) lands that are primitive in character."

The planning unit contains many areas of significant scenic, scientific, and primitive value. Without protection, these values could be lost to future generations. Decisions for development for the most part are irreversible and reduce the alternatives for future management decisions. The national importance of this area is demonstrated by the activities of special interest groups such as the Sierra Club and by coverage in books and magazines having nation-wide circulation.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-2.1. Redesignate the Phipps-Death Hollow, The Gulch, and North Escalante Canyons Outstanding Natural Areas as the "Canyons of the Escalante Outstanding Natural Area." Apply management which will preserve and protect the scientific importance, scenic splendor, natural, and cultural values of the area; expand the boundary to include additional public lands, and acquire state and private inholdings, including mineral rights, as follows; expand to include the following public lands:

T34S, R4E
- Sec. 4 N½ N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼
- Sec. 5 E½, E½W½
- Sec. 8 NE½
- Sec. 9 W½NW¼

T34S, R5E
- Sec. 20 E½SE¼
- Sec. 21 N½, SW¼, W½SE¼
- Sec. 28 W½
- Sec. 29 E½
- Sec. 33 W½

T35S, R5E
- Sec. 4 All
- Sec. 5 E½
- Sec. 9 NE¼NE¼
- Sec. 20 NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼NE¼
- Sec. 21 S½N½NW¼, S½NE¼
- Sec. 22 S½NW¼, SW¼SE¼
- Sec. 25 NW¼NW¼
- Sec. 26 SE¼SW¼, W¼NE¼SW¼, W½SW¼SE¼
- Sec. 35 NE¼

T35S, R6E
- Sec. 31 S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼, S½SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 33 W½W½ T36S, R6E.
- Sec. 4 SE¼SE¼
- Sec. 5 W½NW¼NE¼, SW¼NE¼, E½SE¼
- Total Acres

Acquire the following State of Utah lands, including mineral rights:

T34S, R3E
- Section 2 Section 32 Section 36

T35S, R3E
- Section 2

T34S, R4E
- Section 16 Section 32

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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T34S, R5E
Section 32
T35S, R4E
Section 2 Section 16
T35S, R5E
Section 2 Section 16 Section 36
T35S, R6E
Section 32

Acquire private access through private lands at Highway 12 crossing of the Escalante River.
T35S, R4E,
Sec. 12, S½SE¼, NW¼SW¼

Support

1. Acquire an access easement through state and private land near the town of Escalante (Sections 9 and 16, T35S, R3E).

2. Acquire an access easement through private land at the Highway 12 crossing of the Escalante River (T35S, R4E, Sec. 12 SW¼SE¼ and Sec. 13 N½NE¼).

3. Seek a protective withdrawal from all forms of entry under the general mining laws and include the expansion areas under a "No Surface Occupancy" category for oil and gas leasing.

4. Formally close the entire area to ORV use.

5. Obtain filings on key waters needed for recreational use.

6. Limit livestock grazing season of use to the period November 1 through March 15.

7. Develop a recreation activity plan for the entire area.

8. Develop a trailhead facility at The Gulch where the road crosses the canyon (NW¼SW¼, Sec. 13, T35S, R5E).

9. Develop cooperative agreements with the Dixie National Forest and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area concerning management of the Escalante River Canyon system.

Rationale. These areas were designated in 1970 to preserve their scenic values and natural wonders in a natural condition. Areas to be added to the designation exhibit many of the same characteristics and provide buffer zones for the main use areas.

Activities such as mineral development and ORV use conflict with the primary management objective of managing the maximum amount of recreation use possible without damage to the natural features that make the area outstanding.

Acquisition of State lands will prevent actions, such as allowing mineral development, by the State which conflict with management of the outstanding natural area.

Acquisition of, or easements through, private and State land will provide legal access for recreational use of the outstanding natural area.

Many conflicts occur between livestock grazing and recreation use. Hikers complain of the presence of cattle and droppings and impacts on vegetation. Livestock permittees complain of recreationists driving cattle, vandalism, and open gates resulting in trespasses. The high recreation use periods are March through June and September and October. In 1977, almost 12,000 visitor days of use occurred in the area.

The existing designations could be more effectively managed as a single entity. Management objectives for the areas are the same. Consolidation would eliminate repetition of management actions and the preparation of three activity plans.

eam
:ar 1979

Interactions. WL-1.1, WL-4.1 - Protection of natural conditions, mineral withdrawal, ORV closure, acquisition of State lands, and limiting grazing use will protect wildlife habitat in riparian and aquatic zones.

Minerals, Issue 2 - Although no economic mineral deposits have been identified in the area, mineral withdrawal will prevent possible future development of subeconomic and undiscovered mineral resources.

Minerals, Issue 3 - Inclusion of expansion areas in "No Surface Occupancy" mineral leasing category will increase exploration and development costs.

W-1.1, W-1.3 - Restricting grazing use will reduce sediment production and peak flood flows.

R-2.2 - Mineral withdrawal, ORV closure, and protection of natural conditions will preserve wild and scenic river qualities of the Escalante River.

R-4.1 - Outstanding natural areas are closed to ORV use under authority in Executive Order 11644.

VR-1.1 - Outstanding natural areas are recommended as VRM Class 1 which allows for natural ecological changes only. Protection of the area complements VRM management objective.

Range - Grazing season of use is more restrictive than that proposed for the following allotments: Big Bown Bench, Escalante River, King Bench, McGath Point, Deer Creek, Upper Cattle, and Willow Gulch.

Analysis. All interactions except with Minerals and Range are complementary and will not be considered further in this analysis.

Mineral withdrawal would prevent development of subeconomic and undiscovered mineral resources. There is minimal occurrence and potential for development of minerals within the area. Mineral exploration and development conflict with the primary management objective of outstanding natural areas. This primary management objective as stated in 43 CFR 8352.0-2 is "manage for the maximum amount of recreation use possible without damage to the natural features that make the areas outstanding."

Most of the area recommended for expansion is already designated as "closed" or "no surface occupancy" for oil and gas leasing. The addition of the recommended expansion that is not already covered by these categories would have a negligible effect on any future oil and gas leasing activity in the area.

The entire recommendation area is made up of existing outstanding natural areas or is contiguous to these areas, and as such, is part of an instant study area for wilderness consideration. The area will receive protection under the interim protection policy for wilderness study areas. If it is designated as a wilderness area by Congress, it will receive protection as identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

If it is not designated as wilderness, the provisions of 43 CFR 3809 will provide for adequate protection of surface values associated with mining activity. Mineral leasing procedures also provide adequate protection for other resource values. Therefore, there is no need to initiate withdrawal action or to change the present status of the area for mineral leasing.

Range interactions and analysis for changes in grazing seasons of use are in MFP Appendix 1, Allotment Analyses.

The result of these analyses is that the proposed grazing season of use should not be changed. The analyses generally concluded that conflicts in some allotments are relatively insignificant and that there are alternative periods of time to hikers so the hiking experience can be enjoyed at a time an area is not being grazed if the presence of livestock is offensive. The analyses also considered the adverse economic impacts an additional change of season for grazing could create for livestock operators.

In the event the area is not designated as wilderness, the recommendation should be reconsidered to redesignate the above outstanding natural areas as the canyons of the Escalante Outstanding Natural Area. The additions should then also be considered.

While the identified State sections should be acquired, this area is not necessarily a priority area for acquisition. This and other proposed acquisitions should be evaluated to determine priorities.

Peternel
Feb 1981

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

1. Do not initiate action to redesignate the area as the Cnyonlands of the Escalante Outstanding Natural Area. This will be unnecessary if the area is designated wilderness. If it is not designated wilderness, reconsider the redesignation with the proposed expansion.

2. Do not initiate a protective withdrawal nor change the mineral leasing category on the expansion areas.

3. Determine priorities for acquisition of State sections in relation to other proposed acquisitions.

4. Follow the range management decisions for season of use for livestock grazing.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-2.2. Seek inclusion of the Escalante River into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Manage the river in a manner so as to preserve its wild and scenic river values. Do not allow impoundments or other improvements which will destroy these values.

Rationale. The Escalante River was nominated for study under Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture on September 11, 1970. The BLM portion of the river between the town of Escalante and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area meets the scenic, lack of development, and other criteria established for wild, scenic, or recreational river designations. The natural values of the Escalante River have been identified through the existing outstanding natural area designations.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

Lands URA - Reservoir sites have been proposed on the Escalante River in connection with power plant proposals in the Escalante area. Management for wild and scenic river values would preclude construction of these reservoirs.

WL-1.1, WL-1.3 - Management for wild and scenic river values will protect wildlife habitat in riparian and aquatic zones.

R-1.1 - Management for wild and scenic river values is complementary with management objectives for the outstanding natural areas.

VR-1.1 - The river is recommended for VRM Class I which allows natural ecological changes only.

Analysis. All of the interactions except Lands are complementary and would be an added benefit if implemented.

There are no active proposals to construct a reservoir on the Escalante River. Utah Power and Light has a right-of-way application for a reservoir which is inactive at this time.

Reservoirs and other major improvements would destroy the free flowing characteristics of the Escalante River and preclude study, and potential inclusion of, the river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These projects are also in conflict with management objectives of the

outstanding natural areas (R-2.1) and VRM Class I areas (VR-1.1). In addition, reservoirs would inundate riparian wildlife habitat and livestock range.

The significance of the Escalante River as a backcountry recreational use area is documented by the coverage it has received in magazines and books having nationwide circulation (see Recreation URA) and by the high amount of visitor use it receives (12,000 visitor days in 1977 on the BLM administered areas).

Team Mar 1979 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept recommendation.

Zufelt Mar 1979 — Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation for the Escalante River.

Jensen Mar 1981 — Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation as follows:

Do not seek the inclusion of the river into the National Wild and Scenic River System. BLM will make appropriate consultation on any projects that may be proposed on the river while it is under consideration for inclusion in the system.

Rationale. It is not BLM's function to seek inclusion of the river into the system. As indicated in the rationale for the recommendation, the river was nominated in 1970. The river will receive protection under the interim protection policy of wilderness areas because the stretch of the river, as recommended, is in an instant study area for wilderness consideration.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-2.3. Designate the top of the Fiftymile Mountain as an outstanding natural area. The area contains approximately 34,000 acres of public lands in the Escalante Planning Unit.

Support. Coordinate action with a similar recommendation on an adjacent area in the Paria Planning Unit. Close the area to ORV use and mineral entry.

Acquire the following State lands:
Sections 32 and 36, T. 39 S., R. 6 E.
Sections 2 and 16, T. 40 S., R. 6 E.
Section 32, T. 40 S., R. 7 E.

After acquisition, include the areas in a "No surface Occupancy" oil and gas leasing category.

Acquire the mineral rights from the State of Utah on the following areas:

T. 40 S., R. 7 E.
Sections 16 and 36
T. 41 S., R. 7 E.
Section 2

Once acquired, include these areas in a "No Surface Occupancy" oil and gas leasing category.

Include the following public lands in a "No Surface Occupancy" oil and gas leasing category.

T. 39 S., R. 6 E.
Sec. 22 SW¼, SW¼SE¼
Sec. 26 SW¼, SW¼NW¼
T. 40 S., R. 5 E.
Sec. 12 E½NE¼, NE¼SE¼
T. 40 S., R. 7 E.
Sec. 31 N½NE¼
T. 41 S., R. 8 E.
Sec. 6 NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, W½SE¼, SE¼SE¼
Sec. 8 W½. SE¼
Sec. 16 W½, SE¼

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Prepare an activity plan to guide management of the area.

Rationale. 43 CFR 8352.0-1 states outstanding natural areas are established "to protect (a) lands that have unusual natural characteristics." The steep cliffs which surround Fifty-Mile Mountain have prevented development and activities which would have degraded the natural values. The vegetation varies from sagebrush to large stands of aspen and maples.

The top of the plateau has outstanding scenic values and provides unequaled panoramic views of the surrounding region.

The plateau and cliffs contain over 300 known archaeological sites. The area has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district.

eam
ar 1979

Interactions

Recreation URA. Cultural Resources - Designation as an outstanding natural area will provide protection for cultural resources.

VR-1.1 - Designation is complementary with the VRM Class II recommendation.

WL-6.3 - Designation will protect habitat for desert bighorn and limit human intrusions.

Minerals, Issue 3 - Inclusion of areas in "No Surface Occupancy" mineral leasing category will increase costs of exploration and development of oil and gas.

Minerals, Issue 2 - Although no economic mineral deposits have been identified in the area, mineral withdrawal will prevent possible future development of undiscovered mineral resources.

RM-2.4, RM-2.5 - Designation would place constraints on the design and locations of range developments (Appendix 1) for the Lakes, Last Chance, Mudholes-Rock Creek Allotments.

Analysis. Recommendations VR-1.1 and WL-6.3 are complementary and would provide added benefit if implemented.

Since the area has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, the archaeological values should be protected. Management activities associated with the outstanding natural area designation will help preserve these values.

There are no economic or subeconomic mineral resources except for coal identified within the area. Possible future coal development could occur below the top of the plateau and would not be affected by the designation. The "No Surface Occupancy" stipulation will allow exploration and development for oil and gas, but will prevent surface disturbances which would impact cultural and natural values.

The designation does not preclude livestock grazing or range developments necessary for range management. Most improvements, such as fences and stock tanks, can be designed so they are unobtrusive and meet VRM management objectives.

:am
r 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept recommendation.

:felt
-r 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept recommendation but defer implementation pending completion of wilderness review.

Rationale. Under the MFP decision of 1973, the Fifty-Mile Mountain is presently protected as a roadless area. It is further protected under interim management for wilderness characteristics. It is expected this area will qualify as a wilderness study area. As such, it will be protected up until the time it is either designated as wilderness or removed from wilderness consideration. If it should be designated as a wilderness area the criteria for the multiple use recommendation will be met. If it is not designated as a wilderness area, the multiple use recommendation should be implemented.

ensen
:r 1981

Decision. Manage this area along with that portion of the Fifty-Mile Mountain area in the Paria Planning Unit as recreation lands. Administer the area for extensive recreation use in a manner which will preserve natural values and allow operation of natural processes. Require stipulations to mitigate impacts of any authorization issued to preserve natural values.

Do not allow land treatments. Close the area to vehicle use.

The area will not be withdrawn from mineral entry as indicated in the Area Manager's rationale. The area will receive protection as a wilderness study area until such time as wilderness decisions are made. Values that have potential to be impacted by mining activities will be protected under procedures required by 43 CFR 3802.

Priorities for acquisition of State sections will be determined in relation to other acquisitions in the district.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-2.4. Redesignate the Dance Hall Rock Historic Site to include the S½ Section 1 and N½ Section 12, T. 40 S., R. 7 E. Withdraw the S½ Section 1 from all forms of entry under the general mining laws. Remove the existing designation and segregation from Section 12, T. 40 S., R. 7 E.

Support. Coordination with Hole-in-the-Rock Trail Management Plan.

Rationale. This area was designated in 1970 as an historic site concurrently with the C&MU multiple use retention management classification (U-8742). Due to an error in the legal description of the area in the designation order, Dance Hall Rock is not within the designated historic site.

43 CFR 2071 provides the authority for designating historic and cultural sites.

Team
Mar 1979

Interaction. None.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept recommendation.

elt
1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

ensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Reject the recommendation.

Rationale. Even though there was an error in the legal description in the classification order (U-8742), the maps of the area and the master title plats show the proper location. The present policy of the Department of the Interior is that withdrawals are not necessary because such areas can be protected under provisions of 43 CFR 3809 and the procedures for mineral leasing.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Escalante
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	

Wells
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective R-3. Enhance collecting, observation, and recreational values of identified mineral resources for the general public.

Rationale. BLM policy (1603.12C3) provides for protective development of significant natural, historic, and cultural values and development of public use of these values. BLM policy also allows for adequate supplies of outdoor recreation consistent with public need, resource potentials, and environmental quality. The PAA indicates there is considerable potential demand for sightseeing and related activities.

Rocks and minerals of varying quality and desirability exist throughout the planning unit. These resources are valuable for observation and recreational collections.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-3.1. Designate the Wolverine petrified wood area as an outstanding natural area and manage the area to preserve the petrified wood resource.

Support. Acquire Section 2, T. 35 S., R. 6 E., including mineral rights from the State of Utah and restrict the section from entry under the general mining laws and place of no surface occupancy stipulation on oil and gas leasing.

Close the area to ORV use and collection of petrified wood.

Prepare an activity plan to guide management of the area.

Rationale. 43 CFR 8352.0-1 states outstanding natural areas are established to protect lands that have unusual natural characteristics. This area contains extensive deposits of petrified wood and was withdrawn in 1960 (Public Land Order 2061) for "the protection of natural resources, the preservation, protection, care, and development of the recreational values thereof and the preservation of objects of historical and scientific interest thereon."

1979

Interactions. Minerals, Issue 2 - Closure of the area to ORV use will inhibit possible future exploration and development for subeconomic and undiscovered mineral resources by limiting access through the area.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Access to mineral resources would be restricted. Natural values of the area would be protected.

Alternative 2. Designate as an outstanding natural area but do not close the area to ORV use.

Access through the area would not be restricted. ORV use is not compatible with the preservation of outstanding natural areas in their natural condition. Unrestricted ORV use will allow greater opportunities for trespass collection of petrified wood, especially of large pieces.

Alternative 3. Designate as an outstanding natural area and close the area to ORV use for the general public, but allow limited access for mineral exploration and prospecting.

Access through the area for mineral exploration would not be prohibited. Natural values of the area would be impacted. Trespass ORV use would be difficult to control.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Rationale. The Wolverine petrified wood area is a relatively small area. The values of mineral deposits within the area is outweighed by the significance of scientific and recreational values involved. Classification could be amended at a later date should values change.

ensen
ar 1981

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

1. Do not designate the area as an outstanding natural area.

2. Do not seek to acquire the State section for the sole purpose of protecting petrified wood on the section.

Rationale. The major portion of the public land in the recommendation area is within an area defined as contiguous to outstanding natural areas, and as such, it is part of an instant study area for wilderness consideration. It will receive protection under the interim protection policy for wilderness study areas. If it is designated as a wilderness area by by Congress, it will receive protection as identified in the Widlerness Act of 1964.

In addition to protection under the interim protection policy for wilderness study areas, the area is withdrawn by PLO 2061 from appropriation under the mining laws. This provides adequate protection from impacts that might occur from mining activity. BLM has adequate authority under other procedures to protect the values of the area from impacts of other activities. The area can be managed under its present status to preserve the petrified wood source, so there is no purpose to designate the area an outstanding natural area even if it does not receive wilderness status.

The State of Utah has the obligation and authority to protect natural values of their land. This State section should not be acquired merely to afford Federal protection. This should not deter acquisition of the State section if an exchange is proposed which would be to the mutual advantage of parties to an exchange.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-3.2. Manage the Egg Canyon petrified wood area (E½ Sec. 9, T. 33 S., R. 6 E.) and the sand crystal area (SE¼ Sec. 24, T. 36 S., R. 3 E.) to preserve the unique geological features they contain.

Support. Close the areas to mineral entry, ORV use, and free-use collection.

Place a no surface occupancy stipulation on oil and gas leasing.

Rationale. The Egg Canyon area contains significant quantities of petrified wood in the form of large logs.

The sand crystal area is the only known location of sand crystals in the region, and may be a rare occurrence in the United States. This site should be protected at least until the significance of the site is known through further research.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

Minerals, Issue 2 - Mineral withdrawal will prevent possible future exploration and development of subeconomic and undiscovered mineral resources.

Minerals, Issue 3 - The no surface occupancy stipulation will increase costs of exploration and development of oil and gas.

Minerals, Issue 4 - The value of the petrified wood at the Egg Canyon site is greatest as they currently exist, in place. The site is not suitable for disposal of petrified wood.

Analysis. The value of the unique geological features at these sites is greater than the subeconomic and undiscovered mineral resources within the areas. Mineral exploration, ORV use, and collection of specimens would damage or deplete the petrified wood and sand crystal resources.

Team
Mar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Accept recommendation.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept multiple use recommendation.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation by eliminating the requirements to (1) close the area to mineral entry, and (2) place a no surface occupancy stipulation on oil and gas leasing.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Rationale. The Egg Canyon area is within a wilderness study area and it will receive protection under interim protection policy for wilderness study areas. If it is designated as a wilderness area by Congress, it will receive protection as identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

If it is not designated as a wilderness area, the provisions of 43 CFR 3809 will provide for adequate protection of surface values associated with mining activity. Mineral leasing procedures also provide adequate protection for other resource values.

The above rationale pertaining to mining and mineral leasing activities is true for the Sand Crystal area.

Therefore, there is no need to initiate withdrawal procedures or to change the mineral leasing status.

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-3.3. Prohibit commercial sales of petrified wood and thunderballs in the planning unit.

Rationale. BLM policy (1603.12C3) allows for adequate variety and supply of outdoor recreation commensurate with public needs, resource potentials, and environmental quality. The PAA indicates considerable potential demand for sightseeing and related activities.

Commercial disposition of mineral products will deplete quantities available to recreationists.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions. M-2.1 - Sale of petrified wood from Site M-2.1 to supply local rock shops would be prohibited.

Alternative 1. Accept recommendation.

Commercial sales of petrified wood and thunderballs would be prohibited. Quantities available for free-use collection would not be depleted. Rock shops would have to obtain petrified wood from outside the planning unit.

Alternative 2. Allow commercial sales of petrified wood from site M-2.1.

An average of 5 tons of petrified wood would be sold per year for the next 5 years. Petrified wood would be available to the general public and rock shops for sale or barter. Quantities of petrified wood available for free-use collection would be depleted.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Allow commercial sales of petrified wood with sales limited to 2 tons per year per individual or business from the area designated in Minerals Recommendation M2.1 which is located near the Lampstand in the Circle Cliffs area. Require buyer to exhibit material to authorized representative of BLM upon removal and before leaving the area from which collected.

Do not allow commercial sales of "thunderballs."

Rationale. Petrified wood is fairly common in the planning unit. There are no other sales areas within a reasonable distance of Escalante to satisfy demand for petrified wood. Allowing commercial sales of small amounts would at least partially meet demand. It would also improve overall preservation and management of the petrified wood deposits

within the remainder of the planning unit. The public would be provided a legal means to acquire petrified wood for sale, thus reducing the potential of unauthorized removal. Removal methods and rehabilitation could be controlled.

"Thunderballs" are limited in amount and distribution to the extent that commercial sales would rapidly eliminate this interesting feature.

ensen
ar 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation by allowing sales of petrified wood in an amount to meet the demand.

Rationale. Demand coupled with protection of resources should be the determining factor for sales rather than an arbitrary limit. The rationale for the Area Manager's decision indicates petrified wood is fairly common in the planning unit. The other points of this rationale are also applicable for this decision.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Escalante
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	

Wells
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective R-4. Enhance opportunities for off-road vehicle use on public lands in the Escalante Planning Unit.

Rationale. Executive Order 11644 indicates that controlled use of off-road vehicles on public lands is a legitimate recreational pursuit and directs that areas and trails be designated where off-road vehicle recreational uses can occur, based on needs for protection of resources, promotion of safety of users, and minimization of conflicts among users of public lands. The objective is consistent with Bureau of Land Management policy (1603.12C3) of providing for a variety of recreation uses, meeting public needs, and maintaining a quality environment.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation R-4.1. Designate the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas as intensive off-road vehicle (ORV) use areas. Develop and implement activity plans within 5 years to direct management actions.

Designate the remainder of the planning unit as open to ORV use, except for the following designated areas which are or will be closed to ORV use:

1. Phipps-Death Hollow Outstanding Natural Area.
2. North Escalante Canyon Outstanding Natural Area.
3. The Gulch Outstanding Natural Area.
4. Devil's Garden Outstanding Natural Area.
5. Calf Creek Recreation Area.

Support. Coordinate development of the Little Desert Area with the Escalante Petrified Forest State Reserve.

Develop an ORV implementation plan.

Rationale. The Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas offer differing environments, well suited for ORV use. These two areas scored high for ORV use in the Recreation Quality Evaluation. Development of these areas will meet demand for ORV use areas, which is presently low and not expected to increase rapidly.

The existing outstanding natural areas were closed to ORV use under designation authority. ORV use of these areas would conflict with the preservation of the natural features which make these areas outstanding.

A management decision to close the Calf Creek Recreation Area to ORV use has been made in the management plan which was implemented in 1976, with designation by Federal Register notice to be made in FY 1979. Designating the remainder of the planning unit as open to ORV use will provide opportunities for casual ORV use.

Team
Mar 1979

Interactions

Watershed URA - About 90 percent of both the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas are covered by geologic formations which form easily eroded

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

silty clay and fine sandy soils. Most of these soils also have salinity problems which limit vegetative cover and increase recovery time after disturbance. ORV use in these areas will increase sediment and salt production and reduce the vegetative production potential.

Wildlife URA - The northern end of the Circle Cliffs intensive use area is critical mule deer winter range. Intensive ORV use will exclude deer from this area.

WL-1.1 - ORV Use in riparian zones should be restricted to existing roads to protect riparian habitat.

WL-6.3 - The southern end of the Circle Cliffs intensive use area is a potential desert bighorn sheep use area. Intensive ORV use will exclude sheep from this area.

RM-2.2 - Intensive ORV use in the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas will create greater opportunities for vandalism of existing and proposed range developments.

RM-2.4 - Intensive ORV use in the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas will conflict with intensive grazing systems. Potential vandalism to fences and open gates will allow livestock to drift between pastures. Stress or injury to livestock could occur if ORV use occurs concurrently with livestock grazing.

Minerals, Issues 2 and 3 - Intensive ORV use in the Circle Cliffs will increase the possibility of vandalism to mineral exploration equipment and the possibility of personal injuries in mining shafts.

R-1.3, R-2.3, R-3.1, R-3.2 - The following areas have been recommended to be closed to ORV use to protect natural, scenic, and cultural values:

1. Deer Creek Recreation Site.

2. Fifty-Mile Mountain.

3. Wolverine Petrified Wood Area.

4. Egg Canyon Petrified Wood Area.

5. Sand Crystal area.

Analysis. Designation of the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas for intensive ORV use will adversely impact watershed, wildlife, range, and mineral resources. Demand for intensive ORV use areas is low and not expected to increase rapidly. This low demand does not justify setting land aside for intensive ORV use areas at this time.

Unrestricted ORV use in riparian areas would eliminate streamside vegetation which causes a decline in water quality and accelerates soil erosion. Increased soil erosion further prevents the establishment of good vegetative cover.

ORV use is not compatible with the management of natural areas and areas of critical environmental concern as it destroys natural, scenic, and cultural values. ORV use in Wolverine, Egg Canyon, and sand crystal areas will also allow greater opportunities for trespass collection.

eam
:ar 1979

Multiple Use Recommendation. Do not designate the Circle Cliffs and Little Desert areas as intensive ORV use areas. Designate the planning unit as open to ORV use except for the following areas which will be designated as closed to ORV use:

1. All existing outstanding natural areas.
2. Calf Creek Recreation Area.
3. Deer Creek Recreation Area.
4. Egg Canyon Petrified Wood Area.
5. Sand crystal area.
6. Fifty-Mile Mountain
7. Riparian - aquatic areas.

Accept decision for ORV use for the Wolverine Petrified Wood area (Recommendation R-3.1). Alternatives are:

1. Close the area to ORV use.
2. Leave the area open to ORV use.
3. Close the area to ORV use for the general public, but allow limited access for mineral exploration.

Zufelt
Mar 1979

Area Manager's Recommendation. Designate the following areas as closed to ORV use:

1. All existing outstanding natural areas.
2. Calf Creek recreation area
3. Deer Creek Recreation area.
4. Egg Canyon Petrified Wood area
5. Wolverine Petrified Wood area
6. Fifty-Mile Mountain
7. Frail watershed areas
8. Riparian areas

Designate the remainder of the planning unit as open to ORV use. Coordinate with Utah State Department of Parks and Recreation in future efforts on their part to develop an intensive ORV use area as per the Escalante Petrified Forest State Park Development Plan.

ensen
r 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's recommendation by adding the Sand Crystal area (R-3.2) and the recommended expansion areas to existing OMAs (R-2.1) to the areas to be closed.

Rationale. The decisions for R-2.1 and R-3.2 was to close the areas to ORV use. There was no rationale to the Area Manager's recommendation to leave these areas open.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Escalante
Activity: Visual Resources
Objective Number:

Wells
Zufelt
Jensen
Nov 1978

Objective. Maintain or improve where possible the quality of visual resources in the Escalante Planning Unit.

Rationale. Policy of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM Manual 6300.06) states that the Bureau will: Plan, design, and implement its resource management activities in a manner which will minimize adverse impacts on the visual resource and provide all Bureau activities with guidance to minimize adverse impacts on the visual resource.

Visual resources are perhaps the most socially and economically important resource in the Escalante Planning Unit. It is obvious that growth in backpacking and sightseeing has been phenomenal in the unit (see recreation visitor use data). Public sensitivity is extremely high and is nationally, if not internationally oriented. The Escalante Planning Unit contains an outstanding extensive combination of spectacular geological features and ecological systems that can be found nowhere else on earth. Most non-local travel in this area is recreationally oriented and public lands here are frequently the destination point for visitors.

Visual resources are related to every type of recreational and sightseeing activity. The maintenance of a good quality visual resource is critical to environmental quality in the region.

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation VR-1.1. Assign the VRM classes as shown on the Escalante, MFP 1 VRM Overlay. Allow modifications in the basic elements of the landscape only if they meet visual resource management class standards. Each visual resource management class describes a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape. Visual contrast ratings (BLM Manual 6320) will be used to determine whether proposed modifications can meet visual resource management class criteria. Proposals which cannot meet VRM class standards must be either not allowed or redesigned in order to meet the accepted standards. Table 1 shows VRM class criteria, acreages in each class, and which grazing allotments are affected. The Visual Resources MFP 1 overlay shows the VRM classifications which have resulted from use of procedures in BLM Manual 6320. Phipps-Death Hollow, The Gulch, North Escalante Canyon, and Devil's Garden Outstanding Natural Areas are VRM Class I, due to their designations. The Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is VRM Class I, due to wording in the Area's enabling legislation which stresses strict management of visual resources to preserve the scenic landscape.

Rationale. Visual Resource Management classes are determined using criteria found in BLM Manual 6320. The steps which are followed in arriving at management classes are: scenic quality evaluation, visual zone evaluation, and visual sensitivity evaluation.

The scenic quality evaluation and potential for enhancing scenery are documented in URA, along with an identification of intrusions and opportunities to correct the visual problems associated with intrusions. The visual zones and visual sensitivity evaluations are functions of the social and cultural situation and, as such, are documented in the PAA. These three factors are combined, using established criteria, to form the classes which are based not only on scenery, but also on their visibility to the public and their sensitivity to the public. Rationale for maintaining a high quality landscape is included in the rationale for objective VR-1 and in the URA.

Peternel
Feb 1981

Interactions and Multiple Use Analysis. Interactions are identified in Allotment Analysis (Appendix 1) in the Alvey Wash, Lakes, Last Chance, and Mudholes-Rock Creek Allotments.

The VRM system is a tested systematic method for inventorying and developing visual resource management objectives. An area which is inventoried to be VRM Class II is a Class II area, just as a range type is a range type, or a wildlife habitat area is a wildlife habitat area; there is no management decision to be made as to whether or not an area is to

be assigned a VRM classification or not. The management decision is whether or not to allow projects which would violate VRM objectives. The interactions above indicate that if proposed range, watershed, land treatments, or facilities are not carefully designed and strictly managed after completion, there would be numerous violations of VRM objectives. Similarly, other development could violate VRM classes until successful rehabilitation occurs.

Normal operating procedures will require an environmental assessment of each proposal. This assessment will analyze the impacts as well as identify how and to what extent they can be mitigated. It is impossible to make determinations at this point on these recommendations except to require analysis of the impacts on VRM when the assessment is made and make a decision at that time on the merits of each case.

Peternel Feb 1981 — Multiple Use Recommendation. Consider VRM objectives in all projects or actions that would affect VRM classes. Prior to implementing any project, perform a detailed onsite analysis of the impacts on visual resources before making a determination whether or not work on the project should proceed. There could be cases where the benefits of a particular project outweigh the benefits of retaining the objectives of a VRM class.

Jensen Mar 1981 — Decision. Accept the Area Manager's multiple use recommendation.

Table 1
Visual Resource Management Classes, Escalante
VR-1.1

Allotment Number	Name	VRM Classes[a]
6001	Alvey Wash	II, III
6003	Big Brown Bench	I, III, IV
6004	Boulder Creek	I, II
6005	Cedar Washes	II, III, IV
6006	Chimney Rock	I, II, IV
6007	Circle Cliffs	II, III, IV
6008	Collets	II, III
6009	Death Hollow	I, II, IV
6010	Deer Creek	I, II, IV
6011	Escalante River	I, II, III, IV
6012	Forty-Mile Ridge	I, II, IV
6013	Haymaker Bench	I, II
6014	King Bench	I, II, III, IV
6015	Lakes	II
6016	Last Chance	II, III, IV
6017	Lower Cattle	I, II, IV
6018	McGath Point	I
6019	Moody	I, II, IV
6020	Mudholes	II
6021	Muley Twist	II, III
6022	Navajo Bench	I, II
6023	Pine Creek	III, IV
6024	Rattlesnake Bench	II, IV
6025	Salt Water Creek	I
6026	Soda	I, II, IV
6027	Steep Creek	II
6028	Upper Cattle	I, II, III, IV
6029	Wagon Box Mesa	I, II, IV
6030	Wide Hollow	III, IV
6031	Willow Gulch	I, II, IV
6032	White Rock	II, IV
6044	Long Neck	II
6056	Dry Hollow	I, II

[a]VRM Classes; Visual Resource Management Objectives and acres are as follows:

Management Class Criteria	Acres	
Class I - This class provides for natural ecological changes only. It applies to existing designated primitive or natural areas. It precludes any kind of activity which would make more than a subtle visual change.	The Gulch	3,430
	Escalante Canyons	1,160
	N. Escalante Canyons	5,800
	Phipps-Death Hollow	34,300
	Devils Garden	640
	Glen Canyon NRA	343,746
	Total	389,076

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Class II - The BLM manual (6310) states that changes in the basic elements of form, line, color, or texture caused by a management activity should not be evident in the basic landscape. This could limit many kinds of management activities such as chainings, roads, fencelines or pipelines. These kinds of activities are excluded unless they can be located or designed where their visual effect is not evident in the basic landscape.	238,360
Class III - Changes caused by a management activity may be evident in the landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strengths of the existing landscape character. This means that most kinds of activities can be allowed if they can be located and designed so as not to be a dominating factor in the landscape.	160,320
Class IV - Changes in the landscape character can be made but they must be designed to reflect what could be a natural occurrence.	396,435

Recommendation VR-1.2

Rehabilitate visual intrusions in the Escalante Unit. The following table describes the intrusion, location, and necessary actions:

Name	Intrusion Number	Priority	Grazing Allotment	Acres	Necessary Action	Support Requirements
Chainings	1	2	Alvey Wash Last Chance	14,700	Feather edges, reduce slash, reseed with a variety of species, manage properly	Operations Range
Earth Dam	4	7	Last Chance	3	Contour and seed dam, prevent overuse by livestock	Operations Range
Oil Derrick	5	3	Last Chance	3	Paint, Screen, or remove	Operations Minerals
Bulldozed Area	6	4	Alvey Wash	10	Rehabilitate surface	Operations
Stock Tank	7	5	Alvey Wash	1	Paint/screen	Operations Range
Tower	8	6	Alvey Wash	1	Paint or relocate	Operations Lands
Dump	9	1	State Land, but affects allotments along Escalante River	160	Stabilize as a sanitary landfill or relocate, coordinate with Utah Dept. of Social Services, Div. of Health	Management Watershed

Rationale. There are a number of intrusions in the Escalante unit which detract from scenic quality. It is technically and economically feasible to rehabilitate these intrusions and consequently improve the quality of scenery in the unit.

The Escalante city dump on State land is not operated as a sanitary landfill and is in a dry wash which empties into the Escalante River. An intense rainstorm could wash much of this accumulation of trash into the Escalante River, leaving debris in trees and along the shoreline from near Escalante to Lake Powell. Such events have occurred at other "dry" wash dump locations in the west with disastrous results.

Actions proposed on the chainings in Alvey Wash and Last Chance allotments should improve scenic quality ratings.

The importance of maintaining high quality visual resources is cited in detail in the previous recommendation (Visual Resources R-1.1). That rationale is relevant to this recommendation, also.

Mar 1979
Zufelt

Area Manager's Recommendation. Reject the recommendation. Most of the visual intrusions have either been removed, corrected or are not under the management authority of the Bureau. The remainder are currently being improved through management actions.

The Bureau should encourage the town of Escalante to enter into a sanitary landfill or other acceptable waste disposal operation (i.e. "Green Box") in an effort to eliminate the visual and potential environmental hazard presented by the existing dump.

Jensen
Mar 1981

Decision. Modify the Area Manager's decision. As time and funds permit, check the intrusions that remain on public land and either mitigate the impact they cause, or have them removed as recommended.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Escalante
Activity
Visual Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Wells
Dec 1978

Recommendation VR-1.3. Close and rehabilitate all ways, seismic lines, mineral exploration tracks, etc. to vehicle use if they are not identified as necessary for transportation on the District Transportation Plan. Flatten berms if present, scarify old roadbeds, and replant with native species to improve natural scenic qualities. Some dry washes and associated desert riparian zones would be classified as ways if vehicles can negotiate these areas.

Support. All other resources should identify vehicle access requirements for consideration in multiple use analysis. Operations would handle road closures, signing, and rehabilitation. Minerals coordination would be required to obtain permission from mining claimants in order to perform rehabilitation work on some old mining scars.

Rationale. The need for a natural, undeveloped landscape is documented in the rationale for the visual resource management objective VR-1. The characteristic landscape of the entire Escalante Planning Unit is predominantly undeveloped scenic open space where vehicle access routes appear as unnatural visual intrusions. Roads, ways, seismic lines and old mining scars can be seen for many miles due to the open nature of the landscape which offers many scenic vistas. Recreational use here is high and most visitors are very sensitive to visual intrusions. In fact, many visitors have come here to get as far away as possible from evidences of contemporary cultural activity. National concern has been expressed for preservation and protection of natural scenic qualities in the planning unit.

It should be noted that all roads and ways in the unit would be inventoried during a legislatively required ORV inventory and management program in the near future. Specific mangement recommendations will be made during this process.

Mar 1979
Zufelt

Area Manager's Recommendation. Reject recommendation. Close and rehabilitate only those ways, seismic lines, etc., which are causing resource damage or are definitely detracting from the visual resources. Rehabilitation must be possible without worsening the situation. Careful consideration must be given on a case-by-case basis before any such "way" is closed.

Analysis. This recommendation is in direct conflict with recreation recommendation R-4.1 (Open ORV Designation). Rehabilitation of many such "ways" may actually worsen the situation under such arid conditions. There is no need to close such "ways" if no resource damage is occuring.

Mar 1981
Jensen

Decision. Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Alvey Wash

Present season of use: 5/16 to 9/30
Proposed season of use: 6/16 to 10/31
Suitable Acres 10,519 Percent 22
Carrying Capacity 1,053 AUMs Nos. 234 C
Reduction 0

Proposed Long Term Management

Grazing System Rest Rotation
Season 6/16 to 10/31
Suitable Acres 10,867 percent 22
Carrying Capacity 1,220 Nos. 241 C
Reduction +14 percent

Interim Interactions

Range (W-1.2 with RM-1.1). Watershed recommendation to start grazing no earlier than 7/15 would shorten the proposed season of use resulting in the loss of one month (6/16 to 7/15) of grazing during the spring. Present grazing systems would be discontinued and grazing plan objectives would not be completely met. Water developments have just been completed so grazing systems can work as planned.

Watershed RM-1.1 with W-1.2). Range proposed season to graze from 6/15 to 10/31 would result in decreased vegetative cover increasing silt and salt production from an already erosion susceptible watershed area.

Range Long-term Interactions. Watershed recommendation W-1.2 with RM-1.1, 2.6 results in the loss of one month (6/16 to 7/15) grazing during the spring. The change to fall-winter use only would eliminate the need for the existing, fully implemented, AMP.

(RM-2.5 with W-1.4). Watershed recommends to burn or spray some of the same areas.

(RM-2.5 with VRM-1.1). Class II classification on about one-half the proposed treatments. Seeding treatment, size, and shape may have to be changed. Total acres of treatment area may have to be reduced resulting in less AUMs available from treatment.

Watershed (W-1.1 with RM-2.6). Proposed season of use of 6/15-10 /31 would result in decreased vegetative cover, increasing salt and silt production.

(W1.4 with RM2.5). Range and watershed recommends the same land treatment for some of the same areas.

Recreation VR-1.1 with RM-2.5). Treatments may conflict with VRM Class II rating. Treatments may destroy the natural appearance of the area, thus violating Class II standards.

Analysis. The present grazing system is being extended into the proposed interim and long-term management. The system has shown little or no improvement in cover and watershed conditions because water was not fully developed until 1978 and livestock distribution has remained poor. Distribution is expected to improve as a result of this water, and improvement should be rapidly observed. The 1-percent cut indicated by the survey is within the margin of error for the survey and indicates that the presently established carrying capacity for the allotment is accurate. The primary impact of the proposal on watershed and wildlife is based on early summer use on native range. Seedings are well developed by 6/16 on the allotment and livestock tend to stay on the seedings until they are moderately utilized before drifting out on to the native range. Two of the three seedings are fenced. Meeting key species objectives of the grazing system will achieve wildlife objectives.

The treatment proposal is in a dense stand of sagebrush in a valley surrounded by barren cliffs. Treatment can be readily changed to meet VRM objectives.

Team Recommendation.. Interim: Adopt present grazing system and qualifications (1,053 AUMs). Continue monitoring key species and cover on the native range to assure grazing systems and watershed objectives are being achieved, and that utilization of native range remains light until after 7/15 seed ripe.

Long Term: Adopt proposed grazing system. Modify treatment to seed to a mixture including preferred wildlife species and to consider VRM objectives.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept interim team recommendation. Also accept long term team recommendation with the qualification that any increases are based on actual use, utilization and trend studies rather than on the capacity as estimated during the range inventory.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Big Bown Bench

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use: 10/16 to 4/30*
Proposed season of use: 10/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres 14,965 91 percent
Carrying Capacity 831 AUMs No. 151 C
Reduction 45 percent (669 AUM) *Different numbers during this period

Proposed Long Term Management:

Grazing System	Winter use	
Season 10/1-4/16		
Suitable Acres	14,965	91 percent
Carrying Capacity	831	136 C
Reduction	46 percent (684 AUMs)	

Interactions

Watershed W-1.3 with RM-1.1. Watershed recommendation is to allow no use on riparian areas until there is 70 percent bank and flood plain cover, then don't graze from March 1 to September 30. This conflicts with season of use of 3-1 to 3-31. Riparian habitat will not attain cover as specified in watershed recommendation.

(W-1.1 with RM-1.2). Watershed recommendation is to allow no credit on critical watershed area. This is also a low production area, (59 acres per AUM) that is only slightly grazed. Allowing credit for these AUMs will cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed. Total capacity on critical watershed area involved is 59 AUMs.

Wildlife WL-1.1 and 4.1 with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. Wildlife recommendation is to allow no use in riparian areas from 3-1 to 3-31 or allow no use in excess of 30 percent utilization on cottonwoods and willows or 50 percent utilization on grasses and grass-like plants.

Recreation R-2.1 with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. Recreation recommendation is to allow no cattle on the river areas from 3-16 to 10-31. The proposed grazing use will result in cattle being along the river areas during a portion of the recreation use season, which is 10/1-10/31 and 3/16-3/31 for the interim period. Long term grazing proposals would present a conflict from 10/1-10/31 and 3/16-4/16.

Analysis. The riparian habitat located in the allotment is already in good condition, and will remain so except in drought when grazing will be adjusted anyway. There will be no use in the spring on the river portion of the allotment, so there is no conflict in the spring.

The conflict between recreation use and livestock use along the river is during the month of October. The recreation use along the river tapers off by the first of October so there is little conflict between recreation use and livestock use during this period.

With proposed range management the critical soil areas could be protected and credit could be given for the AUMs on these areas.

With adequate water development on Bown's Bench, the river portion of the allotment could be fenced and used as a pasture and grazed in the fall. Watershed and wildlife values will be protected through proposed grazing management. All use in the area could be suspended if vegetative cover in the riparian areas falls below 70 percent.

Team Recommendation

Interim Management

1. Season of use will be 10/1-3/31 with 151 cattle.

Long-Term Management

2. Upon development of water in the allotment, the Escalante River will be fenced and used as a pasture in a grazing system. Livestock must be removed if ground cover falls below 70 percent and grazing will not be allowed until the cover is again established at or above 70 percent. Adjustments for the next years season will be made based on previous years utilization studies.

Area Managers Recommendation. Season of use during the interim period will be 10/1-3/31. During the latter part of March, cattle are trailed to the Horse Canyon corral. Trailing during this period is not along the river, thus eliminating impacts described above during the spring period. The long-term management recommendation is modified with regards to 50 percent utilization and 70 percent cover limitations. These figures will be included as objectives in the management plan for the allotment. Utilization along with actual use will be the basis for adjustments after evaluations made in conjunction with the specific management plan.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Boulder Creek

Interim Management:

Present season of use: 4/1 to 5/31 and 8/16 to 10/15
Proposed season of use: 9/1 to 10/30
Suitable Acres: 772 Percent 45
Carrying Capacity: 34 AUMs Nos. 17 C
Reduction: 58 percent (46 AUMs)

Long Term Management:

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 9/1 to 10/31
Suitable Acres: 772 Percent 45
Carrying Capacity: 34 Nos. 17C
Reduction: 58 percent (46 AUMs)

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interactions

Watershed W-1.3 with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Grazing the flood plain before 70 percent ground cover has been established will increase the time necessary to reach this desired cover, or eliminate the possibility of reaching it , depending on the grazing intensity.

Wildlife WL-1.1 and 4.1 with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Most grazing use on this allotment is along Boulder Creek riparian and aquatic habitats. Continued intensive grazing use (greater than 50 percent use on grass-like plants) will prevent these habitat areas from reaching the desired wildlife objectives.

Wildlife URA values with RM-1.1 and 2.6. The area is classified as critical mule deer and elk winter range. The range proposal to allow grazing 9/1 to 10/30 will result in desirable wildlife forage species being grazed before wintering deer and elk arrive on the area.

RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with WL-2.1. Monitoring the key wildlife species Orhy and Salix to assure improvement and future maintenance of condition is complimentary to the range proposal.

Recreation. No interactions.

Range. Rm-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W-1.3. Watershed recommendation would result in complete removal of cattle from the allotment since it is not possible to graze the allotment without making use along the riparian areas.

Alternative Recommendations

No. 1 - Accept the range recommendation as proposed.

No. 2 - Defer any livestock grazing use on the allotment until a 70 percent vegetative ground cover is attained on riparian areas. Allow livestock grazing use after this time as proposed by the range recommendation as long as utilization of grass and grass-like plants is maintained at 50 percent or less on the riparian areas.

Analysis. The range proposal cannot be accepted and still meet wildlife goals. Attainment of watershed goals will be greatly delayed or not reached at all under the range proposal.

In order to meet watershed and wildlife goals, livestock grazing would have to be removed from the allotment until a 70 percent vegetative ground cover on riparian areas is attained after which it must be maintained by not allowing utilization to be greater than 50 percent on grass and grass-like plants. Watershed and wildlife goals would be reached quite rapidly under this situation (est. two to five years).

Due to the small numbers of livestock involved and the short season of use proposed, anything less than the range proposal would not be economically feasible or justified for livestock grazing purposes.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept recommendation 1.

Rationale. Due to the number of livestock remaining after reductions and the season of use proposed, it would be possible to proceed with the range proposal and then monitor and evaluate the management goals for all resources.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Cedar Washes

Interim Management

Present season of use: 6/16 to 9/30
Proposed season of use: 6/16-9/30
Suitable Acres: 8,137 Percent: 70
Carrying Capacity: 648 AUMs Nos. 185
Reduction: 24 percent (213 AUMs)

Long Term management

Grazing System: Deferred rotation
Season: 6/15 to 9/30
Suitable Acres: 8,137 Percent: 70
Carrying Capacity: 805 Nos. 230C
Reduction: -7 percent (53 AUMs)

Watershed W-1.1 with RM-1.1. This range recommendation will result in excessive loss of topsoil with the resultant loss of the capability to protect and maintain desirable vegetation. This area has high sediment yields (0.6 to 1.2 acre-feet per square mile per year). It is composed of easily eroded sandy to silty clay soils which in about half of the area have enough chemicals (mostly salts) in the subsoil, and a few areas the surface soil, to inhibit plant growth. Small losses of topsoil on these sites will greatly reduce the productive potential of the site. There are 2,249 acres on this allotment eroding at or above 1.0 acre-feet sediment per year per square mile. Vegetation on these soils cannot survive as much grazing as the same species on better soils, therefore, moderate winter grazing is necessary to insure the area will improve. Eliminating summer grazing will reduce sediment and salt production by about 70 percent.

Wildlife WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-1. The wildlife recommendation is to monitor pinyon-juniper, desert shrub and sagebrush habitats based upon key species of Cemo and Orhy and assure the improvement of these species. This is complementary with AMP objectives.

Other Wildlife URA Values with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. This area contains yearlong mule deer habitat in the pinyon-juniper and potential pronghorn habitat in the desert shrub area. The AMP is designed to allow the deer and potential pronghorn habitat to improve, as long as key species of orhy and cemo are monitored and allowed to improve.

Recreation. No interactions.

Alternative Recommendations

Alternative 1 - Accept the recommendation for both interim and long-term management as proposed by range. Therefore all interactions are as previously described. Add Cemo and Orhy to the key species to be monitored and assure for their improvement.

Alternative 2 - Change the season of use as proposed by watershed (10-1 to 2-28) in the interim management. Accept the long-term recommendation as proposed by range. Add cemo and orhy to the key species ans assure for their improvement.

Interactions

W-1.1 with Alternative 2. A 70 percent reduction in silt production would be realized. Potential productivity of easily eroded soils would be protected.

WL-2.1 and 3.1 with Alternative 2. Desirable wildlife forage species would benefit by not being used by livestock during the critical growing season.

RM-1.1 with Alternative 2. This alternative recommendation will result in a new season of use during the interim management period as compared to the present situation and range recommendation. Base operation of

operators would have to be drastically changed as all are currently users on other allotments and the season of use proposed by range is tied in with traditional and proposed use of these other allotments. It may require substantial alterations of proposals for other allotments. These changes may be for a relatively short time, depending on length of time necessary to implement long-term management proposals.

Analysis. The areas of high erosion potential are currently in a static trend. As long as these areas remain in a static trend, the interim grazing should not cause any significant increase in erosion. In light of this, the negative overall effect of changing the season of use on other allotments which are tied into the year-round operation of the permittees involved would outweigh the benefits to be gained.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Chimney Rock
Interim and Long-term Management Recommendations for this allotment are identical.

Present season of use:	11/1 - 6/15	
Proposed season of use:	11/1 to 6/15	
Suitable Acres	30,476	95 percent
Carrying Capacity	2,783	371 C
Reduction	31 percent (1,260 AUMs).	

Recreation. No interactions.

Wildlife. No interactions.

Watershed W-1.1 with RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.6, RM-2.7. Grazing the easily eroded soils in area W1.1, and especially the areas in critical erosion condition in spring will negate the possibility of these areas improving in erosion condition. Eliminating spring grazing would reduce sediment production by about 70 percent.

The areas in critical erosion condition should not be grazed until they improve. There are 443 AUMs on the critical areas.

The soils in the critical area are formed from moderately saline formations and often have good topsoil, but moderately saline subsoil, so a small loss of topsoil is a big loss in potential productivity.

Range RM-1.1, 1.2, RM-2.6, RM-2.7. Watershed recommendation would reduce grazing by an additonal 443 AUMs, increasing the proposed reduction from 31 percent to 39 percent. Winter grazing only would result in 3.5 months loss (3/1 to 6/15) of spring grazing use. Loss of spring grazing would change the proposed rest rotation system to a winter use grazing system. A partially implemented rest rotation system has been in effect on this allotment approximately 10 years. Trend is static to upward.

Analysis. The proposed system, allowing Black Ridge Pasture a rest 2 out of 3 years will not allow the areas of high erosion (W1.1 areas) to improve in vegetative cover sufficiently to reduce the erosion potential. Since three out of the four pastures are in an upward trend with Black Ridge pasture in static trend, (trend data from Chimney Rock Allotment file) a four-pasture rest rotation system in which Black Ridge pasture would be used 1 in 4 years during the spring, would allow enough improvement in the vegetation to reduce the erosion potential, and still allow grazing on these areas.

To insure that Black Ridge pasture would be given a chance to improve to acceptable limits, use on this pasture will have to be postponed as long as possible and thereafter constrained within acceptable limits (less than 50 percent use).

Team Recommendation. Use a four-pasture rest rotation grazing system in which each pasture is used during the spring, 1 out of 4 years. Enter the system at that point which would insure that Black Ridge Pasture would not be used until the fourth year. Use on spring pastures will be held at no greater than 50 percent utilization

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation. Utilization will only be one of the criteria on which a management change is made. Utilization along with actual use and trend will be used to monitor and evaluate the management plan and future adjustments will be based on these monitoring studies.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Circle Cliffs

Interim Management:

Present season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Proposed season of use: 11/1-3/31
Suitable Acres 8,338 Percent 28
Carrying Capacity 895 Nos. 179
Reduction 38 percent (556 AUMs)

Long Term Management:

Grazing System: Rest rotation
Season: 11/1 to 5/15
Suitable Acres: 8,338 Percent: 28
Carrying Capacity: 1,352 Nos. 208 C
Reduction: 7 percent (99 AUMs)

Recreation. No interactions

Wildlife. No interactions

Watershed. No interaction

Range. No interactions

Analysis. No major problems or conflicts are foreseen between the range proposal and other resource proposals. Spring use will not be a conflict as it will be restricted to seedings. Putr and Orhy will be considered as key species in development of AMP objectives.

Team Recommendation. Accept recommendation as proposed by Range. Include putr and orhy as key species to be monitored.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Specify treatment type to chain and seed rather than plow and seed. Otherwise, accept team recommendation. Brush beating should also be considered as a treatment method.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Collets

Interim Management

Present season of use: 6/16 to 9/15
Proposed season of use: 7/16 to 8/15
Suitable acres 588 Percent 4
Carrying capacity 25 Nos. 25 C
Reduction 72 percent (65 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing system: Summer
Season 7/16 to 8/15
Suitable Acres 588 Percent 4
Carrying capacity 25 Nos. 25 C
Reduction 72 percent (65 AUMs)

Recreation. No interactions

Wildlife. No interactions

Watershed. W-1.3 with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Grazing the Collet Wash floodplain especially in summer, before there is 70 percent cover will increase the time necessary to reach this cover, or eliminate the possibility of ever reaching it. This depends on the grazing intensity.

Range. RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W-1.3. Exclusion of grazing from the bottoms would be impractical unless an extensive fencing system were implemented. In addition the major portion of the AUMs are located in the bottoms, closure of the bottoms to grazing will increase the size of the reductions on the allotment.

Analysis. The allotment contains high erosion potential in Watershed area W 1.3. Since large portions of the riparian areas occur on state lands a closure to grazing on public lands would not prevent State lands from being grazed. There is no practical way to confine livestock to the State lands. If the allotment remains open to grazing then use on the State sections can be controlled under Exchange-of-Use agreement and the riparian areas can be protected.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation as proposed.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation. Assure that exchange of use on State lands is granted commensurate with carrying capacity of these lands.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name Death Hollow

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 5/15
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable acres: 6,364 Percent: 36
Carrying Capacity: 255 Nos. 51 C
reduction: 75 percent (750 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 7,567 Percent: 42
Carrying Capacity: 330 Nos. 66 C
Reduction: 67 percent (675 AUMs)

Recreation. No interactions

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1 and RM 2.6. Grazing the W 1.1 area in spring (3-1 to 3-31) will prolong the time necessary to improve the watershed condition, however, this recommendation is a great improvement over the present situation.

W-1.1 with RM-1.2, 2.7. Giving credit for the 112 AUMs on low productive (over 32 acres per AUM) and critical erosion condition sites will cause the more preferred productive areas to be overgrazed.

Wildlife WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-2.3. The wildlife recommendation is to monitor pinyon-juniper and desert shrub habitats based upon the key species of Orhy and Cliffrose (Cost) and assure their improvement. This is complimentary with AMP objectives.

WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. The change in season and reduction in amount of use as proposed by range will be beneficial to forage preferred by wildlife species. Some direct competition for forage will still remain.

Range RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W-1.1. The season proposed by watershed would result in an additional 1-month (3/1 to 3/31) reduction in spring grazing over the range proposal which reduced present spring grazing by 1.5 months (4/1 to 5/15). The additional reduction of 112 AUMs would increase the proposed reduction from 75 percent to 86 percent for the interim and from 67 percent to 78 percent for the long-term.

WL-2 with RM-2. Wildlife recommendations have no adverse conflicts with range proposals.

Analysis. Much of the soils in the W 1.1 area are derived from marine formations. There are sufficient chemicals (mostly salts) in the subsoils, and also in the surface soils in part of the area to inhabit plant growth. The soils are also mostly easily eroded fine sandy loam to silt loam. These will require careful management to avoid excessive sediment production and loss of productivity potential.

The change in season of use to 11-01 to 03-31 and the reduction in capacity will allow the vegetation to improve in vigor and cover. This will reduce the erosion potential to acceptable limits. The improvement in vegetation will also enhance wildlife habitat. This area is not considered critical deer winter range. Therefore direct competition for forage is not a significant conflict.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation as proposed.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Deer Creek

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use:	10/16-2/28 and 4/1-6/15	
Proposed season of use:	11/1-2/28 (91C)	
	4/1-4/30 (40 C)	
Suitable Acres	6,187 (35 percent)	
Carrying Capacity	404	101 C
Reduction	31 percent (182 AUMs)	

Proposed Long Term Management:

Grazing System	Winter	
Season	11/16-2/28 (142 C)	
	4/1-4/30 (57 C)	
Suitable Acres	8,212	47 percent
Carrying Capacity	554	199 C
Reduction	6 percent (34 AUMs)	

Interaction

Wildlife WL-1.1 and 4.1 with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. Wildlife recommendation is to not graze riparian areas until 70 percent ground cover is reached and then only graze to the proper utilization point (30 percent on cottonwoods and willows or 50 percent on grass and grasslike plants). Range recommendation makes no allowance for riparian areas to recover to 70 percent ground cover before livestock grazing use is allowed.

WL-2.1 and wildlife URA values with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. WL 2.1 and wildlife URA values - the Upper Spring pasture is critical mule deer and elk winter range. It is also classified as a conflict area. Range proposal may result in direct conflict between wildlife and livestock for space and forage during winter months.

Watershed. W 1.3 with RM 1.1 and RM 2.6. W 1.3 - Grazing the flood plains of Deer Creek and the Escalante River before there is 70 percent cover and grazing Deer Creek in early spring will increase the time necessary to achieve this cover. However, it should reach this cover in 2 to 5 years.

W-1.1 with RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.6 and RM-2.7

W 1.1 - Grazing the native range in spring (4-1 to 4-30 will increase erosion slightly over winter use only, but with the proposed reduction in AUMs and removing most of the spring grazing the area should improve rapidly.

R 2.1 with RM-1.1 and 2.6. Livestock grazing during 4/1-4/30 conflicts with the primary hiking season.

RM 1.1 and RM 2.6 with W 1.1. Watershed recommendation 1.1 requests no spring use in areas of critical watershed. This is in conflict with use in the Deer Creek pasture of the allotment and would result in the user having to come home at 2-28 and finding forage for an additional month.

RM 1.1, RM 1.2, RM 2.6, RM 2.7 with W 1.3. Watershed recommendation requests elimination of grazing until there is 70 percent ground cover in riparian areas and no grazing from 3-1 to 9-30. This conflicts with the proposed use period in the Deer Creek pasture of the allotment and would eliminate access to water on the pasture, making the pasture unusable.

RM 1.1 and RM 2.6 with WL 1.1 and WL 4.1. Wildlife recommendation 1.1 and 4.1 requests no use in riparian areas be made from 3-1 to 7-1 and no greater than 50 percent tuilization on grass and grasslike plants be allowed. This would conflict with period of use in the Deer Creek pasture of the allotment and eliminate access to water for that pasture, making the pasture unusable.

RM 2.3 with WL 2.1. Wildlife recommendation 2-1 requests elimination of conflict between wildlife and livestock on critical pinyon-juniper

areas. This recommendation supports range recommendation RM 2.3 to improve and/or then maintain the allotment in good condition with an upward trend.

Analysis. Riparian areas are presently in good condition. The lower pastures are winter use only, and the Upper Spring pasture has been reduced to a 1-month season. This will reduce the use along the riparian/aquatic areas resulting in maintenance and improvement of these areas.

Adequate forage will be allocated for wildlife by the proposed management (refer to table 7, URA Step 3, Wildlife). Shortening the spring use to 1 month fairly well mitigates the conflict between mule deer, elk and changing the season from 4/1-4/30 to 3/1-3/30 on the spring pasture would allow better spring growth and vigor in browse plants. However, in winters with deep snow the elk and deer will probably still be on the area until about 3/15. This would cause a 2-week direct conflict but the effects of this would be better for the browse than grazing 1 month later into the spring.

The time necessary for the floodplains to reach 70 percent cover and for the native range to improve will be increased only slightly over the watershed recommendation by the proposed grazing, provided use doesn't exceed 50 percent on grass.

The grazing season (4/1-4/30) may be offensive to some hikers who wish to hike in the area at this time of year. The livestock oeprator's season and use has already been reduced by the range proposal. To require removal of livestock from 4/1-4/30 would be even more disruptive to the economic dependency of an established range operation. It may force a discontinuation of a family oriented business. There are alternative periods for hiking use in this area to satisfy needs of hikers who are offended by the presence of livestock. Such an alternative would merely disrupt a recreational experience, not a family income. The area could still be used for hiking during the grazing season, but hikers would have to be aware that livestock may be present.

Team Recommendation. Follow the Range Interim recommendation with either the season proposed by range (11/1 to 2/18 and 4/1 to 4/30) or if it meets the needs of the operator better, straight through (11/1 to 3/31). Extra care should be taken to insure that utilization over 50 percent on grasses and grasslike plants in riparian areas is corrected by a management change.

The browse condition and trend should be monitored on all three pastures to assure the proper utilization level is maintained. Putr and cemo will be included as key species.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation. Utilization values, along with actual use, trend and climatological data will be included in and monitered in conjunction with the management plan for the allotment.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Escalante River (Upper Range)

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use:	9/1-4/15
Proposed season of use	9/1-3/31
Suitable acres:	4,669
Carrying capacity	280 AUMs
Reduction	0

Propsoed Long Term Management

Grazing system:	Rest rotation
Season	9/1-3/31
Suitable acres	4,669
Carrying capacity:	280 AUMs 40 C
Reduction:	0

Escalante River Allotment
Upper Range

Recommendation - (Interim and Long-Term)

Implement a rest rotation system on these three pastures during the period 9/1-3/31. Graze 40 cattle (280 AUMs) on 4,669 suitable acres within these pastures.

Interim Range Management

Interactions

Wildlife. WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Unrestricted livestock access along the river will overutilize the riparian habitat. If this use is during the spring or the use is excessive, then this habitat will never reach good condition. This will negate WL 1 and WL 4 objectives. Riparian and aquatic areas are very important to Wildlife.

Watershed. W 1.3 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Grazing the floodplain, especially during the growing season before there is 70 percent cover will either eliminate the potential of reaching the desired cover, or greatly prolong the time necessary to reach this cover.

Recreation. R 2.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Livestock grazing during this season reduces vegetation and conflicts with the primary recreational use period between 9/1 to 11/1 and 3/15 to 3/31.

Range. RM 1.1 and 2.6 with R 2.1. The limitation of use as proposed by recreation would result in the loss of 2 months of grazing in the fall and 15 days in the spring. The operator would have to find additional range in which he could run his cattle during this time, or the grazing will have to be modified so cattle will be in the Phipps pasture during the conflict period. This is not feasible because it would not meet grazing management objectives.

RM-1.1 and 2.6 with W-1.1 and 1.3. The limitation of season of use to 10/1-2/28 would result in the loss of 1 month in the fall (9/1-9/30) and one month in the spring (3/1-3/31). User would be forced to find other areas to graze during these periods, or the grazing system will have to be modified so cattle will be in the Phipps pasture during the conflict period.

RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W 1.3. Elimination of grazing in riparian areas until 70 percent vegetative cover is attained would eliminate grazing on this allotment. It is necessary to use portions of the river whenever any part of this allotment is used.

RM 1.1 and 2.6 with WL 1.1. No grazing between 3/1-7/1 would result in loss of spring grazing (3/1 to 4/15). Utilization of 30 percent on cottonwoods and willows would generally fit into AMP objectives. No grazing until riparian vegetative ground cover reaches 70 percent would

eliminate grazing on the allotment since some use along the river is necessary in order to make use of the allotment.

Analysis. The range is in fair to good condition and the apparent trend is static. The allotment is now separated into pastures so the interim management can start as a deferred rotation system. This would include two pastures, one consisting of what is now known as the upper and lower Calf Creek pastures, and the other being Phipps Pasture. The system would be implemented by grazing one pasture from 9/1-12/15 and the other from 12/16-3/31 and these seasons would be rotated every other year.

The key forage species in the Calf Creek Pastures, the riparian areas, usually do not start their spring growth until after March 31, so grazing during March would not be as detrimental to riparian and aquatic habitat, and thus, would not have the adverse effect on watershed as described in the interactions.

This area of the river is not an area of high recreation use in the spring, so every other year when livestock are grazing in March would not be a significant impact. The 2 months of every other year when there is grazing along the river in the fall would be during periods of high recreation use and would be a conflict to hikers that are offended by the presence of livestock. To remove livestock during this period would be highly disruptive to the economic dependency of the range user. There are alternative periods to hike this area of the river to satisfy needs of hikers when there would be no livestock present.

Long Term Management

Interactions (Same as for Interim Management).

Long term management would be the same as interim management with development of necessary facilities such as cattleguards and dams.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the range proposals as outlined in the analysis.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Escalante River (Lower Range)

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use:	9/1-4/15	
Proposed season of use:	9/1-3/31	
Suitable acres:	44,604	
Carrying capacity:	2,422 AUMs	346 cattle
Reduction	0	

Proposed Long Term Management:

Grazing system:	Rest rotation	
Season:	9/1-3/30	
Suitable acres	44,969	
Carrying capacity	2,455 AUMs	351 cattle
Reduction:	0	

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities. Slickrock dams

Proposed Optimum Treatment

Lower Range

Interim and Long-term Range Management

Recommendation. Implement a deferred rotation system during the period 9/1 to 3/30. Graze 346 cattle (2,422 AUMs) on 44,969 suitable acres within the pastures. Trailing is to be through Harris Wash, to trail as one herd and to maintain a minimum of 10 miles per day.

Interactions

Wildlife. WL 6.2 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. About 4,500 acres of Baker Bench is a present desert bighorn sheep use area. All of these two ranges east of the Escalante River are potential bighorn sheep habitat. There are no present conflicts within these areas between bighorn sheep and livestock. As long as the range system works properly, potential habitats will be protected.

WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Unrestricted livestock access along the river will overutilize the riparian habitat. If this use is excessive, then this habitat will never reach good condition. This will negate WL 1 and WL 4 objectives. Riparian and aquatic areas are very important to Wildlife.

Watershed. W 1.1 and 1.2 with RM 1.2 and 2.7. Allocating credit for the 662 AUMs in low forage producing areas (more than 32 acres per AUM) which are lightly grazed or ungrazed cause excessive use in the productive areas preferred by cattle.

W 1.3 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Grazing the flood plain, especially during the growing season before there is 70 percent vegetation cover will either eliminate the potential of reaching the desired cover, or greatly prolong the time necessary to reach this cover.

Recreation. R -2.1 with RM-1.1 and 2.6. Livestock grazing during this season reduces vegetation and conflicts with the primary recreational use period between 9/1 to 11/1 and 3/15 to 3/31.

Range. RM-1.1 and 2.6 with R-2.1. Season 11/1-3/15 would result in grazing loss for 2 months during the fall (9/1 to 10/31) and 15 days loss during the spring (3/16 to 3/30). The operator would have to find additional range in which he could run his cattle during this time.

RM-1.2 and 2.7 with W-1.1. Reduction of 662 AUMs on critical erosion condition areas or areas greater than 32 acres per AUM would result in a reduction of 75 head of cattle. This would eliminate all of the South Egypt, Egypt pastures, approximately two-thirds of Silver Falls, one-half Baker Benches and three-fourths of Les George point. This would make it difficult to set up and utilize rotation system within each major pasture (North and South).

RM 1.1 and 2.6 with W 1.1 and 1.3. The limitation of season of use to 10/1-2/28 would result in the loss of 1 month in the fall (9/1 to 9/30) and 1 month in the spring (3/1 to 3/31). User would be forced to find other areas to graze during these periods.

RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W 1.3. Elimination of grazing in riparian areas until vegetative cover is 70 percent would eliminate grazing on this allotment. It is necessary to use portions of the river whenever any part of this allotment is used.

RM 1.1 and 2.6 with WL 1.1. No grazing between 3/1-7/1 would result in loss of 1 month of grazing (3/1-3/31). Utilization of 30 percent on cottonwoods and willows would generally fit into AMP objectives. No grazing until riparian cover reaches 70 percent would eliminate grazing on the allotment since some use alone the river is necessary in order to make use of the allotment.

Trailing through the Harris Wash only will require trailing through the Upper Cattle Allotment during its season of use. Conflicts may arise with keeping the cattle from two allotments separated.

Trailing cattle through the Harris Wash will allow for corraling at Harris Wash Corral and at Ten-Mile Corral. This would result in better supervision.

Team Recommendation. None.

Alternatives

1. Follow the Range system proposed, except limit the season to 10/1-3/15 and trail through Harris Wash to reduce the use of the river bottom. This season is a midway compromise between Range, Watershed, Recreation, and Wildlife.

Losses with Alternative 1.

Recreation R-2.1 recommends a season of use along the Escalante River of 11/1-3/15 to reduce conflicts between livestock and backcountry hiking use. The on date of 10/1 will create a 1-month conflict with the desired 11/1 on date. If trailing to get on the allotment is prior to the on date, there will be this additional time conflict.

Watershed. With these dates and the rotation grazing as specified there will be little increased erosion on the upland areas over the Watershed recommendation if the pasture grazed in the spring is not used heavier than 50 percent. The floodplain will improve to 70 percent vegetative cover much more slowly, but can probably reach this condition if the cattle are managed to limit use here to the usual 50 percent on graases and grasslike plants. Management would be to periodically herd the cattle up on the benches to reduce the use in the river bottom.

Wildlife. By rotating ranges, and pastures within the two ranges, and limiting the season to fall-winter, the riparian and aquatic areas should improve but at a slower rate than if livestock were removed.

This period extends 2 weeks past the 3/1 use date recommended by WL 1.1 but is much better than the 4/15 originally proposed.

Range. This alternative will result in the loss of 1 month of grazing in the fall (9/1 to 9/30) and the loss of 2 weeks in the spring (3/16 to 3/31). Impact to the operator would be that he would have to find other areas in which to graze his cattle for these periods.

Trailing to and from these ranges through the Harris Wash only instead of up the Escalante River will require trailing through the Upper Cattle Allotment during its season of use. Conflicts may arise with keeping the cattle from the two allotments separated. Using this trailing route will allow for corraling at Harris Wash Corral and at Ten-Mile Corral. This would result in better supervision and increased vegetative condition along the Escalante River.

Alternative 2.

2. Follow the Range system proposed except limit the season to 10/15-3/15. This season is also a compromise, but gives more benefit to Watershed and Wildlife and greatly reduces the conflict with Recreation.

Losses with Alternative 2

Recreation. Same as for Alternative 1 except results in only a 2-week conflict which more closely meets recreation objectives.

Watershed. Recommendation number 2 would be significantly better for the floodplain, but would make little difference on the upland areas. Quantities of sediment produced, and time to improve watershed condition cannot be estimated due to lack of studies under these conditions.

Wildlife. Decreasing fall use by 2 weeks will decrease grazing pressure and increase the riparian-aquatic habitats. Improvement of these areas will increase faster with this extra 2 weeks of no grazing use.

Range. This alternative will result in the loss of 1.5 months of fall use and the loss of 1 month in the spring. Impact to the operator would be the same as in Alternative 1 except he would have to find an additional 2 weeks fall use in another area.

All recommendations that shorten the season would have a direct impact on further reduction in numbers. Recommendations would have a direct adverse economic effect on the operator if sufficient area could not be found to graze the cattle during the fall and spring use cut from the allotment. The proposed increase in cattle numbers for a shorter period of use may make it difficult to adjust the use on this allotment to fit the operator's yearlong operation.

Trailing to and from these ranges through the Harris Wash only, instead of up the Escalante River will require trailing through the Upper Cattle Allotment during its season of use. Conflicts may arise with keeping the cattle from the two allotments separated. Using this trailing route

will allow for corraling at Harris Wash Corral and at Ten-Mile Corral. This would result in better supervision and increased vegetative condition along the Escalante River.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Allow number and season of use as proposed by range (346 cattle 9/1-3/31). Cattle will be turned onto the benches 9/1 and required to remain there until 12/31. At this time, they may be allowed to move onto the Escalante River where they can remain until 3/30. Use on the benches can be rotated. All cattle must be removed from the entire allotment by 3/31. Additional AUMs (352) can be granted upon application for exchange of use.

Rationale. By using the benches early and coming off the river by 3/31, most of the conflicts identified will be mitigated. There will still be a 15-day conflict with recreation. However, it would be difficult most years and impossible some years to remove cattle from the river by 3/15. It would also be infeasible to move from the benches to the river then back to the benches in order to completely eliminate recreation conflicts. Cattle have to be gathered on the river due to terrain and trail routes off the allotment.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Forty-mile Ridge

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 5/31
Proposed season of use: 10/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 29,061 Percent: 70
Carrying Capacity: 2,028 Nos.: 338 C
Reduction: 15 percent (348 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Rest rotation
Season: 12/1 to 5/31
Suitable Acres: 38,800 Percent: 93
Carrying Capacity: 2,409 No: 400
Reduction: 0

Interactions

Watershed. W 1.1 and W 1.2 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Grazing the easily eroded soils in the W 1.1 and W 1.2 areas in spring will negate the possibility of these areas improving in erosion condition. Eliminating spring grazing on the semidesert W 1.1 area will reduce erosion by about 70 percent, and to an unknown degree on the W 1.2 area. Giving 305 AUMs credit for the low producing types will cause the cattle to overgraze the preferred productive areas.

Wildlife. WL 2.1, 3.1, and other wildlife values with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Wildlife values are met under range objectives as long as key wildlife forage species of putr, cemo, ateu, and orhy are monitored and necessary livestock adjustments are made to assure for the improvement of these species.

Range. RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W 1.1 and 1.2. Watershed recommendation will result in the loss of 1 month of spring grazing (3/1 to 3/31 for the interim proposal and 3 months loss (3/1 to 5/31) for the long-term. The long-term proposal would change from a rest rotatoin to a winter grazing system. A reduction of 305 AUMs in critical erosion areas would affect the interim proposal but would result in a 13-percent reduction under long-term management.

Analysis. On watershed areas W 1.2 there is little livestock grazing use presently being made (slight use). The bench area, the area of high erosion potential, has slight livestock use, no proposed developments, and is essentially physically restricted from grazing (except on those areas next to the bench road).

The winter use proposed for the interim would allow those areas in high erosion potential, W 1.1 and W 1.2, to improve in vegetative cover, reducing the erosion potential.

Under the long-term three pasture rest-rotation grazing system allowing spring use in only 1 out of 3 years will allow sufficient rest to improve the vegetative cover and reduce the erosion potential. Therefore, there is no need to make the reduction of AUMs as indicated in the conflict between range and watershed.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range proposal. Include key wildlife forage species in those to be monitored and adjust livestock as needed to assure the improvement of these species and that watershed objectives are being met.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation. Pastures will be better balanced and watershed needs will be met.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Haymaker

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use:		11/1-12/31
Proposed " " " :		11/1-12/31
Suitable Acres	1621	49 percent
Carrying Capacity	76	38 C
Reduction	24 percent (24 AUMs)	

Proposed Long Term Management:

Grazing System	Winter	
Season	11/1-12/31	
Suitable Acres	1,621	49 percent
Carrying Capacity	76 AUMs	38 C
Reduction	24 percent	

Interactions. None

Team Recommendation. Accept Range recommendation

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: King Bench

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 17,641 Percent: 28
Carrying Capacity: 1,110 No. 222 C
Reduction: 54 percent (1,304 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 23,037 Percent: 39
Carrying Capacity: 1,405 No: 281 C
Reduction: 42 percent (1,009 AUMs)

Interactions

Recreation. R-2.1 with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. The range recommendation would result in grazing use 2 weeks beyond that recommended by recreation. This would lessen potenial for an optimum recreational experience.

Range. RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W 1.1, 1.3. Watershed recommendation would result in a loss of 1 month of grazing use during March. A reduction of 59 AUMs would increase proposed interim reduction from 55 to 58 percent and long term reduction from 53 to 55 percent. Restricting grazing use on floodplains until 70 percent cover is attained could result in no livestock being allowed on the allotment since some livestock would probably get into the Gulch and Deer Creek areas from off the remainder of the allotment.

RM 1.1 and 2.6 with WL 1.1 and 4.1. Wildlife recommendation would result in the loss of 1 month of grazing use during March.

RM 1.1 and 2.6 with R-2.1. Rrecreation recommendation would result in the loss of 2 weeks spring grazing use unless livestock could be restricted from the Gulch. Restricting livestock from the Gulch would eliminate an important source of water.

Wildlife. WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. A 1-month (March) conflict in season of use between wildlife and livestock would result under the range proposal. This may hamper improvement and maintenance of the riparian and aquatic habitats.

Other Wildlife URA Values with RM 1.1 and 2.6. The range recommendation would result in a direct conflict between mule deer and elk and livestock on approximately one-fourth of the allotment which is considered to be critical mule deer and elk winter range.

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. The substantial reduction in livestock grazing use and allowing winter use only should alleviate watershed conflicts on the critical erosion areas. These recommendations are complimentary to the watershed recommendation. Some overlap into the critical period (March) will remain.

W 1.3 with RM 1.1 and 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Grazing the floodplain for 1 month (March) in the spring and allowing grazing use before a 70-percent vegetative ground cover is established will increase the time required for the area to reach the desired 70 percent vegetative ground cover.

Analysis. The reduction in livestock grazing use to the surveyed grazing capacity and allowing winter use only on critical watershed area and riparian and aquatic habitat will allow the vegetation on these areas to improve. Cattle could be restricted to the eastern portion of the allotment during the month of March, thus providing for critical watershed areas and riparian and aquatic habitat. This would also mitigate conflict between livestock grazing and recreational and wildlife values.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendations with the stipulation that all livestock will be moved to the eastern portion of the allotment by 2/28 each year, thereby completely eliminating livestock grazing use in the Gulch and Deer Creek after 2-28.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Lakes

Interim Management

Present season of use: 6/1 to 9/30
Proposed season of use: 7/1 to 10/15
Suitable Acres: 17,706 Percent: 76
Carrying Capacity: 844 Nos.: 241 C
Reduction: 35 percent (464 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Rest Rotation
Season: 6/1 to 9/30
Suitable Acres: 17,706 Percent: 76
Carrying Capacity: 848 Nos.: 212 C
Reduction: 35 percent (460 AUMs)

Interactions

Watershed. W 1.2 with RM 1.1. Grazing before seedripe (about 7-15) will increase the time necessary or eliminate the possibility of these poor condition ranges improving depending on the grazing intensity.

W 1.2 with RM 1.2. Giving credit for the 142 AUMs in the low forage areas that are grazed light to none will cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed.

The soils in this allotment are formed from moderately saline formations that form productive sandy loam to silty clay soils. These are usually moderately shallow, and underlain either by bedrock, or subsoil with sufficient salt or other chemicals to inhibit growth moderately to severely. Here a small loss of topsoil is a big loss in productive potential. To save the productive potential of the site and ward off much accelerated erosion it is necessary to maintain this area in good range and watershed conditions.

Wildlife. WL 2.1 and 3.1 with RM-2,3. Monitoring pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitats based upon the key species of Putr, Cemo, and Orhy to assure their improvement in condition and trend will be complimentary with AMP objectives.

Other wildlife URA values with RM. This allotment is yearlong mule deer range. Meeting the AMP objectives will satisfy the mule deer needs as long as the key wildlife forage species are included for monitoring in the AM.

Range Management. RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W-1.2. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 2 weeks grazing in early summer (7/1 to 7/15). Utilization of 50 percent of grass should be met with the proposed grazing system.

RM-2.5, 3.1 with VRM. Recommendation could alter the design or location of proposed facilities but would not prevent the projects from being completed. The recommendation may also limit the size of the optimum treatment potential areas.

Recreation. Fifty-Mile Mountain is VRM Class II. The area has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. Also the area is recommended as an outstanding natural area.

All of these will not necessarily stop construction of range improvements, but will place design stipulations on them.

Analysis. The allotment is in an upward trend. Vegetation could be expected to improve if season of use is further restricted by 15 days in the spring, from 7-1 to 7-15. Under these conditions credit could be allowed on the areas of critical watershed in W 1.2.

This season of use does not match up with the season of use on Soda allotment. This will disrupt the year round operation of the user, forcing the user to bring his cattle home. This may result in trespass problems.

With implementation of a 3 pasture rest rotation grazing system with a season of 6-1 to 9-30 the vegetation is expected to improve.

Range improvements can be designed in such a way as to cause no deterioration in VRM Class II.

Team Recommendation.

Short-term: Modify the range recommendation season of use to allow grazing from 7-15 to 10-15. Include negative wildlife forage species in those to be monitored and adjust livestock as needed to assure the improvement of these species.

Long-term: Accept the Range recommendation as proposed. Design the Range improvements so as to cause no deterioration in the VRM Class II areas. Include key wildlife forage species in those to be monitored and adjust livestock as needed to assume the improvement of these species.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Reject short-term recommendation. Maintain present season of use and limit number of cattle to 241 maximum. Accept long term recommendation.

Rationale. As stated in previous analysis, the allotment is in an upward trend. This has been accomplished with a stocking rate averaging 243 head over the past 6 years under the present season of 6/1 to 9/30 (actual stocking rate ranged from 188 to 303 head). Developments necessary to implement these long term proposals are minimal and relatively inexpensive. It would take only a short amount of time to construct these management facilities. The season 6/1 to 9/30 is also tied in with the season established for the Soda Allotment (10/1 to 5/31). These considerations together with the management problems associated with requiring livestock to be removed for the short period proposed (6/1 to 7/15) negates the advantage to be realized by implementing the team proposal.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Last Chance

Proposed Interim Management

	Escalante	Paria
Present season of use:	5/1-10/15	10/16-4/30
Proposed season of use:	5/1-9/15	9/16-4/30
Suitable acres	5,190	79,280
Carrying capacity	1,103 AUMs	[a]1,431
Cattle numbers	286	286
Reduction	20 percent	0

Proposed Long Term Management:

	Escalante	Paria
Grazing system:	3-pasture rest rotation	5 pasture rest rotation
Season of use:	5/1-10/15	10/16-4/30
Suitable acres:	5,190	79,280
Carrying capacity:	1,419	[a]1,677
Reduction	0	0

[a]1,321 surveyed AUMs are not included in order to balance summer and winter ranges.

Interactions. Escalante Resource Area summer range.

Recreation. No interactions.

Wildlife. WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-1.1 and 2.6. Support for the wildlife recommendation calls for monitoring pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and grassland habitats based upon the key forage species of Cemo, Cost (Cliffrose), and Orhy and allow for the improvement of these species. This is complimentary with the AMP objectives.

Other Wildlife URA Values. The allotment contains some yearlong and potential winter mule deer ranges. The area also contains potentially critical pronghorn habitat. None of these areas are presently critical wildlife habitats or conflict areas.

Watershed. No interactions.

Range. No interactions.

Paria Resource Area

Recreation. R with RM-1.1, 2.6. Both cattle and the facilities needed for spring use in the Fifty-Mile Mountain Recreation lands would interfere with primitive values during the highest use period (3/15-4/30).

VRM with RM. Treatments and facilities in the Fifty-Mile Mountain Recreation lands will conflict with VRM classification unless properly designed. Wells and windmill equipment cannot be made completely unobtrusive.

Wildlife. WL with RM and VRM. Wildlife would benefit from treatments, provided proper browse and forb species are included in seed mixture. VRM recommendations would benefit wildlife.

Wildlife recommendation WL-1.1, which recommends fencing of Rogers-Croton and Last Chance Canyons for protection of riparian habitat, would result in the loss of an undetermined amount of livestock forage. This recommendation will not receive further consideration because the greatest potential impact to riparian habitat in these canyons is not from livestock grazing, but results from flash flooding which would not only remove vegetation, but also any fences that may be installed.

Watershed. W-1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 with RM-1.1 and 2.6. Erosion would increase by an unknown quantity (estimated 70 percent) over winter use only.

W with RM-1.1 and 2.6. Riparian and phreatophyte areas cannot improve at all with spring use 4 out of 5 years since these areas will be grazed very heavily before the adjoining areas are grazed even lightly.

W with RM-1.2 and 2.7. Giving AUM credit to low producing and inaccessible areas will cause the better ones to be overgrazed.

W with RM. Proposed range improvements on frail soils will increase salt and sediment production, both during construction and during use.

Range. RM-1.1, 2.6 with R. Recreation recommendation would result in loss of 1.5 months use during the period 3/15-4/30. Restrictions on facilities construction could further limit grazing use.

RM-1.1, 2.6 with W. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 4 months grazing use during the period 11/1-2/28.

RM-1.2 and 2.7 with W. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 1,978 AUMs in low producing and inaccessible areas.

RM with W. Loss of facilities proposed by range because of watershed recommendation would result in making it difficult or impossible to implement AMP.

RM-1.2 and 2.7 with W. Watershed recommendation allowing maximum 30 percent utilization on riparian species will result in the probable elimination of grazing within the allotment.

Alternatives

1. Treat enough of the range and wildlife potentials following the wildlife and recreation guidelines to put all spring AUMs on the seedings, and graze only the best condition native range in winter only to meet the objectives of watershed and wildlife. Graze only the highest desert range after 3/1. This would meet all the range, watershed, and wildlife objectives but would be very expensive. Recreation would be benefited by improved conditions, but would be impacted by some treatments and improvements.

2. Follow the watershed and wildlife recommendations and develop a grazing plan to match the restrictions. The easiest system would be to graze only Smoky Mountain, Dry Bench, and the present seedings for up to 1,574 presently surveyed AUMs. Water development is probably all that would be needed to restrict grazing to these three areas. This would greatly improve watershed, and reduce silt and salt production by an estimated 25 percent on the entire allotment, and up to 70 percent on the most critical areas. It would improve wildlife habitat and range conditions, thereby greatly benefiting these activities with more and better forage in the long term, but would reduct the usable AUMs for livestock in the short term.

3. Follow the range recommendations. If the four grazed pastures were closed so that cattle could not go from one pasture to another, the better distribution would improve all areas except the floodplains. The range objectives would be met at a much slower rate than with the first two alternatives, but with no reduction in AUMs in the short term.

Silt and salt production would be reduced much less than half of the reduction that would be achieved with Alternatives 1 or 2 due to improved range conditions. This is because much of the most critical erosion susceptible areas also happen to be the easiest areas to graze because of terrain and water. They are not the best forage areas. The best forage areas are the dry benches and flats. The largest and best ais Smoky Mountain.

The floodplains (riparian and other phreatophyte vegetation) which are very important for wildlife and watershed values, would not improve at all from their present very poor condition with heavy grazing 4 out of 5 years in the spring. Floodplains are normally grazed very heavily before the adjoining areas are grazed even lightly.

4. Follow the range recommendation with the following exceptions: rotate the four winter pastures grazed each year so that only one or two pastures are grazed after 3/15 each year. This would improve the floodplains slowly, and to a much lesser degree than following Alternatives 1 or 2. It would also improve the other range, wildlife, and watershed areas more rapidly and to a better condition than Alternative 3, but slower and not to as good of condition as Alternatives 1 and 2.

5. Same as 4 but make the season on the Paria side winter only (the operator may have to go back to farm (not feasible) or seeded baselands in the early spring). If distribution is good, this alternative may improve all areas except the floodplain as rapidly and as well as Alternatives 1 and 2. The floodplain will improve in time and degree about midway between Alternatives 1, 2, and 4 above. Floodplains are always grazed much heavier than adjoining range in the same pasture and are, therefore, sacrifice areas if the adjoining range is to be moderately used. The only way to avoid this is to make the floodplain a separate pasture, or make light use only on the adjoining range.

6. Use Smoky Mountain, Dry Bench, and Collet seedings for presently suitable surveyed AUMs. Limit use of bottoms to trailing at 10 miles per day.

Area Manager's Recommendation

Interim Management. Accept range recommendation for interim. Conflict with recreation is not as great as is represented in the interaction discussion. Much area in the allotment is unsuitable for livestock grazing, thus reducing conflicts that may exist between the two uses. The vastness of the area would also limit the conflict. The only way to completely eliminate or reduce conflicts is to remove all livestock from the winter range or improve distribution with water and fences as proposed in the long term. Removal of livestock would have an adverse economic impact on the livestock operator. However, the situation is critical enough that the long-term management must be implemented within 5 years or other action will be necessary.

Long-Term Management. Accept system and numbers of livestock as proposed by range for long-term management. Reduce livestock use of Reese Canyon by turning off water in water troughs in the bottom and developing water on benches. Develop water in West Set Down Pasture in a manner which will force livestock use of the southern portion and avoid frail soils in the northern portion. Do not build the trail proposed into Rogers-Croton Pasture, thereby eliminating use in northern end. Through the proposed management systems, one pasture will be rested each year. This will aid in improvement of watershed and wildlife resources, though not as rapidly as anticipated by those resource objectives. In addition, 1,589 of the surveyed AUMs will not be used in the implementation of the management system.

If evaluation of the proposed management system does not show progress toward the watershed and wildlife objectives, adjustments as needed can be made.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Long Neck

Interim and Long-Term Management

Present season of use: No use
Proposed season of use: No use
Suitable Acres: 130
Carrying Capacity 5 AUMs
Reduction 10 percent

Interaction. None

Team Recommendation. Accept Range proposal

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Lower Cattle

Interim Management

Present season of use: 10/1 to 4/15
Proposed season of use: 10/1 to 4/15
Suitable Acres: 62,354 Percent: 85
Carrying capacity: 4,115 No. 633 C
Reduction: 40 percent (2,762 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Deferred Rotation
Season: 10/1 to 4/15
Suitable Acres: 62,354 Percent: 85
Carrying Capacity: 4,115 No. 633 C
Reduction: 40 percent (2,762 AUMs)

Land Treatments. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Grazing the easily eroded soils in area W 1.1 in spring (3-1 to 4-15) will prolong the time necessary, or eliminate the possibility of improving the erosion condition. This depends on the grazing intensity in the W-1.1 area of the allotment.

The less critical of these soils are sandy loam with wind erosion problems. The more critical of these soils are silty to silty loam with sufficient chemicals in the subsoil, and in some areas also in the surface soil to inhibit plant growth. Much of this latter area is in critical or near critical erosion condition. On these soils a small loss of topsoil results in a big loss of productive potential.

W 1.1 with RM 1.2. Allowing credit for the 676 AUMs on the critical erosion condition areas, and on the low production area (more than 32 Acres/AUMs) where there is light use will cause overgrazing on the preferred productive areas.

Wildlife. WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM 1. The wildlife recommendation is to monitor pinyon-juniper and desert shrub habitats based upon the key species of Orhy, Atca, and Cliffrose (Cost) and assure the improvement of these species. This is complementary with AMP objectives.

Range. RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with W-1.1. Proposed season by watershed would result in the reduction of 1.5 months of spring use (3/1 to 4/15), the proposed grazing system would be changed from deferred rotation to winter use. Objectives of grazing system will not be completely met. The additional reduction of 676 AUMs would increase the proposed reduction from 42 percent to 52 percent for both interim and long-term management. Analysis of photos trend plots on the allotment have showed static trend as a result of present use.

Alternative Recommendations

Alternative 1 - Accept the recommendation for both interim and long-term management as proposed by range. Monitor key forage species (including those for wildlife) and make necessary adjustments to assure for their improvement.

Alternative 2 - Change season of use as proposed by watershed (10/1 - 2/28) in the interim management with a reduction of 676 AUMs for critical erosion areas. Accept season of use as proposed by range for long-term management, with a reduction of 676 AUMs for critical erosion areas. If utilization can be held within limits of 50 percent maximum, restore the 676 AUMs. Monitor key forage species (including those for wildlife) and make necessary adjustments to assure for their improvement.

Interactions. W 1.1 with Alternative 2 - Erosion conditions will rapidly improve. The potential for loss of productive soils will be lessened. The productive areas presently favored by livestock will not be overgrazed.

WL 2.1 and 3.1 with Alternative 2 - Desirable wildlife forage species will benefit by not being grazed by livestock during the critical growing season. Monitor key wildlife forage species and assure for the improvement of these species by making the necessary livestock adjustments.

RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with Alternative 2. Proposed season by watershed would reslult in the reduction of 1.5 months of spring use or 950 AUMs (3/1 to 4/15). The additional reduciton of 676 AUMs would increase the proposed reduction from 42 percent to 52 percent for both interim and long-term management. Analysis of photo trend plots on the allotment have showed static trend as a result of present use.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1. Accept long-term recommendation with the qualification that any adjustments are based on actual use, utilization, and trend studies rather than on the capacity as estimated during the range inventory.
Rationale. Available records from the years 1968 through 1979 indicate that the allotment has remained in a static trend condition at the existing stocking rate. Problems with the allotment are more those of poor livestock distribution than of overstocking. Implementing the range proposal should maintain the allotment in at least a static condition in the interim and make progress toward overcoming the problems associated with erosion. Development of facilities proposed for the long-term will allow for improvement in livestock distribution with the resultant improvement in condition and trend. If it becomes apparent during the interim that this level of stocking is not acceptable, adjustments can be made upon implementation of the long-term proposal.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: McGath Point

Interim Management

Present season of use: 3/16 to 6/15
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 1/31
Suitable Acres: 2,193 Percent: 64
Carrying Capacity: 120 Nos.: 40 C
Reduction: 0

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 10/1 to 12/31
Suitable Acres: 2,193 Percent: 64
Carrying Capacity: 120 Nos.: 40 C
Reduction: 0

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interactions (Interim and Long term)

Watershed. W 1.3 with RM 1.2 and 2.7. Grazing the floodplains of Sand Creek and Willow Creek before there is 70 percent cover will increase the time necessary for this area to improve, but with moderate winter grazing only the area should improve in a reasonable time (estimated 5 years).

Wildlife. WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Changing from spring to winter livestock grazing as proposed by range will alleviate the problem of livestock use on riparian and aquatic habitat, allowing for improvement of these areas.

WL 2.1 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. The range proposal to allow livestock grazing only in winter months will provide for the improvement in cover, vigor and composition of key species.

Wildlife URA values with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Elimination of spring grazing by livestock will benefit the desirable browse species by more properly providing for their phenological requirements. There will be some direct competition for forage as the northern portion of the allotment is within mule deer and elk habitat.

Range. RM 1.2 and 2.7 with W 1.3, WL 1.1 and 4.1

Watershed recommendation will result in the elimination of livestock grazing on the entire allotment since it is not possible to keep livestock from using riparian areas when use is being made on the allotment.

Recreation. R 2.1 with RM 2.6. Livestock grazing during October conflicts with a primary recreational hiking use period.

Analysis. The proposed winter use only would allow for spring rest which will improve the vegetative cover, thus reducing the erosion potential on riparian areas, provided grazing is restricted to 50 percent utilization on grass or grasslike plants.

There will be some direct conflict with this season since mule deer, elk, and livestock will be using the area at the same time. This conflict is lessened considerably because most livestock use during the proposed season will be on the central and southern portions of the allotment whereas wildlife use will be in the northern portion. Grazing conflict along the riparian and aquatic will still exist, although moderated considerably due to season of use. All plant species will benefit from the elimination of spring grazing.

The presence of livestock as proposed by the long term range recommendation during periods of hiking use may be offensive to some hikers. An elimination of the month of October for grazing use would result in a reduction of 40 AUMs to the operator which is one-third of his total allocation. The proposed grazing season of use has already been changed by the range proposal to eliminate existing spring use. A further

change in the range use proposal would be highly disruptive to the economic dependency of an established range operation. It may force a discontinuation of a family oriented business.

There are alternative periods for hiking use in this area to satisfy needs of hikers who are offended by the presence of livestock. Such an alternative would merely disrupt a recreational pursuit, not a family income. The area could still be used for hiking during the grazing season, but hikers would have to be aware that livestock may be present.

Team Recommendation. Follow the range recommendation as proposed with the stipulation that grazing use on the riparian areas be limited to 50 percent utilization on grass or grasslike plants. The species Cemo and Orhy will be included as key species for the allotment.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation. Utilization data, along with actual use, trend, and climatological data will be evaluated according to objectives as set forth in the management plan for the allotment. Adjustments will be made on the basis of these studies.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Moody

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Proposed seascn of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 12,283 Percent: 28
Carrying Capacity: 635 Nos.: 127 C
Reduction: 60 percent (965 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing system: Winter
Season: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 14,198 Percent: 32
Carrying Capacity: 740 Nos.: 148 C
Reduction: 54 percent (860 AUMs)

Land Treatments. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interactions (Interim and long range)
Wildlife. WL 6.2 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. The lower third of the allotment is present desert bighorn sheep habitat. There would be a space conflict between the native sheep and livestock along the valley bottoms within this area of the allotment during the spring summer period. Desert bighorn sheep will not inhabit an area used by livestock even though sufficient desirable forage is present.

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1, 2.6. Grazing these poor soils in the spring (3-1 to 3-31) with cattle and yearlong horses will increase the time necessary for them to improve in watershed condition.

The soils are mainly shallow silty loam to clayloam with some having too much shale and enough soil chemicals (mainly salts) to inhibit plant growth. 14,487 acres of this area is in critical erosion condition and should not be grazed. Much more area is in near critical condition.

W 1.1 with RM 1.2 and RM 2.7. Allowing grazing credit for the 199 AUMs in the critical erosion and low producing sites (greater than 32 acres per AUM) will cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed. These poor soils can not maintain a fair cover with as much grazing as better soils can.

Range Management. RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W 1.1. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 1 month of grazing in the spring (3/1 to 3/31) The loss of 199 AUMs would increase the reduction from 54 to 66 percent for the longterm.

Alternative 1. Accept the range recommendation as proposed provided that all feral horses be removed from the allotment. Credit will be given for 168 AUMs on critical watershed areas. The 31 AUMs on low producing areas.

Alternative 2. Accept the range recommendation as proposed with the modification that no credit be given for 199 AUMs on critical watershed areas.

Range Interaction with Alternative 1. Described above.

Range Interaction with Alternative 2. Recommendation would increase the reduction in livestock use since additional AUMs would have to be allocated for horse use.

W 1.1 Interaction with Alternatives 1 and 2. Alternative 1 would meet the watershed objectives only slightly slower than following the watershed recommendation.

Alternative 2 would improve the erosion condition some, but the spring and summer horse use would eliminate the possibility of increasing cover very much on these poor soils.

Wildlife Interactions with Alternatives 1 and 2. Winter season eliminates the conflict between desert bighorn sheep and livestock. Spring and summer use would create a conflict along the valley bottoms.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept alternative recommendation 1.

Rationale. Watershed objectives will be met but at a slightly slower rate than by watershed recommendations. There is no conflict with spring and summer uses between livestock and sheep because the range proposal is to remove livestock by 3/31. Horse removal is further supported by wildlife and other range recommendations.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Mudholes - Rock Creek

Interim Management:

	Mudholes	Rock Creek
Present season of use:	6/1-9/30	10/1-5/31
Proposed season of use:	7/16-9/15	9/16-7/15
Suitable acres:	10,853 (70 percent)	35,314 (30 percent)
Carrying capacity:	340 AUMs 170 C	1,700 AUMs 170 C
Reduction:	58 percent (460 AUMs)	+10 percent (156 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing system:	Summer	Fall/winter/spring
Season:	7/16-9/15	9/16-7/15
Suitable acres:	10,853 (70 percent)	36,516 (39 percent)
Carrying capacity:	350 AUMs 175 C	1,750 AUMs 175 C
Reduction:	56 percent (450 AUMs)	+13 percent (206 AUMs)

Interactions (Interim and long-term range)

Recreation. VR-1.1 and R-2.3 with RM. Fifty-Mile Mountain is VRM Class II. The area has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. Also the area is recommended as an outstanding natural area.

All of these will not necessarily stop construction of range improvements, but will place design stipulations on them.

Watershed. W1.2 with RM1.1. Grazing before seedripe (about 7/15) will increase the time necessary or eliminate the possibility of these poor condition ranges improving, depending on the grazing intensity.

W 1.2 with RM 1.2. Giving credit for the 175 AUMs in the low forage areas that are grazed light to none will cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed.

An estimated 40 percent of the AUMs for cattle come from sagebrush in this allotment accroding to the current forage inventory. Fecal analysis studies in the Escalante, Kanab, Cedar City area all show that cattle use less than 4 percent sagebrush in their diets, even where sagebrush is more than 50 percent of all the available forage. The soils in this allotment is formed from moderately saline formations that form productive sandy loam to silty clay soils which are usually moderately shallow, and underlain either by bedrock or subsoil with sufficient salt or other chemicals to inhibit growth moderately to severely. Here a small loss of topsoil is a big loss in productive potential to save the productive potential of the site and ward off much accelerated erosion it is necessary to maintain this area in good range and watershed conditions. Credit for the sagebrush and serviceberry which are not normally grazed by cattle should not be given.

Range Management. RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W-1.2. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 2 weeks (7/1 to 7/14) grazing in early summer and would increase the proposed reduction from 56 percent to 70 percent (175 AUMs). Utilization of 50 percent of grass should generally be met with the proposed grazing system. Change in season of use conflicts with the proposed grazing system in the Rock Creek Allotment but probably could be adjusted within the total operation of the user.

RM 2.5, 3.1 with VR-1.1. Recommendation could alter the design or location of proposed facilities but would not prevent the projects from being completed. The recommendation may also limit the size of the optimum treatment potential areas.

Wildlife. WL-2.1 and 3.1. Monitor habitats based upon key species of Putr and Agsm and assure their increase in compostion and condition.. This is complimentary with AMP objectives.

Other Wildlife URA Values. This allotment is yearlong and potential winter range for mule deer. If conditions, improvements, and objectives of the AMP are met, then there will be no conflict with wildlife.

Alternative 1 (Short and Long-Term). Follow the range recommendation proposed except shorten the season of use to 7/15-10/15 and monitor the use on the allotment at 8/15. Cattle must be removed from the allotment at the point when utilization reaches 50 percent. Design all projects so as not to deteriorate the VRM Class II rating.

Alternative 2 (Short and Long-Term). Follow the range recommendation as proposed but shorten the season of use to 7/15-10/15. Design all projects to as not to deteriorate the VRM Class II rating.

Watershed Interaction Alternative 3. This will insure that the perennial grasses are not overgrazed. Watershed data indicates this will reduce the range recommendation by about 175 AUMs.

Alternative 2. Watershed data indicates this recommendation will overgraze the perennial grasses and greatly prolong the time necessary for the area to improve in watershed and range conditions. The productive potential on a larger area will be lost in this time because of the poor subsoils.

Range Interactions

Alternative 1. Season change will conflict with the proposed Rock Creek grazing plan with a 2-week shorter season on Mudholes. This use will be made on Rock Creek Allotment and will result in a small reduction in total numbers on that allotment. Removal of cattle at 50 percent use of grass species may result in early removal of cattle from the allotment and resulting in an early move from Rock Creek for that season. Adjustments would be made during the season rather than the following season. VRM classification could be met without much conflict.

Alternative 2. Season change will conflict with the proposed Rock Creek grazing plan with a 2-week shorter season on Mudholes. This use will be made on Rock Creek Allotment and will result in a small reduction in total numbers on that allotment. If improvement is not made under present proposal, adjustments in management or stocking will be made. However, adjustments will not be made in the first season.

Analysis on Joint (Paria/Escalante) Proposal. On the Rock Creek Allotment, due to the high erosion potential on the critical watershed areas in the Little Valley and Rock Creek pastures, grazing can be allowed only on Grand Bench. However, watershed problems on Grand Bench prevent grazing in the spring at the proposed level of use.

An approximate 50 percent reduction in capacity on Grand Bench and implementation of a deferred rotation on Grand Bench would allow spring use and still improve the vegetation, reducing the erosion to within acceptable limits.

With a 50 percent reduction on Grand Bench, and allowing a deferred rotation spring use, a year round operation for 75 head of cattle can be run on the Rock Creek and Mudholes Allotments.

Not allowing the spring use (with the 50 percent reduction in capacity) would require the operator to remove his cattle from the allotment for 2 months in the spring. The remote location of the allotment would make removal of livestock for two months a heavy economic hardship for the permittee. Rather than remove his cattle, the operator would place his cattle on the State sections he controls in Little Valley. These State lands are neither fenced nor under an Exchange-of-Use agreement. Any cattle placed on these lands would have open access to public lands and would be subject to trespass while on public lands.

In the short term, the major obstacle to implementation of the year round grazing is the lack of water on the southern end of Grand Bench. Because of watershed problems spring use could not be allowed without water development which would make a deferred rotation system possible. This would require removal of cattle from the allotment for 2 months in the spring, with the administrative problems outlined above still present.

Since development of water on Grand Bench can be accomplished in 1 year, the negative effects from not entering the long-term system would be within acceptable limits, provided the water is developed in year one of implementation and the long term deferred rotation system is entered into at year two after implementation.

Team Recommendation

Short-Term. Allow year round grazing for 75 head of cattle in the Rock Creek and Mudholes Allotment. Use in Mudholes would be from 7-15 to 8-30. Use in Rock Creek would be allowed only on Grand Bench, with season of use from 9-1 to 7-14. Development of water on the southern end of Grand Bench to be done in the first year of implementation.

Long Term. Allow year round grazing for 75 head of cattle. Use Mudholes from 7-15 to 8-30, use Grand Bench under a deferred rotation system from 9-1 to 7-14.

Area Manager's Recommendation

Interim. Combine Rock Creek and Mudhole Allotments into a single management plan. Allow 170 cattle to graze on Mudholes Allotment from 7/16 to 9/15 of each year (340 AUMs). Allow 170 cattle to graze Rock Creek Allotment 9/16 -7/15 of each year (1,700 AUMs). Middle and Dry Rock Creeks will be excluded from all use, thereby reducing suitable Federal acres by 7,151 acres and suitable AUMs by 421 AUMs.

Long-Term. Allow 175 cattle to graze Mudholes Allotment from 7/16-9/15 of each eyar (350 AUMs). Implement a three-pasture rest rotation grazing system on Rock Creek Allotment allowing 175 cattle to graze from 9/16-7/15 (1,750 AUMs). Middle and Dry Rock Creeks will remain excluded

from all livestock grazing. Little Valley, Rock Creek, and the Neck will be considered as one pasture. Grand Bench will be divided into two pastures. One pasture will be rested each year for the entire year with the exception of the Little Valley portion of the Little Valley/Neck/Rock Creek pasture. This area may be used as a gathering pasture for 2 weeks only during the period 7/1-9/15 during years this pasture is otherwise scheduled for rest.

Rationale. Due to the remoteness and rugged terrain of these two allotments, it is necessary to run as many livestock as possible to be economically feasible to the operator. Also because of these factors, a number of livestock moves throughout the season is impractical. This use proposed will allow a maximum number of livestock and a minimum number of moves and still meet the needs of the resources. The use proposed for Rock Creek Allotment is below the surveyed capacity in both the interim and long term. However, full use is not proposed in order to balance out the use with the Mudholes Allotment.

Elimination of livestock grazing in the Middle and Dry Creek areas will mitigate present watershed/livestock grazing conflicts and will provide for any future bighorn sheep transplants.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Muley Twist

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 5/31
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 5/31
Suitable Acres: None
Carrying Capacity: None
Reduction: None

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interaction. None

Analysis. All present grazing capacity is within Capitol Reef National Park. Livestock grazing within Capitol Reef is scheduled to be eliminated by the National Park Service in 1981. Therefore, the present (interim) grazing use will be allowed to continue until livestock grazing within the National Park is cancelled. After that time no further use on that part of the allotment still controlled by BLM will be authorized.

Team Recommendation. Accept recommendations as proposed by range.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Navaho Bench

Interim and Long Term Management:

Present season of use:	No use
Proposed season of use:	No use
Suitable Acres	0
Carrying Capacity Reduction	

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interactions. None

Team Recommendation. Accept Range proposal

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Pine Creek

Interim Management

Present season of use: 5/16 to 6/15
Proposed season of use: 9/16 to 10/15
Suitable Acres: 2,952 Percent: 77
Carrying Capacity: 78 Nos.: 78
Reduction: 46 percent (66 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Rest rotation
Season: 5/16 to 6/15; 10/20 to 12/19
Suitable Acres: 2,952 Percent: 77
Carrying Capacity: 144 Nos.: 72
Reduction: 0

Interactions

Wildlife. WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 2.6. Cattle graze all along Pine Creek. There appears to be no feasible way to fence this creek. Therefore, grazing this allotment will result in overusing the riparian habitat and degrading the riparian and aquatic habitats.

WL 2.1 and 3.1 with RM 1. The wildlife recommendation is to monitor pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitats based upon the key species of Orhy, Putr, and Cemo, and allow for the improvement of these species. This is complimentary with AMP objectives.

Other wildlife values with RM 1.1 and 2.6. This entire allotment is critical mule deer winter range. Grazing the area will be in conflict with the wintering deer. Spring and summer grazing (5/16-6/15) is hard on browse vigor. Fall grazing (9/16-10/15) uses desirable deer forage prior to the arrival of wintering deer. Winter grazing (10/20-12/19) is a direct conflict between mule deer and livestock since they are both there at the same time.

Watershed. W 1.2 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. The proposed interim and long-term management compliments watershed W 1.2 recommendations.

W 1.3 with RM. Grazing the floodplains before there is 70 percent vegetative cover, and in excess of 50 percent utilization will greatly increase the time necessary to reach this desired cover, or eliminate the potential of reaching it. This depends on the grazing intensity.

Range. RM1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W 1.3 - Watershed recommendation would remove all grazing from the allotment until 70 percent cover is obtained on Pine Creek, because grazing the allotment would result in some use along Pine Creek.

RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with WL 1.1, 4.1. Wildlife recommendation would have same results as W 1.3 (above).

Analysis. Implementation of a rest rotation system will allow use in the riparian areas only 1 out of 3 years. This will allow the vegetation in these areas to improve enough to reduce the erosion potential to within acceptable limits.

Since the allotment is presently in fair condition, changing from spring use only to a rest-rotation system would allow enough improvement in the vegetation to provide enough forage for both livestock and wildlife. If livestock are not allowed to congregate in the riparian areas, these areas will improve enough to bring the wildlife conflicts within acceptable limits.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation as proposed, stipulating that the permittee keep the cattle from using the riparian areas greater than 50 percent utilization on grass and grasslike plants and degrading the riparian areas below a 70-percent ground cover by

pushing the cattle up on the bench when they come down. Livestock will be restricted from riparian areas if vegetative ground cover falls below 70 percent. Add Orhy, Putr, and Cemo to the list of key species to be monitored and assured of improvement.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation, less the stipulation that permittee keep cattle from using riparian areas greater than 50 percent and that livestock will be restricted if ground cover falls below 70 percent. Change plow and seed to brush beat and seed.

Rationale. To enforce such a stipulation as proposed would be administratively impractical as this allotment is to be set up in a rest-rotation grazing system it would be more practical to monitor the effects of the grazing system and make necessary adjustments as indicated. Brush beating has less potential for increased erosion than plowing.

Due to the present low numbers of deer, there is not as great a conflict between livestock use and deer use as is indicated in the interaction. If deer numbers increased, the statements of the interactions would be true. It is anticipated that the proposed rest rotation system will be implemented before numbers can increase. Therefore, there is no conflict with the interim range proposal.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Rattlesnake Bench

Interim and Long Term Management:

Present season of use:	No use
Proposed " " ":	No use
Suitable Acres - 0	
Carrying Capacity Reduction	

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Treatments. None

Optimum Treatment. None

Interactions. None

Team Recommendation. Accept range proposal

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Rock Creek Allotment (Paria Planning Unit)

Combined with Mudholes and included in analysis for that allotment.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Salt Water Creek

Proposed Interim Management:

Present season of use:		3/16-6/15 and 10/16-12/15
Proposed season of use:		10/1-3/31
Suitable Acres	4,396	43 percent
Carrying Capacity	120	
Reduction	0	

Proposed Long Term Management:

Grazing System	Winter	
Season	10/1-3/31	
Suitable Acres	4,396	43 percent
Carrying Capacity	120	
Reduction	0	

Interim and Long-Term Interactions

Range. RM 1.1, RM 2.6 with WL 2.1 - Critical deer winter range on upper one-third of allotment would limit the spring grazing period. Allotment cannot be used without making some use on deer winter range.

RM 1.1 and RM 2.6 with W 1.3. Watershed recommendation would necessitate removal of livestock from the entire allotment as it would be impractical to keep them off riparian areas. Grazing 10/1 to 2/28 after 70 percent vegetative ground cover has been attained would result in the loss of 2 weeks spring grazing 3/1 to 3/15).

Watershed. W 1.3 with RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Grazing the Sand Creek floodplains before they have 70 percent cover and in the spring (3-1 to 3-15) will increase the time necessary to reach this cover, or eliminate the possibility of it ever achieving this cover, depending on the grazing intensity. This season is much better than the present situation.

Wildlife. WL 1.1 and 4.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. The lower and middle portions of Sand Creek are in poor condition. The upper portion is only in fair condition. Allowing livestock free access to Sand Creek will keep this riparian-aquatic habitat in less than good condition. There is a 2-week conflict with the proposed season of use on these areas (3/1-3/15). Utilization is apparently too heavy since the area is in poor-fair condition so this is a conflict also.

Recreation. R-2.1 recommends excluding livestock use from the riparian areas between 3/16 and 10/31.

WL 2.1 and Wildlife URA Values with RM 1.1 and 2.6. The Upper one-third of the allotment is critical mule deer winter range and is a conflict area with livestock grazing. With a grazing season of 10/16-3/15 there is a direct conflict with mule deer winter use since livestock and wintering deer will be on the area at the same time competing for the same forage. However, most livestock use is in the lower two-thirds of the allotment which is not critical deer winter range. This winter season is probably the best season for livestock use as far as the habitat is concerned. The only better solution is to not graze the area.

Alterantive 1. Accept season of use as proposed in the range recommendation (10/16-3/15) Withhold 19 percent increase (22 AUMs) until 70 percent riparian cover is reached in Sand Creek. Monitor allotment for conflicts between cattle and deer on critical deer winter range based upon the key species of Putr, Cemo and Orhy. If conflict between the two exist, necessary adjustments will then be made. Use along Sand Creek will not be allowed to exceed 50 percent.

Interactions

Watershed Alternative 1. The Sand Creek riparian area is currently in fair to poor condition. Changing the season of use to winter only and

eliminating the spring use would fall within acceptable limits for wildlife and watershed objectives and improve the condition of the riparian areas at an acceptable, but slower, rate.

The increase in livestock carrying capacity would place a strain on the riparian areas even with the change to winter use only. The grazing increases could be permitted only if the riparian areas are allowed to improve to the 70 percent ground cover and is maintained at that level.

Wildlife. The critical deer winter range in the allotment could be damaged by livestock use. The livestock use would have to be monitored and if a conflict has occurred then the livestock use would have to be altered to reduce the conflict. Improper or over use of deer winter range by livestock would conflict with range recommendation, therefore, the range and wildlife recommendations are mutually supportive.

Recreation. A 2-week (10/15 to 10/31) conflict in the fall.

Alternative 2. Accept the range proposal with the modification of season of use to 11/1 to 3/15.

Interactions with Alterantive 2.

Range. Shortened season of use would require the user to find additional forage for 5 months. Problems with snow may prevent the user from trailing on and off the allotment.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Allow 24 cattle to graze during the period 10/16-3/15 (120 AUMs). Withhold any increases until management studies indicate conditions warrant (trend, utilization, etc). Season of use may be adjusted to anytime within the period 10/16-3/15 (i.e., more livestock for a shorter time) so long as conflicts between wintering deer and livestock are avoided.

Analysis. Withholding any increases until the time indicated in the recommendation will mitigate all but recreation conflicts. Recreation use along Sand Creek is not as popular as along other drainages of the Escalante. Therfore this conflict (10/15 to 10/31) is not a major problem.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Soda

Proposed Interim Management

Present season of use:	10/1-5/31	
Proposed season of use:	10/1-5/31	
Suitable Acres	30,251	54 percent
Carrying Capacity	1,768	221 C
Reduction	+168 AUMs	

Proposed Long-Term Management

Grazing system:	Rest rotation	
Season:	10/1-5/31	
Suitable acres:	30,251	
Carrying capacity:	1,768	221 C
Reduction	+168 AUMs	

Interactions

Range. RM-1.1, RM 2.6 with W1.1. Watershed recommendation restricts grazing from 3/1-9/31 on lower areas and restricts grazing on bench areas to after seed ripe (7/15). It allows no credit for types over 32 acres per AUM which total 735 AUMs. This will result in a 735 AUM reduction (54 percent). Restrictions on season would result in the loss of 3 months spring grazing, (3/1 to 5/31) create a split season between lower and upper areas, would change rest-rotation grazing system to winter use, and would result in the loss of 735 AUMs, increasing reduction from 0 to 54 percent. Allotment is presently under a rest rotation system.

Watershed. W 1.1, W 1.2 with RM 1.1, RM 1.2, RM 2.6, RM 2.7. Grazing in spring will keep the amount of vegetative cover low on the sandy soils in areas W 1.1. Wind erosion will continue to be a problem. Eliminating spring grazing will reduce soil erosion by about 70 percent. Giving credit for the AUMs on low producing types in areas W 1.1 and W 1.2 will concentrate the use on the productive areas causing them to be overgrazed. There are 735 AUMs on the areas rated at 57 to 82 acres per AUM. Grazing in spring on the easily eroded soils on area W 1.2 will negate this area improving to good condition. To increase the cover and composition of grass this area should not be grazed until after seed ripe of the desirable grasses (7/15).

WL-2.1, 3.1, and other wildlife values. Wildlife values are met under range objectives as long as key wildlife forage species of Putr, Cemo, Atca, and Orhy are monitored and necessary livestock adjustments are made to assure for the improvement of these species.

Analysis. Full implementation of a rest-rotation grazing system would help alleviate the pressure on areas of high erosion (W1.1 and 1.2). As long as each pasture is rested two 2 of 3 years, vegetative cover will increas in the spring, thus reducing the erosion potential.

Those areas rated at 57 to 82 acres per AUM were called suitable since the suitable and unsuitable areas within the vegetative types were highly mottled. Therefore, the vegetation type was rated as a percent usable value rather than delineated out as suitable and unsuitable areas.

Development of water projects would have to be completed as soon as possible to insure following the rest rotation system and proper livestock distribution.

The season of use does not match up with the season of use on Lake allotment. This will disrupt the year round operation of the user, forcing the user to bring his cattle home. This may result in trespass problems.

Team Recommendation. Follow the grazing system as proposed with use on the bench not to exceed 30 percent utilization, until the SSF falls below 40 and/or perennial grasses comprise 30 percent of the composition.

When these conditions have been met the bench can be used at 50 percent utilization. Include key wildlife forage species in those to be monitored and adjust livestock as needed to assure the improvement of these species.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept the team recommendation except allow 50 percent utilization on the bench. The identified watershed problems occur only on a portion of the bench. Any reduction on the bench to meet watershed objectives will be based on monitoring studies and evaluations of the management system. The conflict identified with season of use having not matched with Lake Allotment was removed by the area manager recommendation proposal for that allotment. Utilization and composition values will be monitered in accordance with objectives as set forth in the management plan. Adjustments will be made accordingly.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Steep Creek

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/16 to 6/15
Proposed season of use: 11/16 to 1/15
Suitable Acres: 4,157 Percent: 40
Carrying Capacity: 220 Nos.: 110 C
Reduction: 51 percent (226 AUMs)

Long-Term Management:

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 11/16-1/15 (Steep Creek) 11/16-2/15 (Little Bowns)
Suitable Acres: 4,157 Percent: 40
Carrying Capacity: 220 Nos.: 44C (Steep Creek
44C (Little Bowns)
Reduction: 51 percent (226 AUMs)

Interactions. Wildlife URA values with RM-1.1, RM-1.2, RM-2.6 and RM-2.7. The proposed season of use results in direct conflict for forage between deer, elk and livestock. The reduced grazing capacity will benefit wildlife.

WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-1.1 and RM-2.6. Range proposal and wildlife objectives are complimentary.

Analysis. The entire allotment is within the critical mule deer and elk winter range. Although under the range proposal the conflict between these species remains the conflict is probably less critical during this period than at other times of the year. The reduction in grazing capacity further lessens this conflict. Monitoring key species as provided for in range proposals is complimentary with wildlife objectives.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation as proposed.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Upper Cattle

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 6/15
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 6/15
Suitable Acres: 94,452 82 percent
Carrying Capacity: 5,776 770 C
Reduction: 46 percent (4,925 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Rest rotation
Season: 11/1 to 6/15
Suitable Acres: 94,452 Percent: 82
Carrying Capacity: 5776 Nos.: 770 C
Reduction: 46 percent (4,925 AUMs)

Interactions (Interim and Long Range)

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1 and RM 2.6. Eliminating the spring grazing (3-1 to 6-15) on these easily eroded soils would reduce the sediment production by about 70 percent. The better soils in this area are fine sandy loam which are susceptible to wind erosion. Most of the problem soils are a silt loam to silty clay with enough chemicals in the subsoils, and sometimes also the surface soils, to inhibit plant growth. These soils can't maintain a good cover with as much grazing, especially in the spring, as better soils can.

W 1.1 with RM 1.2 and RM 2.7. Giving credit for the 469 AUMs in the low productive soils would cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed. There are 24,281 acres in critical erosion condition and about that much area that is near this condition. This indicates that a great improvement is necessary to reduce silt and salt production to acceptable levels.

W 1.3, W 1.1 and W1.2. Grazing the floodplains of Alvey Wash and Collet Wash in spring and before there is 70 percent cover will eliminate the possibility of this cover ever being achieved.

Wildlife. WL 1.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Riparian habitat exists in the lower reaches of Harris Wash. This habitat can be maintained by keeping the existing fence closed and repaired to exclude livestock grazing in the riparian area. Trailing would still be necessary through this area but will not seriously affect the riparian habitat as long as cattle are trailed as one herd per operator and 10 miles minimum travel per day is maintained.

WL 2.1 and 3.1 with RM. Support requirement for these wildlife recommendations entails monitoring pinyon-juniper, desert shrub, sagebrush, and grassland habitats based upon the key species of Orhy and Atca and assure for their improvement. This is complementary with AMP objectives.

Other wildlife values - This allotment contains some yearlong, winter, and potential winter range for mule deer. However, these are not critical use areas.

Almost the entire allotment is potential pronghorn habitat. There is no present conflict with this potential habitat.

There are chukar use areas around some of the water sources. There are no conflicts with chukar as long as water accesses for chukar are maintained.

General Wildlife Interaction. There will be no conflicts with wildlife as long as the key wildlife species are monitored and improved and the grazing system is working, provided the riparian area in Harris Wash is protected.

R 2.1 with RM 1.1 and RM 2.6. A comparison of grazing season of use with the hiking season would indicate a conflict for the 3-month period from 3/15-6/15. This is not a serious conflict because the primary area of hiking is Harris Wash, which is fenced to exclude livestock from riparian habitat. The only proposed livestock use in the area would be trailing. Trailing, as recommended in this analysis, is to be accomplished at a one-herd-per-operator and at a minimum of 10 miles per day. Therefore, this interaction needs no further consideration.

Range Management. RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W 1.1 - Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of 3.5 months of spring grazing, (3/1 to 6/15) increase proposed reduction by 469 AUMs (increasing reduction from 45 percent to 50 percent), present rest rotation grazing system would be discontinued and switched to winter use. Present trend studies show an upward trend. Grazing objectives would not be completely met for interim and long term management. Removing cattle from floodplain until 70 percent cover would result in removing all grazing from the allotment because it is impossible to graze the allotment without making some use in these areas.

Alternative Recommendations.

Alternative 1 - Accept the range recommendation with the addition of a fence closing Harris Wash to livestock grazing at Sec. 36, T36S, R5E. This section of Harris Wash is to be used only as a trailing corridor for cattle on the Escalante River Allotment.

Alternative 2 - Do not accept the range recommendation. Instead change season of use to 10-1 to 2-28, allow no use on floodplains until a 70-percent ground cover is attained and further reduce carrying capacity by 469 AUMs on critical watershed areas.

Interactions

W 1.1 and W 1.3 with Alternative 1 . This alterantive is complementary to watershed recommendation.

WL 1.1, 2.1, 3.1 and other URA Wildlife Values with Alternative 1. Wildlife values would be met if Harris Wash is protected as recommended and Orhy and Atca are monitored and assured of improvement.

WL 1.1, 1.3, 3.1 and Other URA Wildlife Values with Alternative 2. The chance of conflict between wildlife values and livestock grazing use would be further reduced over that afforded by Alternative 1. Less use on browse species during the growing period would be made, providing for an increase in plant vigor and growth.

RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 2.7 with Alternative 2. This alternative would have the same impact as described under interactions with watershed recommendation W 1.1.

RM-1.1, 1.2, 2.6 and 7.7 with Alternative 1. No interaction

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept Alternative 1 with the modification that the existing fence will be maintained to provide riparian habitat protection.

Rationale. Actual use, utilization, and trend data indicate that prior to 1970 the trend was downward at an average stocking rate above 9,000 AUMs. After 1971, actual use dropped and has remained at or below 8,200 AUMs. The trend since this time has been upward. Comparison where possible of the 1957 and 1977 range surveys show little difference in vegetative cover and composition. The existing grazing system has been very difficult to follow due to lack of adequate facilities, mostly water, in each pasture. Construction of indicated facilities would make a full rest rotation grazing system possible, thus allowing for range improvement. Future adjustments will be based on actual use, utilization, and trend studies, not on capacity as determined by range inventory.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Wagon Box

Interim Management

Present season of use: 11/1 to 4/15
Proposed season of use: 11/1 to 3/31
Suitable Acres: 10,049 Percent: 40
Carrying Capacity: 440 Nos.: 88 C
Reduction: 27 percent (164 AUMs) *Different no's of cattle run during this period.

Long Term Management

Grazing System: Winter
Season: 11/1 to 3/31
*Different number during season
Suitable Acres: 10,869 Percent: 43
Carrying Capacity: 470 Nos.: 94 C
Reduction: 22 percent (134 AUMs)

Land Treatments. None

Livestock Facilities

Reservoir - 2 each
Seep - 1 each

Optimum Treatment. none

Interactions (Interim and long range)

Watershed. W 1.1 with RM 1.1 and 2.6. Grazing the easily eroded soils in spring (3-1 to 3-31) will increase the time necessary for this area to improve in watershed condition. Most of tese soils are easily eroded silt loam that has low plant production as a result of shallow soils, and growth inhibiting chemicals, (mainly salts) in the sub soil, and also the poorer surface soil. These easily eroded soils can't maintain good cover with as much grazing as a better soil would. They therefore need careful management to improve the critical and near critical erosion condition on much of the area.

W 1.1 with RM 1.2 and RM 2.7. Allowing credit for the 119 AUMs in low productive areas (over 32 acres per AUM) and critical watershed areas will cause the preferred productive areas to be overgrazed, especially since there is no cattle AUMs reduction to account for the horse use.

Range. RM 1.1, 1.2, 2.6, 2.7 with W 1.1. Watershed recommendation would result in the loss of one month of grazing in the spring (3/1 to 3/31). Reduction of 119 AUMs would increase proposed reduction from 32 to 56 percent for the long-term management.

Wildlife. WL-2.1 and 3.1. Monitor P-J, desert shrub, and sagebrush habitats based upon the key species of Orhy, Cost (cliffrose) and Atca and assure for the improvement of these species. This is complimentary with AMP objectives.

WL 6.2. Protect the potential desert bighorn sheep habitat in the lower portion of the allotment. This should be accomplished with the proposed reduction in livestock use and the winter season. Removal of feral horses will also help improve the wildlife habitat.

Other wildlife values - The allotment is yearlong mule deer range and the upper P-J areas are winter range. These are not critical mule deer ranges though.

Alternative 1. Accept the range recommendation as proposed, but only upon removal of the feral horses (See RM 5.1). Include wildlife key species in those to be monitored and assured of improvement.

Range Analysis. Alternative No 1 is in support of RM 5.1.

Wildlife Analysis

Alternative No. 1 - This recommendation will provide for the needs of wildlife and wildlife habitat. The potential desert bighorn sheep feral horse conflict will be eliminated.

Watershed Interaction with Alternatives. Grazing with cattle as recommended by range after the horses are removed would almost completely meet the watershed objectives.

The yearlong use by horses with no use by cattle would result in only slightly better erosion condition tha n at present. Spring and summer use on these poor soils is very critical.

Alternative 2. Accept the range recommendation as proposed with the modification that no credit be given for 119 AUMs on critical watershed areas and grazing capacity for livestock will be reduced by the numeber of AUMs consumed by feral horses. Include wildlife key species in those to be monitored and assured of improvement.

Wildlife Analysis

Alternative 2. This alternative will improve habitat but is not as beneficial to wildlife as Alternative No. 1. This is because the horses will be grazing yearlong which includes spring and summer use which is more detrimental to wildlife habitat than cattle grazing during the winter. The potential desert bighorn sheep feral horse conflict would also exist.

Range Analysis

Alternative 2. Removal of cattle from the allotment would reslult in the loss of 429 AUMs and would increase the long-term management reduction from 52 percent to 100 percent.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept alternative recommendation #1.

Analysis. The removal of horses will mitigate adverse impacts as identified by rnage, watershed and wildlife. If horses cannot be removed alternative 2 will have to be implemented.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name. White Rock

Interim Management

Present season of use: 12/1 to 1/31
Proposed season of use: 12/1 to 1/31
Suitable Acres: 707 Percent: 54
Carrying Capacity: 42 No's. 21 C
Reduction: 30 percent (18 AUMs)

Long Term Management

Grazing System: White Rock
Season: 12/1 to 1/31
Suitable Acres: 707 Percent: 54
Carrying Capacity: 42 No's.: 21 C
Reduction: 30 percent (18 AUMs)

Interactions Wildlife URA values with RM 1.1, RM 1.2, RM 2.6 and RM 2.7 The proposed season of use results in direct conflict for forage between deer and elk and livestock. The reduced grazing capacity will benefit wildlife.

WL 2.1 and 3.1 with RM 1.1 and RM 2.6. Range proposal and wildlife objectives are complimentary.

Analysis. The entire allotment is within the critical mule deer and elk winter range. Although under the range proposal the conflict between these species remains the conflict is probably less critical during this period than at other times of the year. The reduction in grazing capacity further lessens this conflict. Monitoring key species as provided for in range proposals is complimentary with wildlife objectives.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation as proposed.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Wide Hollow

Interim Management:

Present season of use: 5/1 to 8/30
Proposed season of use: 7/16 to 10/15
Suitable acres: 5,120 Percent: 79
Carrying Capacity: 204 Nos.: 68 C
Reduction: 42 percent (146 AUMs)

Long-Term Management

Grazing System: Deferred rotation
Season: 5/15 to 8/15
Suitable Acres: 5,120 Percent: 79
Carrying Capacity: 333 Nos.: 111 C
Reduction: 5 percent (17 AUMs)

Interactions

Wildlife WL-2.1 and 3.1 with RM-1. The wildlife recommendation is to monitor pinyon-juniper and sagebrush habitats based upon the key species of Orhy, Putr, and Cemo and assure the improvement of these species. This is complementary with AMP objectives.

Other Wildlife Values with RM-1.1 and 2.6. The upper portion of this allotment is critical mule deer winter range. Grazing in the spring is detrimental to desirable browse species. Grazing in the summer and fall reduces available desirable browse prior to the arrival of wintering deer. This grazing creates a conflict between mule deer and livestock.

Analysis. The range proposal presents conflicts only with wildlife recommendations. Reduced livestock use, and upon implementation of long term proposal most use on the seedings (especially in the spring) relieves the conflict between deer and livestock. Detrimental spring use of browse will be reduced. Use on browse prior to arrival of wintering deer will be reduced, therefore, there are no serious direct conflict due to deer and livestock being present at the same season.

Team Recommendation. Accept the range recommendation with the stipulation that Cemo and Putr be included as key species in analysis of management actions.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Accept team recommendation, further modifying treatment from plow and seed to burn and seed.

Rationale. Burning rather than plowing will leave the area less susceptible to erosion and appearance will be more aesthetically pleasing.

Allotment Analysis

Allotment Name: Willow Gulch

Proposed Interim Management:

Present Season of Use:	11/1-5/31	
Proposed season of use:	11/1-3/31	
Suitable Acres	8,315	81 percent
Carrying Capacity	390 AUMs	78 C
Reduction	59 Percent (555 AUMs)	

Proposed Long Term Management

Grazing System	Winter	
Season	11/1-3/31	
Suitable Acres	8,315	81 percent
Carrying Capacity	390 AUMs	78 C
Reduction	59 percent	555 AUMs

Interactions. The only interaction involves a 2-week period when livestock would graze the area from 3/16-3/31, the beginning of the hiking season as outlined in R 2.1. This is a period of very light hiking use. There are other periods for hiking use which would not conflict with the grazing season. The range proposal results in a 59-percent reduction of AUMs to be allocated in the allotment and reduces the spring season of use by 2 months.

As alternative hiking periods are available for recreation use, the range proposal will not be changed.

Area Manager's Recommendation. Implement the range proposal.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ON KANAB/ESCALANTE ES AREA MFPs

Apr 2 to Apr 27 — Public participation meetings with interest groups (listed below) to discuss how proposed MFP decisions will effect their activity. In discussing the grazing proposals from the MFP, a member of the ES team will be present to get scoping information for the upcoming ES. Scoping should establish what issues, management concerns, and resource development opportunities should be considered. Where Area Managers determine that issues and group composition warrants, one meeting may be held for two or three Areas at once. The comments from these meetings will be summarized in writing and considered as part of the official public comment. Public comment will be accepted from the first interest group meeting through May 18 on the MFP and on scoping for the ES. Groups to be contacted and responsible individuals within the District are:

Ranchers:	Specialist who developed the grazing system & AMs
Mining:	Bill Dalness
Wildlife & Recreation:	Steve Hedges & Paul Boos
County & City Govern.:	Area Managers
Fed. & State Agencies:	District & Area Managers in joint meeting in Cedar City

Apr 2 — Federal Register notice announcing that we will be gathering scoping information for the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES at Open Houses in Kanab on May 2, and in St. George and Escalante on May 3. A separate Federal Register notice filed by the State Office will announce that we will be reviewing the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory at these same Open Houses.

Apr 19 — A full page advertisement in the Southern Utah News will announce a May 2 Open House in Kanab. It will cover the major issues addressed in the MFPs for that Area. The ad will state that this Open House will address the MFPs, the Kanab/Escalante Grazing ES and the results of the Wilderness Review Initial Inventory. A similar ad will run in the Garfield County News for Escalante Open House on May 3. A news release in the Washington County News will contain the same basic information for the Open House in St. George for Dixie RA. A news release will be sent to Salt Lake City papers on the Salt Lake meeting.

Apr 30 — A public meeting will be held in Salt Lake on all five planning units in the ES area. The BLM will make a presentation on MFP recommendations, answer questions and accept public comment. BLM participants will be Morgan Jensen, Dennis Curtis, Jerry Meredith, Rich Fagan, Frank Rowley, Craig Zufelt, Bill Dalness, Paul Boos, Von Swain, and Bob Zundel.

May 2	Open House in Kanab for Kanab RA to cover wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.
May 3	Open Houses in Escalante and St. George to cover Wilderness Inventory results, MFP decisions and scoping for the grazing ES.
	All Open Houses will run from 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. to allow maximum participation. More details on recommended format for Open Houses can be obtained from Jerry Meredith.
May 18	End of public comment period on MFP decisions and on scoping for the ES. All public comments on the Wilderness Inventory should be handled separately. Comments on this subject will be accepted until June 30.
Note:	All public meetings and meetings with interest groups should have summary notes kept as part of the public comment. Comments received in writing that deal with specific information, the commentor feels is important should be answered in writing.

IN REPLY REFER TO

1600
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 6, 1979

State and Federal Agencies

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Prior to these meetings we have scheduled a session for State and Federal agencies that may be effected by or interested in our actions. We would like to invite you or your representative to attend this meeting. It is scheduled for Thursday, April 19, at 1:00 p.m. in the District Office, 1579 North Main, Cedar City.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

District Manager

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

Mr. Donald L. Pendleton
BLM, Richfield District
150 East 900 North, Box 768
Richfield, Utah 84701

Mr. Billy Templeton
BLM, Arizona Strip District
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Dixie National Forest Supervisor
82 North 100 East
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Ron Larson
Utah Forestry & Fire Control
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Parks & Recreation
586 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Guy Bird
Utah Resource Conservation & Development
491 South Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Jim Bowns
SUSC College of Sciences
351 West Center
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Mitchell Sheldon
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1426 Federal Building, 125 South State
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

Mr. Milo Barney
Utah Department of Natural Resources
4th Floor Empire Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

Mr. Mike Coffeen
Utah Department of Wildlife Resources
622 North Main Street
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah Department of Transportation
880 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Soil Conservation Service
36 North 300 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Soil Conservation Service
225 East Center
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Soil Conservation Service
196 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Gerald Stoker
Utah State Water Engineer
154 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Utah State Extension Agent
55 South Main
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Utah State Extension Agent
70 North Main
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah State Extension Agent
197 East Tabernacle
St. George, Utah 84770

Mr. Brian Harry, Superintendent
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P. O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040

Mr. Robert Heyder
Superintendent
Zion National Park
Springdale, Utah 84767

Mr. Thomas Hobbs, Superintendent
Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, Utah 84717

Mr. Derek O. Hambly
Superintendent
Capitol Reef National Park
Torrey, Utah 84775

U.S. Senators Office
Ms. Jeanine Holt
10 North Main
Cedar City, Utah 84720

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U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 9, 1979

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings and "open houses" are scheduled during the week of April 30 - May 4 to present and gather comments on this planning. We encourage you to attend one of these meetings (see attached). Please note that the flyer does not list the "open house" scheduled for the St. George Dixie Bureau of Land Management Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This "open house" will deal exclusively with Canaan Mountain.

If you have any questions concerning this planning effort, please feel free to contact me. Bill Dalness, a geologist on the district staff, should be able to answer any questions concerning the mineral resource. Our phone number is (801) 586-2401.

Sincerely,

District Manager

Enclosure

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
1776-1976

Utah Mining Association
Keams Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Exxon Minerals Company, U.S.A.
P.O. Box 120
Denver, Colorado 80201

Coal Companies (see attached)

Area Mining Supervisor
Branch of Mining Operations
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

District Engineer
U.S. Geological Survey
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84138

[illegible]

AU Mines, Inc.
1110 [illegible] Street
Denver, CO 80203

Consolidation Coal Company
Pappers Building
436 Seventh Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

El Paso Natural Gas Co.
P. O. Box 1492
El Paso, TX 79978

George Frandsen
390 South First West
Panguitch, UT 84759

Caesar Fulton
~~4671 W. 119 Place~~
~~Westminster, CO~~ 80030 [illegible] Robinson Drive
[illegible] 2401
South Padre Island, Texas 78597

Charles Denton
P. O. Box 459
Artesia, NM 88210
Ray Gillis
King Canal Coal Co.
Rockville, UT 84763

Nevada Electric Investment Company
P. O. Box 230
Las Vegas, NV 63102

Peabody Coal Company
301 North Memorial
St Louis, MO 63102

Aaron H. and Veola H.
Rasmussen
Veyo Star Route
Box 80
Central, UT 84722

Resources Company
P. O. Box 20824
Phoenix, AZ 85036

Mono Power Company
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

New Albion Resources Co.
P. O. Box 166
San Diego, CA 92112

Utah International, Inc.
550 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

S. H. West
P. O. Box 165
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062

[illegible]

Jesse H. Knight
1107 - 52th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2T 0V8

Sun Oil Company
Southland Center
P. O. Box [illegible]
Dallas, TX 75221

Utah Power and Light Company
P. O. Box [illegible]
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Woods Petroleum Company
Suite 500, National Foundation
West Building
3555 N. W. 58th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

Hiko Bell Mining and Oil Company
P. O. Box [illegible]
Vernal, UT 84078

IN REPLY REFER TO

1608
U-010

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 729, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 9, 1979

Rec + Wildlife

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 23, 1979, a joint planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-Hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and livestock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

District Manager

EVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1976

Enclosure: Circular

Sierra Club, Utah Chapter
c/o Kim Crumbo
P.O. Box 597
Kamas, Utah 84036

Mr. Dick Carter
8 East Broadway
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

Mr. Ken Sleight
Wonderland Expeditions
P.O. Box 333
Green River, Utah 84525

Ms. Edith Reeves
Sierra Club
1739 E. San Miguel Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Sunrise Air Service
c/o Mr. Bill Blasdell
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Brian Beard
93 E. 100 S.
Logan, Utah 84321

Mr. Doug Nelson
BYU Survival Course
Rm. 105 R.B.
Provo, Utah 84601

Mr. Allen Malmquist
Moccasin Tours, Inc.
Box 388
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

Mr. John Porcher
Yellowstone Wilderness Guides
2251 Cottonwood Lane
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Ms. Aleda Nelson
Curalogos Corp.
1700 Desert Inn Rd. #412
Las Vegas, Nev. 89109

Ms. Nancy Wahl
325 Oro Valley Drive
Tucson, Arizona 85704

Mr. Larry Olsen
Survival Seminar Retreats
2010 University Club Bldg.
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

ISSUE
Lloyd Gordon, Editor
P.O. Box 728
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Friends of the Earth
Gordon Anderson
Colorado Plauteau Representative
P.O. Box 820
Moab, Utah 84532

Save OUr Canyons Committee
Alexis Kelner
1201 1st Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Uinta Chapter, Sierra Club
Ruth Frear
1458 East 9th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105

Iron County Historical Society
c/o Dr. Morris A. Shirts, President
570 South 580 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Boulder Mountain Packers
c/o Larry Davis
P.O. Box 446
Boulder, Utah 84716

Escalante Wilderness Committee
c/o Pete Hovingh
721 Second Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

Wasatch Mountain Club
Chairman, Conservation Committee
2889 Loran Heights Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

Escalante Scenic Tours
c/o Mohn Christensen
Escalante, Utah 84726

Utah Recreation Land Users Association
1127 West 6th South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Adventure Expeditions
c/o Tom Brereton
P.O. Box 277
Springdale, Utah 84767

Canyon Tours Inc.
P.O. Box 1597
Page, Arizona 86040

Golden Circle Tours
c/o Norm Cram
89 East Center
Kanab, Utah 84741

Utah Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation Federation
328 West 200 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Mr. Cal Giddings
Wild & Scenic Rivers
1425 Perry Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103

[illegible]

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

1603
U-040

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 17, 1979

Additional
Rec. & wildl.
Mgt. Wilds

The Bureau of Land Management is presently undertaking a major planning effort in Washington, Kane and Garfield Counties. Your proven interest in southern Utah planning has prompted me to request your assistance in our current planning efforts.

On April 26, 1979, a special planning workshop is being held at the Cedar City District Office at 7:30 p.m. The major topics of discussion will include planning for recreation and wildlife resources. With the development pressure high for the rich energy resources in southern Utah, it becomes very important that the wildlife and recreation resources are adequately represented in our land use decisions.

The major recreation topics of discussion will include securing public access to major backcountry attractions, off-road vehicle designations, management direction on Canaan Mountain, Paria-hackberry, Fifty-mile Mountain and the Escalante Canyons.

The major wildlife topics of discussion will be vegetation manipulation, transplants of bighorn sheep, riparian habitat management and livestock management for benefit of wildlife habitat.

If you cannot attend this meeting, I would urge you to attend the District's open houses in Kanab, Escalante, St. George, or the public meeting in the Salt Palace on April 30th. In these meetings you will have an opportunity to comment on the planning for all resources. The attached circular gives you all the pertinent information regarding these meetings and issues to be discussed.

Sincerely,

District Manager

Enclosure: Circular

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

THE ATTACHED LETTER SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

Robert H. Hassel
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Jack McLellan
2459 E 6600 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

Jack Soper
Panguitch Wildlife Federation
Panguitch, Utah 84759

Bud Sullivan
Utah Wildlife Federation
1102 Walker Bank Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Utah Environmental Center
Jan Johnson, Director
1275 Wilmington Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Utah Nature Study Society
Dr. Stan Mulaik, Executive Secretary
1144 East erd South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84010

Fund for Animals
Lonnie Johnson, Field Director
7167 South 2000 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84121

IN REPLY REFER TO

1603
U-040

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Cedar City District Office
1579 North Main Street
P. O. Box 724, Cedar City, Utah 84720

April 17, 1979

Extra Flyers

The Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management is nearing completion of Management Framework Plans on public lands in most of Garfield and Kane Counties and on Canaan Mountain in Washington County. Public meetings are scheduled during the week of April 30 to present and gather comments on this planning.

Since you have an interest in the area itself, or projects within the area, I have enclosed a flyer briefly outlining the purpose of these meetings. Please note that the flyer does not list an open house which is scheduled for the St. George Dixie Resource Area Office, Dixie Office Building, on May 3 from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. This meeting has been publicized through other means.

If you have any questions concerning these meetings, please feel free to contact me or a member of the district staff.

Sincerely,

District Manager

Enclosure

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

THE ATTACHED LETTER WAS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

STATE POLITICIANS

S. Garth Jones
1769 East 5250 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ivan M. Matheson
265 East Midvalley
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Ray S. Schmutz
237 South 100 East
St. George, Utah 84770

GRAZING ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Cleo Wood
290 South 700 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Edwin Larsen
131 North 1225 West
Cedar City, Utah 84720

Mr. Phil Allen
Antimony, Utah 84712

Mr. Merrill MacDonald
355 North 200 West
Kanab, Utah 84741

Mr. Vard Heaton
Alton, Utah 84729

WILD HORSE GROUPS

Kent Gregersen
Utah Mustang Association
P. O. Box 102
Marysvale, Utah 84750

Cedar City Wildlife Federation
310 West 1700 North
Cedar City, Utah 84720

National Wild Horse Association
National Headquarters
P. O. Box 12188
Las Vegas, Nevada 89112

National Mustang Association
New Castle, Utah 84756

Wild Horse Organized Assistnace
c/o Mrs. Dawn Y. Lappin
P. O. Box 555
Reno, Nevada 89504

Humane Society of Utah
P. O. Box 20222
Salt Lake City, Utah 84120

WE WANT YOUR COMMENTS!

YOUR CHANCE TO INFLUENCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

The citizens of Southern Utah and the people of the Nation need the forage, recreation, minerals, wildlife, soil, water and other resources of these planning units. The coal, outstanding recreational opportunities, scenic grandeur and other natural resources in the area make it extremely important that all aspects of the possible uses be carefully considered. Your participation could provide valuable information. BLM planners have already met with local government and state and federal agencies in the area to discuss this planning effort. We have also talked to livestock operators who will be affected by this plan, wildlife and recreation groups and others. We want to hear from you, too. Please come to one of the Open Houses or the Public Meeting listed in this advertisement and share your ideas with those who are responsible for completing the planning on this valuable piece of public land.

THE AREA

There are five planning units within the area shown on the map to the right. The planning is being completed on all of the area at once, since it will be covered in one grazing environmental statement. Paria, Vermilion, and Zion planning units are administered from the BLM office in Kanab. The Escalante planning unit is administered from the BLM office in Escalante. And the Cedar Mountain planning unit is administered from the BLM office in St. George. The total area contains some 2,700,000 acres of public land.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Along the south, the area is bordered by Arizona.

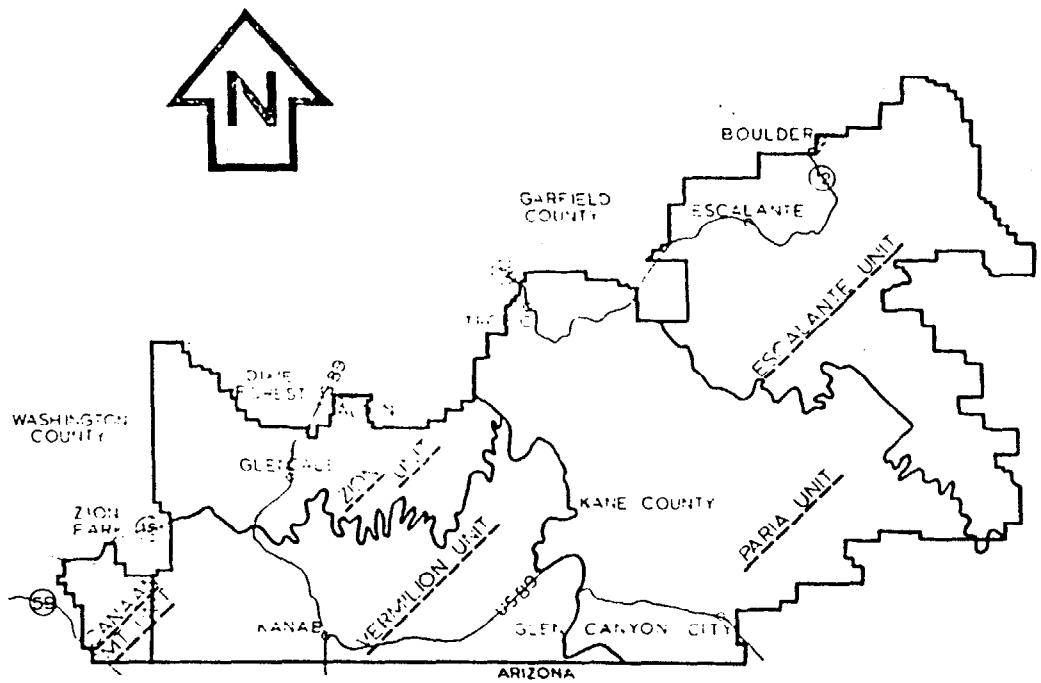
These, and other recreation areas on BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. There is limited hunting throughout the area, and some sections provide important winter range for big game animals. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues within this area.

Vegetation is quite varied, from salt desert shrub in the low elevations to an aspen conifer type in the high country. Elevations range from near 5,000 ft. around Kanab and the lower Escalante River to about 8,000 ft. on Clear Creek Mountain and lower Canaan Peak.

BLM PLANNING

The BLM has developed a land use planning system which calls for participation from local and state governments, interested users, and the public. This is your chance to let us know how you think the public lands should be managed.

Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. The BLM is charged with managing the land for the optimum mix of potential uses. The best mix of uses is determined by inventorying the resources, determining the management which would be best for each resource and then resolving the conflicts that are found between resource development possibilities. Public comment is used to help area managers make proper choices between competing uses.



THE CHALLENGE

As you read the information given here about some of the conflicting uses, think about the implications and opportunities as they affect the uses of these lands now and in the future. Prepare yourself to make suggestions to BLM planners on the best uses of various resources on the same land.

The general land use plan, called the Management Framework Plan, which is being developed, will address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement that will analyze grazing proposals for the area.

Utah's State Director for the BLM announced his proposed statewide Initial Wilderness Inventory decision on April 4, 1979. He has notified the field offices of his decision as to which inventory units clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as Wilderness Study Areas and which units should receive more intensive inventory. A narrative booklet and map of the State Director's proposal will be available at the Open Houses listed in this ad. The evaluations and large scale maps developed for the District's recommendation to the State Director will also be available. After examining these materials, you are encouraged to submit written comments to the address given in the booklet.

OPEN HOUSES

KANAB

May 2, 1979
1 to 7 PM
320 N. First E.

ESCALANTE

May 3, 1979
1 to 7 PM
Hwy 12 west of town

PUBLIC MEETING

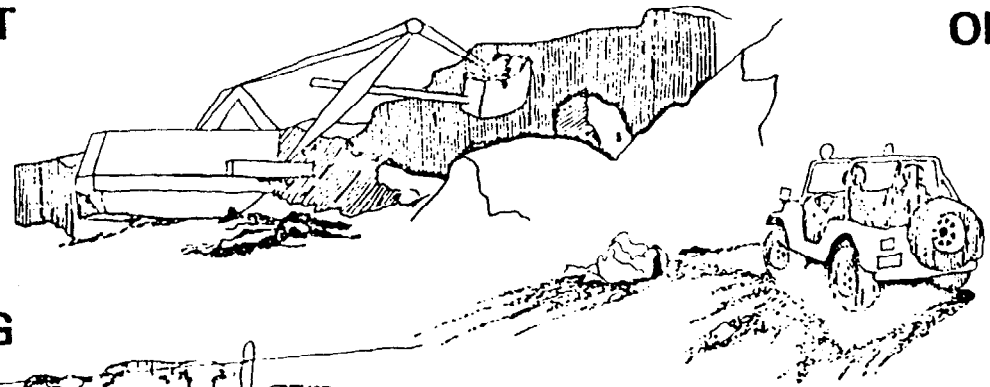
SALT LAKE CITY

April 30, 1979
7 PM
Room 128, Salt P.

SOME OF THE QUESTIONS

COAL DEVELOPMENT

Some of the largest coal reserves in the state lie in this area. It is estimated that there are several billion tons of recoverable coal reserves in the Kaiparowits, Alton and Kolob fields. Development of these reserves would be a major boost to the economy of the area. It could also mar scenic sections that are primarily major tourist attractions and therefore are important to the economy themselves. What, if any, restrictions should be placed on the development of this coal?

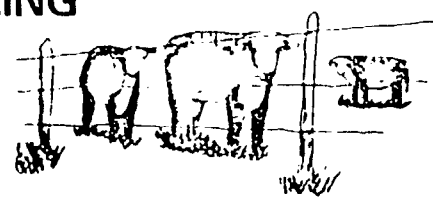


OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Executive Order 11644 requires the BLM to place public land in an "Open", "Closed" or "Limited" catagory for off-road vehicle (ORV) use. Present use of the planning area is light and is expected to remain so. Concentrated ORV use could lead to soil erosion, harassment of wildlife and plant destruction. Should concentrated ORV use areas be designated? What public lands should be open, closed or restricted to ORV uses?

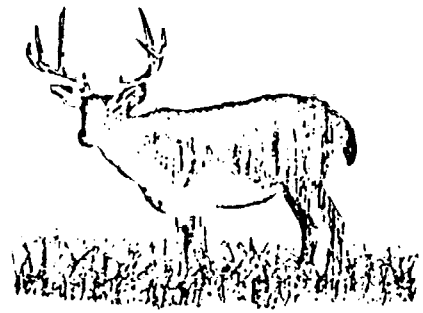
LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Livestock grazing has been a traditional use of the area since early settlers arrived. The BLM is responsible for management in a manner that will protect the land from unnecessary injury, stabilize the livestock industry dependent on public lands, and provide for the orderly use, improvement, development and rehabilitation of the land for livestock grazing. During 1976 and 1977 range inventories were completed throughout the planning area in order to meet this requirement. These studies show that adjustments to present livestock operations are necessary to stabilize or improve range conditions in some areas. How can the necessary adjustments be made with the least adverse economic impact on livestock operators?



WILDLIFE HABITAT

Livestock and big game animals use the same food sources. This can lead to competition for forage and a downward trend in range condition. Areas like the Sand Hills west of Kanab are especially important to winter deer herd use. Should forage be reserved for big game to reduce competition with livestock? Streamside habitat is small in terms of acreage, but provides food, water and cover for a large variety of wildlife. How much of this area should be protected for wildlife?



WILD HORSES

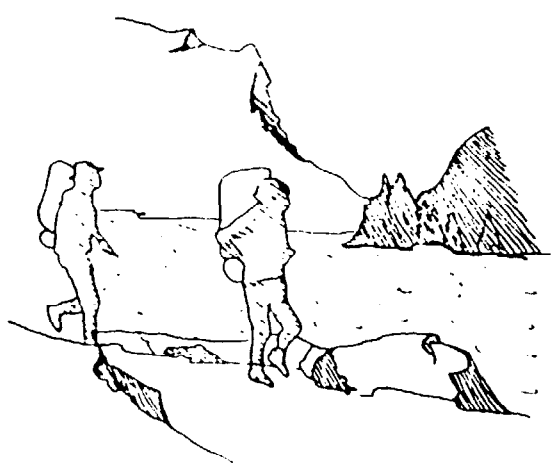
A small number of wild horses live in the Cedar Cliffs and Hardy's Fear areas. Both of these areas have marginal horse habitat. There are also potential conflicts with the [illegible] proposed expansion of the [illegible] herd in both areas. Because of [illegible] conflicts in [illegible] and further [illegible] of [illegible] management [illegible] with the present [illegible] to reduce conflicts as much as possible? Or should the animals be moved to a more suitable habitat and be used to improve present herds in those areas.

COAL SLURRY LINE

Nevada Power Company proposes to transport coal from the Alton coal field to two proposed power plants via two coal slurry pipelines. Between 5400 and 7800 acre feet of water per year would be needed for the slurry lines. The slurry line routes would run through areas in Utah and Arizona which are presently a part of the wilderness review. One route goes through upper Kanab Creek and near the Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park. An alternative would be to route the line through other areas. Another possible way of transporting the coal would be to build a railroad into the coal field. Are there other alternatives? What method or route would be the best?

AND OTHERS

- Fredonia City water supply
- Desert Big Horn sheep
- Erosion control
- Streamside (Riparian) protection
- Vegetative manipulation to improve livestock and wildlife projects
- Range improvement projects
- Community support and expansion
- Power [illegible] development projects



NATURAL VALUES

The BLM is required by law to "preserve and protect certain lands in their natural condition". With scenic and backcountry use the fastest growing recreational activities, preservation of natural values plays an important role in insuring continuation of this use. Should the BLM seek to preserve and manage areas such as Fifty mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, Indian Canyon and Ponderosa Sand Dunes for their natural values? How should this be done?

4115
403

Cedar City District
Kanab Resource Area
320 North First East
Kanab, Utah
84741

April 18, 1979

Dear Mr.

We are presently preparing long range land use plans for public lands in Kane, Garfield and Washington Counties.

We would like to discuss our management recommendations with all city and county officials in Kane County and obtain your ideas and recommendations.

Management decisions resulting from these land use plans will be used as a basis for the Kanab-Escalante grazing impact statement, preparation of which will begin this spring.

We would like to meet with you to discuss these management plans on Friday, April 27th at 7:00 p.m. in the Kanab BLM Office.

We hope you will plan to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Richard E. Fagan
Area Manager

Richard E. Fagan/mas
E A

Sent to:

Kane County Commissioners	Mayors	
Bob Russell	Claude Glazier	- Kanab
Sterling Griffith	Vane Campbell	- Alton
Robert Houston	Cleon Jackson	- Glendale
	Ron Heaton	-Orderville

CEDAR CITY DISTRICT - BLM

NEWS RELEASE DATA SHEET

News release number
79-8

Date release mailed
April 12

News release subject
Sal Kanab/Escalante MFP Mt.

Writer: Meredith
Approval: Jensen

Name of Media	Story	Photo
Beaver Co. News		
Beaver Press		
Garfield Co. News		
Iron Co. Record		
Southern Utah News		
Washington Co. News		
Color Country Spectrum		
Deseret News	X	
Salt Lake Tribune	X	
KBBD Radio - Beaver		
KBRE Radio - Cedar		
KSUB Radio - Cedar		
KDXU/KZEZ Radio - St. George		
U.S. Senators Office		
U.S. Representatives Office		

Other Distribution	Story	Photo
State Office - PAO	X	
Afton Lefever	X	
Dorothy See	X	

of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possible, what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this summer.

Alg [illegible]

UTAH

BLM

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Bureau of Land Management, Cedar City Utah District, has announced a public meeting on land use planning for all BLM land in Kane County and parts of Garfield and Washington Counties. It will be held April 30, 1979 in room 128 of the Salt Palace from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City District Manager, said the plan, called a Management Framework Plan, is being developed to address livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed.

The area is bordered by three areas of the Dixie National Forest, Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Outstanding recreation areas on or near BLM land, make this area well known for the quality of outdoors experience it offers. Coal development and livestock grazing are also major issues. The entire Kaiparowits Plateau, with its rich coal deposits, lie within the planning area.

"We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Jensen. "Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. Our job is to determine the best mix of uses by inventorying the resources and then resolving the conflicts that are found. Public comment is used to help us, as land managers, make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area. We want to identify, as early as possible, what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process," he concluded. Work on the ES is scheduled to begin this summer.

Green File 4-13-79

UTAH

BLM

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FOR RELEASE IMMEDIATELY

CONTACT Jerry Meredith (801) 586-2401
Cedar City District Office, Cedar City, Utah

News Release

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Cedar City District, Bureau of Land Management officials have announced an open house in St. George in conjunction with several current BLM projects. The open house will be May 3, 1979, in the BLM office, 24 East St. George Blvd., from 1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Frank Rowley, Manager of the Dixie Resource Area, which includes all of Washington County, said the meeting will allow people to gather information and make comments on three current projects.

First, is a general land management plan, called a Management Framework Plan, for the Canaan Mountain area in eastern Washington County. This plan addresses livestock grazing, wildlife, timber, recreation, minerals, antiquities, and watershed. "We are asking people to let us know how they think the public lands should be managed," said Rowley. Every use is not suited to every acre and some uses conflict with others. "Our job is to determine the best mix of uses. Public comment is used to help us as land managers make the necessary choices between competing uses," he added.

"In addition, we will be asking the public to help us identify the scope of issues to be addressed in the grazing environmental statement (ES) that we are required to do on this area," said Rowley. "We want to identify as early as possible what the concerns are so we can pay special attention to these areas during the ES process." Work on the ES that will cover Canaan Mountain is scheduled to begin this summer.

-more-

Finally, the BLM will have available the statewide summary booklet, guidelines for making comments and a statewide map on the areas included in the present wilderness review. BLM personnel will be on hand with detailed information and will go over this material with interested citizens and answer any questions.

In clarifying earlier information on the wilderness review, Rowley said that the BLM has not identified any areas with wilderness characteristics at this time. The current inventories are to determine which areas require further study and which "clearly and obviously" do not meet wilderness criteria established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Some 42 percent of the Washington County BLM land in this initial inventory has been proposed for further study. "But, earlier projects have already proposed to eliminate much of the county from any further wilderness consideration. When you add the area we propose to drop from consideration because of all reviews, 68 percent of the BLM land in the county is presently proposed to be eliminated from any futher consideration," Rowley said. That means 13 percent of the total land area in the county is proposed for futher study.

"The inventory is solely to determine which lands meet the wilderness criteria set up by Congress. Even if an area has great resource potential, we are required to include it in our study if it meets the criteria. It may be reported to Congress as not suitable for wilderness after all the work is done, but it must be reported. After these inventories are completed and areas which meet the criteria have been identified, the hard work will begin. That's when the BLM must determine which areas to recommend to Congress as suitable to preserve and which to recommend as more suitable for other uses," Rowley concluded.

Following are reports of the meetings and Open Houses. Reports of meetings with ranchers and other user groups are filed separately in binders entitled "Record of Public Participation" for each planning unit.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
KANAB-ESCALANTE RANGE ES PLANNING AREA
April 19, 1979 Cedar City, Utah
District Office Conference Room

Thirteen people attended representing federal, state and local government agencies. See attached roster for names and agencies represented. Also attached is a list of those to whom invitations were sent.

Morgan Jensen, Cedar City BLM District Manager, conducted the meeting. Items presented and comments made at the meeting are as follows:

1. Range Management

A summary of the MFP proposal pertaining to livestock forage was presented in the form of an overhead projection. A copy is attached entitled "Livestock Forage". It outlines the present situation, by planning unit, pertaining to livestock grazing in terms of numbers of allotments and authorized AUMs of forage in relation to proposals for interim and long term management of grazing in terms of number of allotments, AUMs, season-of-use, types of grazing systems and proposed improvements.

Representatives of the BLM Arizona Strip District pointed out problems that will develop for operators where spring use on allotments in Utah is being eliminated. Operators grazing public lands in the Strip during the winter have expressed concern to Strip personnel that they will have nowhere to take their cows if the Utah planning proposals are implemented.

Coordination between the Strip and Cedar City was requested if plans are implemented.

Stan Elmer asked where the Alton Coal Field is located in relation to proposed land treatments to provide livestock forage. He was informed that the bulk of the viable strip mining area is east of the proposed treatment areas in the Zion Planning Unit.

In connection with the proposals on range management, Dennis Curtis requested any information or opinions the group may have on issues that may affect the scope of the range ES that will be developed on the proposals coming out of the planning documents. He explained that under new CEQ guidelines the ES will be limited to 150 pages. Examples of major issues BLM presently thinks will have to be addressed in the ES are: Effects of proposed livestock reductions on operators, effects of the proposal on wildlife, effects on riparian areas, and effects of proposed land treatments that can be viewed from national parks. Agencies were invited to identify issues they think should be addressed in the ES. No comments were given at the meeting.

2. Watershed

Areas proposed for treatment for watershed protection and enhancement were outlined on a map.

The district conservationist, SCS-Kanab, asked what criteria was used

to choose the areas proposed for treatment. Morgan responded that they were identified from watershed studies and that the areas with greatest problems and most susceptible to treatment were selected. Steve Winslow added that a BLM watershed study of the Colorado River Basin was also used and that areas identified for salinity control in the study were among those selected for treatment.

SCS personnel pointed out a potential problem in that they have proposals for land treatment on public land, which may not be considered in BLM planning, to control head cutting on private land. Guy Bird suggested contact with Soil Conservation Districts to cooperatively develop priorities for projects that will benefit watershed and range management.

SCS personnel suggested BLM should also assure coordination with 208 water quality requirements in their plans. Guy Bird supported this suggestion indicating that at least one or two 208 water quality projects should materialize from national funds being appropriated, and that these projects should be coordinated with public land management plans.

3. Lands

Areas involving the proposed Canaan Mountain State Exchange; the Allen-Warner Valley coal slurry line proposal, including the alternative route in Johnson Canyon proposed through the MFP; and the Fredonia water system were identified. There were no comments.

4. Minerals

Coal areas were identified and coal unsuitability criteria, including VRM, eagle habitat, deer concentration areas and prime farm lands were discussed. There were no comments.

5. Wildlife

Proposals concerning land treatment areas to improve wildlife habitat; about 7 miles of fence to protect about 1,200 acres of high quality riparian areas; the development of a modified fire plan to allow wildfire to burn for improvement of wildlife habitat in some areas; and water development to improve deer, quail, chukar, bighorn and antelope habitat were identified. Proposed wildlife transplant areas for quail, bighorn, chukar, and Utah prairie dog were identified.

A representative of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources asked what time frame the MFP anticipated on a bighorn transplant in the Rock Creek area. He indicated they now have sheep available and desired to make the transplant as soon as possible. He indicated Rock Creek is a high priority area for sheep introduction. BLM responded that a problem exists in that wild horses presently inhabit the area and the horses should be removed before the sheep can be introduced. The MFP contains the proposal to remove the horses, but we have no definite time table for when they can be removed.

6. Recreation

Proposals for: (1) Outstanding Natural Area designations on 50-Mile Mountain, Escalante Canyons, and Wolverine Petrified Wood area; (2) Primitive designation on Canaan Mountain; (3) Recreation land designation on Paria-Hackberry; (4) Research Natural Area designation on Diana's Throne, Kimball Butte, and No Man's Mesa; (5) ACEC designation on Indian Canyon, and Egg Canyon; and (6) Acquisition of access through private land for hiking in North Fork area were presented. Areas were outlined on a map and some proposed conditions connected with the proposals were presented, such as restrictions on ORV use and Oil and Gas exploration or development.

The proposal for further study of the Escalante River under the Wild and Scenic River Act was presented, and Guy Bird commented that the Utah Division of Water Resources has plans for a water storage project on the river and that the two proposals are not compatible. Stand Elmer stated a study on the Escalante River has been completed by a man by the name of Karonowski from Denver and that the study had determined the river does not have quality to merit designation under the act. He indicated the study showed it was the side canyons, to the river, that had the greatest recreation value. He questioned the need for a further study.

The MFP proposal was presented to retain Canaan Mountain, Paria Primitive Area, the Escalante Canyons ONAs, in a closed ORV use category plus the

area proposed to be added to the ONAs. Limited ORV Use designations, restricting use to existing roads and trails are proposed in the Paria-Hackberry, 50-Mile Mountain Areas.

VRM was discussed and restrictions of classes 1, 2 and 3 were read to the group. The proposal to maintain designated primitive areas and ONAs in VRM Class I was presented. Areas proposed for VRM Class II were also presented. A question was asked of what vegetative manipulation could be permitted in a Class II area. A response indicated burning or spraying could be allowed without a great deal of conflict, but chaining probably could not be permitted.

Guy Bird expressed the opinion that a Class II designation could create conflict with watershed projects. Paul Boos responded that a VRM class designation does not prohibit projects; it just makes the manager aware that there are trade-offs involved if a project is approved.

The question was asked of what effect VRM designations would have on the proposal of the slurry line in Johnson Canyon. The response was that it would be as indicated by Mr. Boos, as described above.

There were no further comments. The group was invited to respond further in writing before May 18, 1979.

LIVESTOCK FORAGE

Planning Unit	No. Allots	Grazing Preference	INTERIM MANAGEMENT No. Allots Proposed For Licensing Mgt.	Cust.	No. AUMs	Ave Change AUMs %	Season of Use AUMs	No. Allots	No. Consolidations	AUMs at Start of Intensive Mgt. Surveyed & Treatment	Ave Change From Interim %	Potential AUMs From Mgt.	LONG TERM MANAGEMENT Total Potential AUMs	Ave Change From Interim %	Systems SU F	F	W	RR	OR	Improvements
Zion	60	12,564	53	28	5517	-56	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs & 7 custodial Allotments	22	6-3	11463 1st yr 12463 after 1st yr +1348 cust. AUMs	+108. +126. +150.	0	12,463 Total incl. Custodial 13,811	+126. +150.		8		11	6	4 wells, 28 mi. pipeline, 5 springs, 4 reservoirs, 5 water catchments, 4 water storage tanks, 38 H_2O troughs, 1 windmill.
Vermilion	74	20,862	60	7	9278	-56	After seed ripe except 3 AMPs	48	18-7	10707 +46 Cust.	+15. +16.	7,025	17,732 w/Cust. 17,778	+91. +92.			33	9	6	6 wells, 23 mi. pipeline, 7 springs, 5 reservoirs, 3 H_2O catchments, 4 storage tanks, 16 H_2O troughs, 15 mi. fence, 6 cattleguards
Paria	25	24,049	22	1	19243	-20.	After seed ripe except 4 AMPs	16	8-3	21037 +36 cust.	+9. +10.	6,329	27,366 w/cust. 27,402	+42. +42.	3		3	9	1	2 cattleguards, 28 mi. fence, 36 mi. pipe, 11 H_2O troughs, 3 tanks, 1 pumpstation, 1 well, 17 reservoirs, 5 H_2O catchments, 11 slickrock catchments, 13 springs, 3 mi stock trail, enlarge 1 catchment.
Escalante	34	48,378	31	0	33188	-31.	After seed ripe except 5 AMPs and 5 spring allots.	30	2-1	34262	+3.	21,127	55,389	+67.		2	14	10	4	7 wells, 49 mi pipeline, 35 springs, 25 reservoirs, 7 H_2O catchment, 7 slickrock catchments, 8 H_2O storage tanks, 37 H_2O troughs, 47 mi. fence, 9 cattleguards, 1 corral, 2 mi. stock trail.
Canaan Mtn	18	2,612	17	3	907	-65.	Yearlong, 2 partial allots. year long, 8 7/31-10/31, 1 10/31-5/31, 1 10/16-2/28, 1 1/1-2/28, 1 6/1-2/28	14	-	1260 56 cust.	+39. +45.	694	1,954 w/cust. 2,010	+115. +122.				1	13	8 springs, 1 mi. stock-trail, 4 reservoirs, 3 mi. fence, 1 H_2O catchment, 1 mi pipeline.
TOTALS	212	108465	183	39	68133	-37.		130	34-14	79,729 1486 cust. 81,215	+17. +19.	35,175	114,904 1486 cust 116,390	+69. +71.	3	10	50	40	30	18 wells, 137 mi pipeline, 68 spring developments, 55 reservoirs, 21 H_2O catchments, 18 slickrock catchments, 19 H_2O storage tanks, 102 H_2O trough, 17 cattleguards, 95 mi fence, 6 mi stock trail, 1 windmill, 1 pump station, 1 corral, enlarge 1 H_2O catchment land treatment 90,000 acres

GOVERNMENT MEETING

Kanab-Escalante

April 19, 1979

Name	Address	Representing
Bill Templeton	196 E. Tabernacle St. George, Utah 84770	Arizona Strip BLM
Bob Sandberg	"	"
Glenn Beagle	154 No. Main, Cedar City	Div. State Lands Forestry & Fire Control
Stan Elmer	231 E. 400 S., 400 Empire Building	Utah Dept. of Natl. Resources
Nick Lundstrom	Panguitch	SCS
Howard M. Roper	P.O. Box 284 Panguitch, Utah	Soils Cons. Service
Anthony Beals	P.O. Box 149 Kanab, Utah	Soil Cons. Service
Wray E. Macy	74 S. Mt. View Dr.	Soil Cons. Service
Guy Bird		Soil Cons. Service
Jim Guymon	622 N. Main Cedar City, Utah	Wildlife Res.
Tom Henry	Bryce Canyon	Nat'l Park Service
Robert Rowley	Box 152, Parowan, Utah	Utah Dept. of Trans.
Larry L. Hays	Box 353, Springdale, Utah	Zion National Park

Report of Public Meeting

Scheduled April 26, 1979

To Discuss Recreation and Wildlife Plans

Robert Zundel

There was no attendance at the meeting except BLM employees who were prepared to discuss planning proposals with the public.

TO : Public Participation Files

FROM : Kanab Resource Area

SUBJECT: Planning Meeting with County Commissioners and City Mayors

On Friday April 27, 1979 at 7:00 p.m. the Kanab Resource Area held a meeting with the City and County Governments to seek input into the Management Framework Plan Step II planning process. Only Bob Russell and Robert Houston, Kane County Commissioners, were in attendance although a personal invitation was sent to all County Commissioners and City Mayors in Kane County.

Richard Fagan, Kanab Resource Area Manager, presented the MFP Step II recommendation to the commissioners. The following overlays were also available for their comments: Visual Resource Management (VRM), Off Road Vehicle (ORV), Land and Minerals, Wilderness (1st cut that was sent to the State Director), Range Treatment, Wildlife and Watershed.

Rich commented on the proposed range adjustments and the criteria used to make their determination. Robert Houston asked a few questions concerning the techniques and procedures used in making the adjustments.

There was a discussion concerning the proposed wilderness areas and the conflict with the Alton and Kaiparowits coal fields. Also, there was a discussion concerning Wilderness/National Parks and Air Quality.

No specific suggestions or recommendations were made at the meeting concerning the planning system. The attendees were asked to send any written comments that they might have to the area manager.

Overall, it was a very informative meeting for the two county commissioners in attendance. Many misconceptions about the planning process was cleared up and they were encourage to attend the open house in May and give their comments.

Ken Knowles

Report of Public Meeting
Kanab-Escalante Planning Area
Room 128 - Salt Palace - Salt Lake City, Utah
April 30, 1979 7:00 P.M.

BLM Personnel Attending:

Cedar City District

Morgan Jensen - District Manager
Dennis Curtis - Chief, PEC
Richard Fagan - Area Manager, Kanab
Craig Zufelt - Area Manager, Escalante
Frank Rowley - Area Manager, Dixie
Von Swain - Chief, Resources
Paul Boos - Recreation Specialist, Resource
Bill Dalness - Geologist, Resource
Jerry Meredith - Public Affairs Specialist
Bob Zundel - Planning Leader

State Office

Earl Hindley - Natural Resource Specialist

A roster of others in attendance is attached.

Morgan Jensen conducted the meeting. He announced that one of the reasons for the intensive planning effort covering such a wide area is to update existing plans as a basis for preparation of an environmental statement on the range program in the area in response to a law suit against the Department by the Natural Resource Defense Council. He indicated those attending the meeting could expect feedback after area manager's multiple use recommendation's are final.

The general area was described and a presentation was made of the Bureau's proposed actions by resource which has considered other resource opportunities through the planning process. Morgan invited discussion as the proposals were presented.

1. Range Management. A summary of range management proposals for the area was presented in terms of AUMs to be authorized, number of allotments, and general land treatments and improvement needed. The proposal was compared in a a general summary to the existing range management situation.

A summary of what was presented is attached, entitled "Range Management".

A question was asked about the estimated cost of the proposed improvements. The response was that it was about four and one-half (4½) million dollars.

Question - What is the land treatment supposed to accomplish? Response - To change vegetation from areas of predominant sagebrush and pinyon-juniper trees to browse and grass.

The proposal to remove wild horses from an area in each of the Kanab and Escalante Resource Areas and potential introduction of bighorn was presented. It was explained that some bighorn are already in the Moody Canyon area, and introduction was a possibility in other areas.

Question - Will the bighorn become a game animal? Response - That will be determined by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources.

Dennis Curtis discussed some of the procedures associated with the Bureau's responsibility to develop an environmental impact statement on the range program in the area. He emphasized the statment would focus on key issues and invited comment from the group on what they think are key issues. He indicated issues the Bureau is now considering are:

(a) Effect of proposed AUM reductions; (b) effect of the proposed season of use; (c) effect of the proposed allocation of forage between livestock and other uses; (d) effect of combining allotments; (e) the possible conflict between use of forage and recreation in the Escalante Canyon area.

2. Watershed. The proposal was presented to treat about 20,000 acres of pinyon-juniper trees; about 22,000 acres of sagebrush; and to contour furrow about 54,000 acres. The purpose of treatment is to correct erosion conditions, to reduce salt in the Colorado River, and to reduce silt in the Paria River.

Areas of riparian protection were outlined. This consisted of proposed fencing to eliminate livestock grazing on about 1,200 acres.

3. Wildlife. Land treatments proposed for wildlife habitat improvement were presented which consisted of treating about 106,000 acres of pinyon-juniper and 13,000 acres of brush.

Of the present forage being produced, about 47 percent is allocated to wildlife and of the forage to be developed through land treatments, about 41 percent will be allocated to wildlife.

Proposals are to introduce chukar, quail and bighorn.

A further proposal that would benefit wildlife habitat is for development of a modified fire plan which would provide for limited control of wildfire or a change in the present policy of immediate attack on wildfire on areas comprising about 500,000 acres.

4. Lands. Proposals involving a state exchange on Canaan Mountain, a coal slurry line from the Alton Coal field, and the Fredonia water system in Cottonwood and Water Canyons were presented.

Question - Who allocates water for a coal slurry line? Response - The Utah State Engineer.

Support was expressed to consummate the state exchange.

5. Minerals. Areas of potential coal development were shown. Potential areas within the coal development areas that may be determined unsuitable for coal mining pursuant to the coal unsuitability criteria were described. These areas involve VRM Class II areas; areas of prime farm land and alluvial valley floors, potential flood areas, eagle nesting areas and critical deer winter range. It was explained that the unsuitability criteria are not yet final.

A question was raised about a required buffer zone for national parks. Bill Dalness explained that while a buffer zone for parks is one criterion it is not specifically defined, and the VRM Class II area is what BLM interprets as an adequate buffer zone for the area in question. Bill pointed out that in absence of final regulations that our application of the criteria, as present, is BLM's best effort at this point in time. He pointed out that the criteria have exceptions and that what has been done through the planning system to date is with no exceptions applied. Application of the criteria, with possible exceptions, would be further defined and applied in approval of mining plans when they are submitted.

6. Recreation. Proposals for various kinds of recreational designations are carried over from previous planning efforts were shown. These are described below by area with effects the designations may have: (a) Canaan Mountain - primitive designation on the high plateau on about 26,000 acres. The area would remain closed to ORV use. Mineral leasing would remain suspended. (b) Diana's Throne (1,100 acres), Kimball Butte (160 acres), and No Man's Mesa (2,100 acres) proposed as Research Natural Areas. Grazing and ORV use precluded. (c) ONA and recreation lands designations proposed for Paria-Hackberry (70,000 acres); 50 Mile Mountain (100,000 acres);

Additions to canyons of the Escalante (3,000 acres) to existing areas of 43,000 areas; and the wolverine petrified wood ONA (2,000 acres). The area would be subject to either suspended or no surface occupancy status for mineral leasing. ORV use would be restricted to existing roads and trails. (d) ACEC designations proposed on Indian/Water Canyon and Egg Canyon. Primary values to be protected through management are scenery, cultural values and petrified wood.

Question - How can these designations become final? Response - Most proposed designations would have to be approved by the Secretary. However, all the areas, are pending wilderness inventory so designation will not be pursued pending the outcome of wilderness study.

ORV proposals were shown. One category, closed, would keep about 80,000 acres closed to ORV use in existing primitive or outstanding natural areas. About 21,500 acres would be in the limited category - restriction to existing woods or trails or restricted during a particular season. About 2,500,000 acres are proposed to be open to ORV use.

One comment strongly favored keeping all existing roads and trails open to ORV use and moving in the direction of more roads and trails for ORV use.

The criteria for the various VRM classes were read and areas of VRM I and II classes were shown. Existing primitive and outstanding natural areas are VRM Class I. It was explained that a VRM class designation does not necessarily prevent development, but it can restrict how it is done.

General Questions

1. Question - What allowances are being made for endangered species, particularly fish? Response - There are no endangered fish in this planning area. There will be no officially listed threatened and endangered plant species as of October. Plans recognize and proposals consider bald eagles, perigrine falcon, and Utah Prairie Dogs.

2. Question - In what interests are land treatment proposed? Response - Wildlife, livestock forage and watershed.

3. Question - In connection with the proposal on fire control, is there any history of dangerous fires in the area? Response - There have been no major fires.

4. Question - What is the purpose of a "letburn" policy? Response - High fire suppression costs. Benefits that can be realized in the form of replacement of vegetation, primarily trees, with preferred plants for forage and watershed purposes such as bitterbrush, fourwing saltbush, clover, grass, etc. Also commented that BLM would reseed burn areas.

5. Question - Does the limited fire control policy apply to fires that are man caused or purposely set? Response - Origin of a fire would be considered in the fire plan to be developed. The limited control policy generally would be applicable to naturally caused fires.

Questions ended at 8:30 P.M. Comments in writing or orally were invited during the comment period which ends on May 18, 1978.

Kanab - Escalante Public Meeting
Salt Lake City
April 30, 1979

Name	Address	Representing
Karen Snethen	495 East Center, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club
Brian Beard	93 East 1st South, Logan, Utah 84321	Sierra Club 753-0987
Margaret Pettis	P.O. Box 1231, SLC, Utah 84110	High Unita Wilderness Coalition
Kent D. Johnson	1490 Beverly Drive, Ogden, Utah 84403	
Michael Whitney	801 Tribune Building	UPI
Linda Lottman	1204 Sherman	U.S. Steel
Jim Whelan	2461 Emerson Avenue	Troop 197
Robert Buhler	2171 King Street	Troop 197
K. Bruce Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Taylor Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Brian Isom	2570 Westshire Circle	Self
Michael A. Hatfield	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah International
Dave Robertson	550 California St., San Fran., Ca	Utah International
Jana L. McKinney	3936 Sunny Dale Drive	Utah Audubon Society
Marv & Pam Poulson	360 E. Woodlake Cove #212	Self
Martia Banning	Box 1, Snowbird, Utah 84070	Self
Becky Roberts	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John C. Holland	3068 E. 3960 So., SLC, Utah 84117	Self
John Hawkes	6314 Cobblerock Lane, Holladay, Ut 84121	Self
Melinda Sowerby	143 So. Main, SLC, Utah	Salt Lake Tribune
Richard S. Cutler	1634 So. 10th W.	Self
Jim Harvey	147 No. 200 W., SLC, Utah	St. Dept. of Agriculture
Barbara Harvey	9200 No. 4506 W. Pleasant Grove	Self
Brooke & Terry Williams	1520 Garfield Ave.	Concerned citizens
Leslie Dillon	3322 Austin Hall	Concerned citizen

LIVESTOCK GRAZING - PRESENT SITUATION

Number of Allotments	Grazing Preference	Estimated Actual Use	Percentage Use Below Preference
212	108,465 AUMs	84,296	-22 percent

* * * \

KANAB OPEN HOUSE - May 2, 1979
Bill Dalness

Perhaps 10-15 people asked questions pertaining to minerals, most related to coal development. The Alton Coal field received the most comment. I explained the application of the coal unsuitability to the coal fields. The people who asked questions involved local citizens, local government representatives and a few from industry (specifically, Utah International and El Paso). One person asked about mineral activity other than coal (Uranium, oil and gas).

ESCALANTE OPEN HOUSE - May 3, 1979

About 10 perople asked questions concerning minerals, most related to coal development - specifically the Kaiparowits Coal field. Local citizens, local government representation and the El Paso representative who was at Kanab asked questions. Two people asked about other than coal development (uranium). Both El Paso and Utah International copied the coal unsuitability criteria as it pertains to them from our maps.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: May 22, 1979

Y TO
N OF: Area Manager, Escalante Resource Area

SUBJECT: Open House, Escalante MFP and Wilderness

TO: District Manager, Cedar City

The subject open house was held on May 3, 1979 beginning at 1:00 p.m. and ending at 7:30 p.m. Because of space limitations, the topics were broken into two groups with range, watershed, and wildlife presented in one building and recreation, wilderness, forestry, lands, and minerals presented in an adjacent building.

The majority of visitors came at 1:00 as a group. These were local ranchers and representatives of soil conservation districts. Other interests came in throughout the remainder of the afternoon.

Comments of the various interests are summarized on the attached staff report. Also attached are letters submitted by the visitors and a visitor register.

Craig K. Zufelt

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSE

BY Jack Brown, Wildlife Biologist, Kanab Area Office

May 3, 1979

The open house began at 1:00 p.m. Eighteen ranchers came as a group concerned mostly about the grazing reductions. The concerns and comments voiced are summarized below, using as close to the original context as possible.

1. Is there really any point in having this meeting now? Why have the meeting before any decisions are made (issued)?

2. June grass and other annuals were not given enough consideration in the survey nor in yearly stocking rates.

3. An outside source (non-BLM) should conduct another survey to check the BLM survey. The statement was made by Doyle Cottam that the SCS had voluntered to do the survey.

4. People do not trust BLM. TheBLM has welched on their end of past plans.

5. Cuts will put them out of business.

6. Are there any other places cattle can be put until the improvements are done to save getting rid of the livestock?

7. We challenge the validity of the survey. It was done in a drought year. It was done by unqualified people. Surveys were run only around water areas.

8. The men in BLM should use horses and see the area. Don't drive around in trucks and tear up the range.

9. The range is as good as it was 50 to 70 years ago and now they run less livestock.

Jack Brown

STAFF REPORT ON OPEN HOUSES

May 2, 1979 - Kanab, Utah
May 3, 1979 Escalante, Utah

by Rex Wells, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Escalante Resource Area

Generally, most people who attended both the Kanab and Escalante open houses were against wilderness. Very few of the people were very interested in the MFP recreation recommendations and were most concerned with wilderness. Most people still do not understand the inventory process, and thought we were recommending wilderness at this stage. Some of the complaints were reduced when we explained we were only recommending areas for further study.

Ranchers were generally concerned about wilderness because they feel wilderness designations will cause grazing reductions or lock them out of areas. Some of the ranchers admitted some of the public lands are "wilderness" but don't want to see formal designations. They feel the lands will stay as they are without the designation.

The oil, gas, and coal companies seemed to be more concerned about the intensive inventory and interim management than with the wilderness program in general. They were concerned with the restrictions on exploration in areas recommended for further study. Some of the companies (El Paso Natural Gas and Wichita Industries) were considering conducting their own inventories of areas. They also wish to be informed when we conduct the intensive inventory on areas in which they have leases. They are willing to send representatives to come along when we study the areas.

In the Kanab open house, it seemed that the majority of the people who attended came to see the wilderness information. In Escalante, the range reductions seemed to be the major "attraction", with wilderness a close second.

In general, I think both open houses were successful. We were able to clear up some misconceptions about the initial inventory and what we are trying to do.

KANAB - ESCALANTE WILDERNESS AND PLANNING

Open House Meetings

May 2 and 3, 1979

Jack Brown

Wildlife Comments

Kanab. One person commented that the deer and her cattle were getting along fine in Water Canyon and she did not see why her cattle needed to be fenced out of the area. I explained that it was a multiple resource recommendation based upon riparian habitat protection, recreational use, and water quality protection for the city of Fredonia, Arizona. She still was not very happy with loosing the area for grazing.

Kanab and Escalante. Other wildlife comments were concerned with how wildlife needs would affect grazing on various allotments. I told them that except for riparian areas, wildlife needs would be met by and were compatible with the new grazing surveys and management systems.

Most people's interest was in range and wilderness proposals.

Staff Report
Open Houses Kanab-Escalante
May 2-3, 1979
Paul G. Boos

Open houses on the planning effort and initial wilderness inventory on May 2-3, 1979 were very well attended. The wilderness inventory and VRM inventory were the key issues of public concern at the Kanab open house. The visitors were mostly comprised of special interest groups (Nevada Power, Friends of the Earth, Utah Power & Light, etc.) with only a few local individuals. Escalante on the other hand were represented nearly all by individuals of local interest. Ranchers and cattlemen were best represented. Hardy Redd- local State representative attended, to express concern about wilderness. The most important topic of discussion at Escalante was grazing reductions and wilderness.

There was general acceptance of all the recreation recommendations on designations of recreation lands and ORV designations at Kanab. A comment to include Starlight Canyon and Arch (Paria MFP) was made and appears to be a good recommendation. Some concern was expressed over VRM affecting coal mining. Several concerned citizens were opposed to the Alton Coal proposals for slurry lines and export of ground water.

Comments on wilderness at Kanab were mixed. Most did not understand the inventory system. Comments generally favored some wilderness as long as it did not affect the commentor personally. Several indicated that there was plenty of wilderness now and that BLM and Congress did not need to designate any new areas (?).

Escalante presented a different picture. All but one individual was against wilderness designation, because they believed wilderness would prohibit grazing and mining and "lock up" the land. Most people were hostile to BLM for "halting any economic growth from new industry." None could see the importance of recreation industry on their economy. Again there was general confusion on the wilderness inventory system. Many did not see the need to comment because "it would not do any good."

P. Boos

REPORT
PLANNING OPEN HOUSE
KANAB AREA OFFICE
MAY 2, 1979
BY
RICHARD FAGAN, AREA MANAGER

A open house was held in the Kanab Area Office on Wenesday, May 2, 1979, for the purpose of soliciting public input and comments on our Management Framework Plan recommendations.

Approximately fifty people attended the open house between one and seven p.m.

The majority of people did not express any specific concerns regarding our planning recommendations. Most people asked questions about what our recommendations mean rather than making specific comments.

A few ranchers made specific comments regarding their proposed grazing systems and livestock reductions. These comments are documented in detail in each individuals grazing system file.

The people representing Nevada Power Co. and Utah International expressed concern over our proposal to have a coal slurry line proposal down Johnson Canyon. They said they would prepare more specific written comments.

Some residents in the Johnson Canyon area also said they would not allow a slurry line to cross their private land. These individuals also said they would send us more specific comments later.

BLM OPEN HOUSE
May 2, 1979
(1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.)
Kanab
(Typed Copy of Attached List)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Kropf	A.L.I.V.E.	Industrial Development
John K. Little	Kane Co. Chamber of Commerce East Canyon Investigation First Universal Church of Kanab	
Harry R. Novak	Nevada Power Company	Allen-Warner Valley System
David B. Crouch	Utah Inter. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Michael A. Hatfield	Utah International Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	Alton Coal Field
George Middleton	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Leonard Wilcock	Garfield Co.	Wilderness
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness - Range
Norm Cram	Golden Circle Tours	Wilderness
R. A. Gillis	King Camel Coal Co.	Mineral
M. R. McDonald	Self	Wilderness
Jet Mackelprang	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Sewald	Wichita Industries, Inc.	Oil & Gas Explor.
William B. Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
Elson Riggs	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	Ranch Bauk	Livestock-Farm Business
Wallace Ott	Garfield County	Comm.
Barbara C. Felton	Springdale Town	Alton Coal Field
Tony Wright	El Paso Nat. Gas	Coal
Glen P. Willardson	Garkane Power	R/W's, Plants, etc.

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONTINUED

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Lynn Goodfellow	Self/Rancher	Wilderness
Michael Coffeen	DWR	Wilderness
Roger L. Sansser	Self	Wilderness
Jack Maxwell	Garkane Power	Wilderness
Caroline Lippincott	Self	Whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self	Whatever
Bob Russel	Kane County	Wilderness & Land Use
Dale E. Clarkson	Deer Springs Ranch	
Terry Griffith	Service Station	Wilderness & Land Use
LeMoyne Esplin	Self/Rancher	Wilderness & Land Use
Lola Esplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Ulrey		
Ronald Heaton	Self/State Bank of Southern Utah	Wilderness
Rex Bauer	Chairman - SCS Comm.	Wilderness
Rosemary Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co.	Wilderness
Glen Wells	Utah Power & Light Co.	Power Corridors
Anthony D. Beals	USDA - SCS	Conservation
John R. Stearns	Stearns Corp.	Housing
Preston Bunting	Livestock	Grazing
Robert D. Ramsey Sr.	Self	Everything
Doug Crosby	Self	Wilderness
Robert D. Houston	Kane County	Everything
Burton Honey	Self	Same
C. W. Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing
Kathleen Brinkerhoff	Self	Grazing

BLM OPEN HOUSE LIST CONCLUDED

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Ramsey Sr.		
Theo McAllister		

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

KANAB

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
James Kapp	A.L.I.V.E.	Industrial Development
John K. Little	Kane Co Chamber of Commerce	
	East Canyon Irrigation	
	First Universal Church of Kanab	
Harry R Novak	Nevada Power Co	Allen Warner Valley System
David B. Crouch	Utah Inter. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Michael A. Hatfield	Utah Int'l. Inc.	Alton Coal Field
Gordon Anderson	Friends of the Earth	" " "
George W. Middleton	Rockfield Co	Wilderness
Leonard Wolcott	" "	"
Paul Jenkins		Wilderness-Range
[illegible]	Nolan Trails Tours	Wilderness
[illegible]	Kanab Camel Corral Co	Mineral
[illegible]	Self	Wilderness
Jeff Mackelfry	Self	Wilderness
Kenneth O. Seawell	Wichita Industries, Inc.	oil + gas Explor.
William B Ellis	Utah Power & Light	Wilderness
Calvin C. Johnson	Rancher	Livestock
Chas Rogers	Rancher	Livestock
Doug Carroll	Church of God	Livestock - Farm Business
Wallace Ott	Garfield County Commr.	Comm.
Barbara Walker	Sierra Club	Alton Coal Field
Ron Wright	Utah Int'l Inc	Coal
[illegible]	Jackson Power	R/W's Electricity

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Lynn Goodfellow	Self / Ranches	Wilderness
[illegible]	DWR	"
Roger L. Jansen	Self	"
[illegible] Maxwell	Barbara Powers	"
Caroline Lippincott	Self	whatever
L. S. Lippincott	Self.	"
Bob Russell	Kane County	wilderness & land use
[illegible]	Div. Spanish Fork	
Terry Griffith	Service station	"
[illegible] Caplin	Self / Rancher	"
[illegible] Caplin	Livestock	Wilderness
Dave Utley		
Ronald Dalton	Self / State Bright	Wilderness
Rick Bauer	Chairman - SCS Comm	" " "
Susan Richardson	Utah Power & Light Co	Wilderness
Glen Wells	UTAH POWER & LIGHT	POWER CORRIDORS
Anthony A. Beals	USDA - SCS	Conservation
[illegible]	Steam Corp.	Housing
[illegible]	Farmer	Grazing
Robert D. Parker Jr.	SELF	EVERYTHING
[illegible]	SELF	WILDERNESS
Robert O. Houston	Kane County	EVERYTHING
Burton Harris	Self	Some
[illegible]	Self	Grazing
[illegible]	[illegible]	Everything

BLM OPEN HOUSE MAY 2, 1979 (1:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.)

NAME	REPRESENTING	INTEREST
Robert Rayzor Jr.		
T. J. McWatt		

Following the meetings, nearly one hundred (100) letters were received to be considered in decision making. The letters can generally be divided into four categories.

1. About eighty (80) letters expressed opposition to coal development at Alton. Most of these came in the same written format, some on a printed or typed form, listing the basic problems with mining at Alton to be:

a. Visibility from Zion and Bryce National Parks would be reduced.

b. Possible damage to geologic structures in Bryce from blasting.

c. Loss of water used for slurry.

d. Potential misuse of land for housing, etc.

e. Detrimental impacts to wildlife and rural qualities.

f. Potential discouragment of tourism.

g. Increase in criminality, social problems and taxes.

h. Violation of "VRM 2".

Many only objected specifically to mining in "VRM 2" areas and asked that such areas be declared unsuitable for mining.

Some of these letters were duplicates sent in by the same individual, and in other cases the letter took the form of petitions which were signed by some individuals who had sent in other letters.

2. About fifteen (15) letters encouraged development, particularly coal, to enchance economic conditions. Some of these were sent using the same format. It appears some of these letters may have been prompted by a resolution made by the Garfield County Commission which was also sent as a comment on plans. Basic contents of the letters are:

a. Opposition to wilderness and roadless areas.

b. Favor "all economic development; roads, minerals, coal, lumber".

c. Area already surrounded by parks.

d. Roadless areas "discriminate on the handicapped, young children and non hikers".

3. Two letters opposed proposed grazing reductions.

4. One letter pertained primarily to the proposal to relocate wild horses and expressed concern about trade-offs that may be associated with relocation.

These letters are contained in a separate folder in the section of the libary where the planning documents are filed in the district office. They are labled, "Public Correspondence Relating to Kanab-Escalante Planning Documents".

4115
UT-040

Escalante Resource Area
Escalante, Utah 84726

June 1, 1979

Dell Lefever

Boulder, Utah 84716

Dear Mr. Lefever:

Enclosed is the map you requested showing the grazing reductions.

Where the reductions for the Interim and Long Term were different I have put down both.

Sorry for the delay in getting the map to you.

Sincerely,

William Wont, Acting
Area Manager

WW:nl

Encl.

November 20, 1977

RANCHER INFORMATION
KEITH CARTER - ALVEY WASH ALLOTMENT

Information as reported by Keith Carter. (Engle's opinions in parenthesis).

Keith is the only permittee in the Alvey Wash Allotment. He runs a cow-calf operation with approximately 250 head of Hereford cows grazed in the Alvey Wash. Carters have winter permits for 1000 cows and a summer permit on the Forest. The Alvey Wash Allotment is used from May 15 to September 30. Keith would like to extend the use to the end of October so that he would not have to gather off of the Forest permit and Alvey Wash at the same time. Actual use is approximately 1200 AUMs.

Hereford bulls and Brahman cross bulls are used on Hereford cows. Keith's goal is to have a cow herd of approximately 3/4 Hereford and 1/4 Brahman cross cows. He claims to wean an 80% calf crop (200 marketable calves) with weaning weights of 350 lbs. (I doubt these figures). He puts some bulls in on May 15 and puts a second bunch of bulls in at a later date. However, most of his calves are born in June. (This problem of late calves may be caused by cows coming off the winter range in poor condition).

Mature cows in good condition weigh 1050 lbs. but cull cows only weigh 750 lbs. Culling is done on cows that are old or in poor condition and no record is kept on cows. Approximately 10% of the cows are culled each year. Keith is trying to build up his cow numbers. Cow death loss is approximately 2% for the year and less than one percent on the summer range.

No supplement is fed during the summer. Keith has tried to feed some supplement on the winter range but has problems with feeding his neighbors cows as it is a community allotment. The supplement feed is a 36% natural protein block with the cows eating 1/4 lb. per day.

Carters own 520 acres of private land in the allotment. There are 4654 acres of state land in the allotment of which Carters lease all 4654 acres. Carters own some additional private land outside the allotment of which 120 acres are irrigated hay land.

Water distribution appears to be good through the Little Valley and Canaan Pastures. Additional water needs in these pastures are permanent water in the Mossey Dell area and in the burn area in Horse Spring Canyon. A water source in Cherry Flat would be necessary only if the pasture boundaries would be moved. The reservoir in the east portion of the Little Valley seeding has silted full. This reservoir needs cleaning out or possibly an old drill hole could be used for a well.

Water is a major problem in the Camp Flat Pasture. The seeding has one small reservoir which needs to be cleaned out and bentonited. The seeding definitely needs a good source of permanent water. A water source is needed in Bull Run and the pipeline extended into the northwest corner of Camp Flat Pasture.

Livestock tend to concentrate on the Little Valley seeding and in the Alvey Wash portion of the Camp Flat Pasture. To prevent this concentration a new fence should be built on the top of the Camp Flat hill. Once cattle come off the hill they find their way around or thru any fence. Good water gaps suspended on cables need to be put into the fences above and below the Little Valley Seeding. (I pointed out to Keith that the crested wheatgrass in the Little Valley Seeding was dying out due to heavy use. He seemed to be somewhat surprised that this was happening).

Keith thinks the allotment would support 300 head for a 5 1/2 month. He has had the allotment for two years since he bought it from Beryle Shurtz and McKay Bailey.

Keith is concerned about watershed problems caused by gullies headcutting into graz ing land.

Allotment boundaries appear to be fairly secure except in the southwest corner where some drift fences will be necessary to keep cattle from drifting to the west.

An occasional cow goes thru the west boundary between Upper Valley and Alvey Wash. However, this problem is not serious enough to warrant fencing.

Keith wants to put cows on a crested wheatgrass seeding on May 15 every year in order to increase his conception rate. He feels a rest rotation is okay if there is enough water development, but feels there will be a problem with part of the allotment receiving rain and part of it receiving no rain. He thinks cows need to follow the green grass.

Keith hauled water to Camp Flat last year. He claims the road was too rough and broke up his water truck (probably in poor condition to start with). His estimated expense to haul water to 250 cows for 4 1/2 months was $2,000.

CHANGE OF SEASON OF USE

It is discussions between Harvey Gates and Keith Carter in January. They agreed that a change in season of use would be made on the Alvey Wash Allotment. The cattle would go onto the allotment on June 15 and would go off the allotment on October 31.

This will allow more time for Carters to gather cattle in the fall and will allow the grass in Alvey Wash to get a better start.

Form 1541-1
(May 1967)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SHORT NOTE TRANSMITTAL

4-19-79
(Date)

TO :

FROM :

SUBJECT:

On 4-19-79 a meeting was held with Keith Carter to present the proposed grazing system on the Alvey Wash allotment.

There were no changes made in the proposed system.

Mr Carter was given a copy of the proposed grazing system.

William R. [illegible]

Note: Return this form when action is completed or attach it to data requested

☆GPO 1977-777-987

December 6, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team Member

Meeting with Users on Big Bowns Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On November 28, 1978, I met with Ivan Lyman and Del LeFevre to discuss their operation on the Big Bown Bench Allotment. Del LeFevre is Ivan Lyman's son-in-law and they run in common. They run a cow/calf operation, however they don't run calves on the allotment, they bring their cows off before calving. They run a Herford, Angus, Charlois cross, their present season is October 16 through April 30. Their herd size is 350 cattle. This year they are running 240 on their range, they usually run from about 250 to 270 head. They have never used the full 1000 AUMs qualifications. The weaning weights of calves is 400 pounds for steers and 320 to 390 pounds for heifers. The cull cow weight is 1000 pounds. They market approximately 300 calves a year, and their breeding date is from about May 1 to October. The cow replacement ratio is 10 percent, with a death loss of 4 to 5 percent. The only supplements fed on the range is salt. There is no private land but they lease 3 or 4 school sections that's on the allotment. The grazing problems associated with the allotment are milkweed along horse canyon, they occasionally lose a cow down in that area, but they don't know for sure if its from milkweed. Also there are coyotes on the allotment but they try to bring their cows home before they start calving. They need a reservoir built on what they call the Big Bench and they need a trail improved out of the Escalante River up on to the Big Bench. They also need about a quarter mile of fence in order to tie off a separate pasture. Presently they have the allotment divided into about four pastures, and they rotate their use among the pastures. They get good distribution on livestock and they feel that the carrying capacity is about right at the present time. They want to build up their range and say maybe later it will be able to handle more. The grazing history is one of heavy use by sheep, cattle and horses in the past. Cattle and horses ran out there yearlong and also sheep herds cross through the area.

They trail their cattle to and from the allotment. They leave the highway where it crosses Deer Creek and go down across King Bench to the allotment. They feel that since they've had the allotment there is an improving trend. The dominant livestock forage plants are Indian ricegrass and other grasses along with fourwing saltbush, Brigham tea, and old man. They don't feel that there are any other resource values or uses. They figure their management costs while on BLM to be approximately $3,000.00 a season. They have agreed to change their season of use to an October 1 - April 1 season. They will continue to rotate their use within the allotment during the winter season. They do not wish to consolidate with anyone else.

DRoss:lb:12/6/78

April 23, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team Member

Meeting to Present Reductions and Grazing System

4112.13
U-040

Big Bump Allotment File

On April [illegible] I met with Ivan Lyman in Escalante to present him with the reductions [illegible] grazing system proposed for the Big Bump Allotment. He overall reduction of [illegible] percent for [illegible] with a [illegible] from the October 1 to March 15. He could live [illegible] season [illegible] March 31 [illegible] the month [illegible] to [illegible] and going from [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] remember that at one end of the [illegible] [illegible] for a couple of weeks until the [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] plan to fence across the top of the trail [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] it is nice to have [illegible] off the [illegible] during March and won't interfere with hikers using the area as [illegible].

He did [illegible] the grazing reduction and says the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

November 13, 1978

B. Ted McRae

Boulder Creek Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about the Boulder Creek Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. Ivan Lyman runs a hereford cow operation on this allotment during the months of August through October. He uses less and half (25) the cattle for this period that his qualifications would allow. Calf weaning weights average 400 pounds and cull cow weight average 1000 pounds. Calf crop averages 90 percent. Breeding date begins in May and calving begins February. Cow replacement ratio averages 10 percent and cow replacement averages 4 percent. No grain supplements are fed on the allotment.

My Lyman does not own nor control private or state land on the allotment.

Major livestock grazing problem is lack of feed during dry years. Mr. Lyman claims that his feed supply will vary from 50 AUMs during a dry year to 125 AUMs during a wet year.

Water distribution is always in good supply and along the entire length of the allotment. Livestock distribution is good in areas that are suitable for livestock.

Mr. Lyman has owned the license on this allotment for 22 years.

He trails his cattle directly from his private land to the allotment. He considers the allotment to be in fair condition and in an upward trend.

Dominant livestock forage plants include blue grass, red top and willow along Boulder Creek and Indian rice grass, sand drop seed, blue grama, Mormon tea dnd four wing salt bush on the upland areas.

Mr. Lyman agreed to a season of use September 1 to October 31 and we both agreed that consolidation wouldn't be a practical alternative.

BTMcRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/13/78

CHIMNEY ROCK ALLOTMENT

Rancher information obtained from Arlis Brooks, Ranch Manager of Pine Creek Cattle Company.

The Pine Creek Cattle Company has a six-hundred (600) head cow-calf operation in the Escalante Area using the Chimney Rock winter allotment (November 1, to June 15), corn silage and hay grown on irrigated private land and National Forest summer range. Cattle are moved to feed yard during the winter and spring based on cattle condition and class of livestock i.e. (cows with late calves need more feed than dry cows). Cattle numbers on the allotment average approximately (450) head. (Cattle numbers climbed as high as (583) head during early spring of 1977).

The cow herd is mostly herefords with a few black baldies. Last year very good red angus bulls were bought and used on heifers. Next year all cows will be bred to red angus bulls. Bulls are put in on May 1 and are removed in late summer and fall. Some calves are born in February, but average calving date is April. Calf crops average 75 to 80 percent. Weaning weights average 375 lbs. Cows are culled on age and on a pregnancy test. All open cows are sold. This makes a replacement of 100 head per year or approximately 17%. Cull cows are generally in good shape weighing 900 to 1000 lbs. Death loss is generally 1% on winter range but very heavy losses took place during the spring of 1977. Many cattle simply disappeared. Supplements are not usually fed on winter ranges. Any cows that get poor are taken home. However, on dry years a 13% protein block is fed on winter range.

One-hundred and thirty (130) acres of private irrigated land are farmed. The hay and silage produced are fed to replacement heifers, cows with fall calves and poor cows. Replacement heifers weigh 625 pounds when bred the following summer.

Arlis mentioned that there were three (3) state sections on the allotment controlled by Pine Creek. (Our acreage tabulations show 2419 acres of state land. Probably all of this is controlled by Pine Creek Cattle Company).

Livestock distribution is generally good. The west side of Big Hollow Pasture has no water and cattle must be pushed into that area when there is snow. The east portion Red Well Pasture has no permanent water and must be used during and immediately after storms.

Arlis thought that the allotment was carrying the 3500 AUMs (normal actual use) in good shape. He did not think the proposed cut justified and said he would fight it. He stated that several BLM personnel, including Morgan Jensen, had told him that the range was improving. Therefore, he could see no reason for a cut. He also stated that the part of the cut that is most objected to, was that once cut, numbers were never restored.

In 1965, Brooks bought four allotments from three different users and combined them to form the Chimney Rock allotment. In 1976 he sold out to Pine Creek Cattle Company and has managed the ranch since that time.

Trailing to the allotment is the usual fall procedure. In the spring the cattle are put onto semi trucks at The Cat Corrals and shipped to the summer range. Brooks stated that it was very difficult and expensive to get big trucks farther south than The Cat.

The road south of The Cat has steep hills and sharp bends which make it difficult for semi-trucks. Therefore, he wanted to keep shipping from The Cat Corrals each spring.

The present grazing system consists of using the Carcass Wash pasture every fall and winter. In February the cattle are moved to the top three pastures. One pasture is completely rested from greenup to the end of the grazing season. The Black Ridge pasture is used a few days each year when cattle are shipped out of The Cat Corral.

Shipping large numbers of cattle requires good corrals and a good loading chute. The Cat Corrals are the only set of corrals in the Chimney Rock Area that are suitable to ship large numbers of cattle. Art Evans ships cattle from the Willow Tank area, but says it is expensive and difficult to get semi-trucks down the road. (Because of these shipping problems and because there will be no seed trampling for anything but four wing saltbush, I recommend that we make slight variations on the present system to rest one of the three northern pastures a full year. Cattle will need to be in Black Ridge pasture for a few days each year at shipping time).

The dominant livestock forage plant in Brigham Tea (Epne). The amount of four-wing saltbush, sand dropseed and indian rice grass should also be increased. However, Brigham Tea will always be the dominant livestock forage plant and efforts should be made to improve its vigor.

Allotment boundaries are well defined at the present time. A few cattle drift between Forty-Mile Ridge and Chimney Rock by way of Hurricane Wash and Coyote Gulch. This is a minor problem. Cattle drifting into Coyote Wash cause problems with backpackers. During the drought many cattle died in Coyote Wash and were left to rot. This caused big

problems with backpackers.

A possible change in season of use might be arranged to include larger numbers at the beginning of the season and fewer numbers in the Spring.

Stock water in the Black Ridge pasture comes from Cat Well, Orins Well, Coyote Hole and Big Hollow Spring. Two seeps on the western edge of the pasture need to be developed.

The Big Hollow pasture is watered by Big Hollow Spring, Liston Seep, Red Well and water in Coyote Gulch. Big Hollow pasture needs a well in the west portion. Possibly a rain catchment could be substituted for a well.

The Red Well pasture is watered by Red Well, Willow Tank and water in Coyote Gulch. Additional water is needed on the east and west ends of the pasture.

Carcass Wash is well watered by Forty-Mile Spring, Cottonwood Spring, Sooner Water and Carcass Wash Water. This pasture does not need any more water.

January 9, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Circle Cliffs Grazing System File

4112.15
U-040

Circle Cliffs Grazing System File

On January 4, 1978 I met with Anthony Coomby, Gary Haws and Neal Jepsen at Anthony Coombs place in Boulder. A field trip to the allotment was not made because of snow on the allotment.

All users have a cow/calf operation. Season of use is from 11/1 to 3/31. Between all three users they normally run from 250 to 300 head of cattle on the allotment. After they leave the allotment they come onto private lands for 2 months, then onto Forest Service for 4 months, back on private for 1 month and then onto BLM. Livestock breed is Hereford. Weaning weights average about 350 pounds, cull cow weights about 1000 pounds, and calf crop averages 85-90 percent. Calving begins during March. Cow replacement is about 8-10 years. Cow death loss is 1-2 percent. No supplements are fed on the allotment.

There is no private or state leased land on the allotment.

The users said that their livestock grazing problems consisted of the BLM, lack of water and then the need for additional feed.

Two seedings exist on the allotment along with two spring developments and a pipeline. The pipeline is in need of some maintenance. Onion Flats, White Flats and Prospect all need additional water. The White Flats and Prospect pastures were planned for seeding in an old AMP, however these seedings were never completed.

Cattle generally get over most of the allotment, however very little use is made in the north portion of the Prospect pasture.

Sheep and horses used to make heavy use of this area up until about 30 years ago. From that time on cattle made use of this area during the winter and spring. Ten years ago spring use was discontinued, resulting in the present season of use.

Livestock are trailed from Boulder to the allotment.

The users felt that the range was in an upward trend. Major livestock forage plants found on the allotment consist of fourwing, crested wheat, Russian wildrye, curly grass, blue grama, Brigham tea and bitterbrush.

They estimated the cost of running on BLM land in addition to the grazing fee would be approximately an additional $2.00 per head per month.

they would like to have their grazing season extended into the spring. This was to be done once the original AMP was fully implemented. The type of grazing system the preferred was a rest rotation as outlined in the original plan.

RWestman:lb:1/9/79

February 1, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Documentation Summary

4112.15
U-040

Circle Cliffs Allotment Grazing System File

The Circle Cliffs Allotment presently has a partially implemented AMP. This proposed grazing system includes most of the improvements, mainly seedings, that were proposed in the original AMP. This allotment is divided into four pastures and the proposed grazing system does not include the development of any more pastures. One section of fence has been proposed to be moved in order to help balance out the three larger pastures. Use will be extended into the spring once all improvements are completed.

The location of the proposed range improvements could not be re-checked on the ground because of the amount of snow on the allotment. Therefore, before any final decision is made a field check should be made on the proposed locations. It may be necessary that some projects may have to be moved slightly from their proposed location.

RWestman:tt 2/1/79

April 27, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

User Meeting to Present Proposed Grazing System

4112.15
U-040

Circle Cliffs Allotment Grazing System File

I met with Anthony Coombs, Gary Haws, and Neal Jepsen on April 20, 1979 at Boulder. Others present at the meeting were Roger Banner and Kendell Johnston, Utah State University, Von Swain and Ted McRae, BLM. The proposed grazing system for the Circle Cliffs Allotment was presented. Major comments the users had concerning this proposal were the reduction was too big and original AMP thay they signed was never fully implemented.

The users main objection was the reduction, which they felt was way out of line. They said that when they signed the original AMP they took a 60 percent reduction and reduced their season of use by two months, eliminating spring use. Since this happened they said that their allotment has been improving. It was their opinion that both the native range and seeded areas have been improving. They have not made any use in the White Flats Pasture for about 6 years. With their present season being winter use, they were concerned about the BLM making them rotate between pastures. Their original plan stated that spring use would be restored once the seedings are completed. They felt that this should be a part of this proposed grazing system.

I told them that the seedings originally proposed would also be included as part of this system. Once completed a rotation grazing system would be established and the spring use could be restored. It was also pointed out to them that the present carrying capacity was based on the seedings being grazed at 3 ac/AUM. This stocking rate is too heavy and a more realistic stocking rate for the seedings is 6 ac/AUM. It was also mentioned that grazing the seedings at 3 ac/AUM would make it almost impossible to maintain them for very long.

RWestman:lb:4/27/79

DR

January 8, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Writer

Meeting with Smith Alvey, on Collet Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Collet Allotment File

On January 4, 1979, I met with Smith Alvey to discuss the Alveys' operation in the Collet Allotment. He said because of the large reduction they received about three years ago they don't have enough cattle left now to make it worth while to graze. For the past three years they've taken non-use and haven't used the allotment. They run a cow/calf operation, their season of use is from June 1 to August 31, and herford is the breed of livestock they run. Smith Alvey owns 30 head of cattle at the present time and Ray Alvey has about 30 head also. Mr. Alvey estimates his weaning weights at 350 pounds and cull calf weights at 700. He figures about a 50 percent calf crop, they put bulls with their cows during May, June, and July. They own no private land within the allotment and they've dropped the state leases which they had.

They don't have problems with poison weeds or predators although he said there are coyotes and cougars in the area, but he doesn't know of any livestock being killed by them. Their main problem is the lack of access to the allotment, it's a long winding canyon and it's hard to gather the cattle and to get onto the allotment to check them.

The lower part of the allotment is watered pretty well but the upper portion needs to have a seep developed; this would necessitate diverting the main wash channel around the seep. Livestock distribution is good in the allotment and he figures they've been reduced now below the carrying capacity of the allotment. It should handle 80 to 100 head of cattle. He said they used to run as many as 200 head in the canyon. They haul the cattle part of the way and trail part of the way to the allotment. He figures the allotment is in an improving trend at the present time. The main forage species are bitterbrush, fourwing saltbush, and Indian ricegrass. He doesn't know of any other resource values within the allotment and he estimates his management costs while on the allotment at about $300.00 dollars.

DRoss:lb:1/8/79

December 5, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team Member

Meeting with Anthony Coombs on Death Hollow Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On November 28, 1978, I met with Anthony Coombs who is a nephew of Larry Coombs to discuss their operation on the Death Hollow Allotment. Mr. Coombs runs a cow/calf operation with Herford cattle. He is licensed for 155 cattle from November 1 until May 15. Last year he took total non-use because of the drought. This year he has activated 130 cattle but says he doesn't know if they'll be able to stay out the full time or not. He estimates weaning weights of calves at 400 pounds, and cull cow weights at 1000 pounds. He figures they market about 125 calves a year. He leaves the bulls in with the cows year around. The cow replacement ratio is approximately 10 percent with a 5 percent death loss. Salt is the only supplement fed. He owns no private land within the allotment but leases one school section. The problems on the allotment are lack of water, one section of land in the northeast portion of the allotment lacks water and is used mostly with snow. There are some natural tanks that catch water some years. There is locoweed on the allotment but he doesn't know of any death losses caused by locoweed. He figures they get some calf loss from coyotes but he doesn't know how much. A cattleguard is needed on the southeast portion of the allotment boundary. Wild horses is another problem.

Improvements needed are three spring developments with storage tanks installed, and a cattleguard. Water is not hauled onto the allotment. He figures livestock distribution is pretty good except in areas where they lack water. Carrying capacity is about right, on good years the allotment would carry more cattle and on poor years less. He said there used to be 500 head of wild horses in that area the year around, and also many more cattle than presently use the area. They trail their cattle to and from the allotment along the road. He feels the range is improving because of less numbers now on the allotment, and not as long a season. The dominant livestock forage plants are fourwing saltbush, bitterbrush, Brigham tea, and various grasses. Other resource values on the allotment consist of rock hounding, uranium mining, and a petrified wood area. He figures his management cost while on the allotment at about $150.00 a month for five months. If a change in season is necessary he would like to run from October 1 to April 1, and he would rather change the season to winter use, than to consolidate and run with other users. The allotment boundaries as shown on the map looked about right to him.

DRoss:lb:12/6/78

April 27, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team Writer

Meeting to Present Grazing System and Reductions

4112.15
U-010

Death Hollow Allotment File

On April 19, 1979 I met with Weber Paulsen and Ward Combs in Escalante to [illegible] of use, and the grazing system proposed for the [illegible]. A total reduction of [illegible] percent is [illegible] November 1 until March 31. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] times. He says [illegible] and claims to [illegible] the cutoff is alright. [illegible] only [illegible] use so his total reduction [illegible] from [illegible]. He has [illegible] [illegible] also disagrees with the [illegible] of [illegible] to have cutting and reduction [illegible] use is removed from the range, and then [illegible] [illegible] times. He also [illegible] for 3 years, [illegible] because of the current conditions. The [illegible] for the allotment calls for a 75 percent [illegible] [illegible] is because of lack of water. [illegible] remain the same.

DRoss:lb:4/27/79

December 22, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team

Meeting with Permittee of Deer Creek Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On December 8, 1978, I met with Dale Clarkston. He has bought part of the Deer Creek Allotment Permit but has only had it for two months. He plans to run a cow/calf operation with Hereford cattle. The present season of use on the allotment runs from November 16 to February 28, and from April 16 to June 15. His base herd has 58 cattle. He estimates weaning weights for calves at 375 pounds, and weights for cull cows at 1000 pounds. The breeding date runs from June 1 to the end of July. He doesn't know what his replacement ratio or death loss will be. He doesn't plan to feed supplements other than salt. He owns about 2000 acres of private land adjacent to the allotment, but doesn't own any private land within the allotment and he doesn't control any state sections at the present time. He would like to continue with spring use and design some type of rest rotation system on the allotment.

November 13, 1978

B. Ted McRae

Dry Hollow Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about the Dry Hollow Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. Wiley hasn't used this allotment for several years and he led me to believe that he had no intention of using the allotment in the near future. He mentioned that even in the best years the allotment produced very little feed and had little potential to improve very much. The cattle graze almost exclusively in the bottom of Dry Hollow and are only able to use about half of the area shown on the allotment map. Approximately the southern two miles of the allotment is used by the permittee of Boulder Creek Allotment.

Mr. Wiley has used the Dry Hollow Allotment with yearling cattle during the spring months in years past. His livestock breed is hereford and the actual use has been 15 cattle for 60 days. He has fed no supplements on the range.

Mr. Wiley owns no private land on the allotment and leases no state land.

Water is generally adequate on the allotment, and livestock distribution is limited to the bottom riparian areas.

Mr. Wiley considers the range condition as fair and stable. Dominant livestock forage plants include blue grass, red top, willow and Brigham tea.

BTMcRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/13/78

DR

December 22, 1978

Dale Ross, MIP Team

Meeting with Vern Hansen on Deer Creek Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On December 13, 1978, I met with Vern Hansen to discuss his operation on the Deer Creek Allotment. The Deer Creek Allotment consists of three separate pastures, Wolverine Bench Pasture, Brigham Tea Pasture, and Cottonwood Canyon Pasture. He runs a cow/calf operation as follows. He goes into the Brigham Tea Bench pasture from the middle of November until the end of February, and he uses the Wolverine Bench Pasture during that time when there is snow on the allotment. The Wolvering Bench has no water so it has to be used with snow. He uses the Cottonwood Canyon Pasture from the middle of April until the middle of June. He runs Hereford cattle, and his breeding herd size is 65 cattle. He usually runs around 60 head on BLM. He estimates the weaning weights of his calves at about 400 pounds, and cull cow weights at 900 pounds. He markets about 45 calves a year. His breeding dates are from March 1 through May, about three months. He figures his cow replacement ratio to be 10 percent with a 2 percent death loss. He feeds salt and a little mineral block on the range. He owns no private land within the allotment, but leases section 2 in the Brigham Tea Pasture and 160 acres of section 16 in the Wolverine Pasture (state land). He doesn't know of any problems that he's had with poison weeds or with predators. Lack of water is the main problem. Water is needed on the Wolvering Bench Pasture. About the only possibility for development would be to blast out some potholes in the sandrock. The Deer Creek Pasture use is made along the creek bottoms, so there's plenty of water. The Brigham Tea Bench Pasture has a spring in section 2, and also a trail leading off the bench into the creek in approximately section 15 or 16.

Livestock distribution is good on the Brigham Tea Pasture. Use can be made on the Wolvering Bench with snow, however they have to trail approximately 7 miles to live water. Use on the Deer Creek Pasture is made on the bottoms. He figures the carrying capacity is about right on the allotment. He said that years ago there used to be 7 herds of sheep from Wayne County that come into the Circle Cliffs area and into these allotments some. Also there used to be cattle that used the allotments year around, summer as well as winter, so he feels that the allotment is in an upward trend. He trails to and from the allotment and the dominant forage species are Brigham tea, Indian ricegrass, fourwing saltbush and other grasses. He doesn't think that there's much value for other resources in the allotment, there are some mining claims and backpackers

use the area sometimes. He estimates his cost for management while on BLM land to be about $500 a year. He discussed a change in season of use on the Deer Creek Pasture, but his cattle are on the Forest during the fall period and he needs a place for them in the spring and so he would like to have the spring use. He would like to rotate use on the Deer Creek Pasture and the Brigham Tea Bench Pasture so that he could continue using the allotment in the spring.

DRoss:tt

January 16, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team

Telephone Call to Vern Hansen

4112.15
U-040

Deer Creek Grazing File

On January 16, 1979 I talked to Vern Hansen on the phone concerning a grazing system for the Deer Creek Allotment. He doesn't want to consolidate to form a grazing system in order to have spring use but said winter use would be alright if he could use the Deer Creek area itself until the end of April. I told him since the area was high, right under the forest, and growth usually doesn't start along the creek much before the first of May that season should be alright.

If permanent water can be developed in the Wolverine Pasture an alternative grazing system might be to graze the Brigham Tea pasture each winter and alternate spring use every other year between the Wolverine and Cottonwood pastures.

DRoss:lb:1/16/79

April 17, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Rancher Meeting to Present Proposed Grazing System

4112.15
U-040

Escalante River and Rock Creek Allotment Grazing System File

I met with [illegible] at Escalante BLM Office on April 10, 1979 to present the new seed grazing systems for both the Escalante River and Rock Creek allotments. Roger Danner and Kendall Johnson of Utah State Univ[illegible] were present. Tex Mills, BLM recreation specialist, was [illegible] for the Escalante River Allotment was presented.

[illegible] The proposed grazing system for the Rock Cr[illegible] Mr. Rucker. [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Rock Creek area [illegible] C[illegible] He was in favor of the additional water [illegible] on Grand Bench, the cross fence on Grand Bench and use after [illegible] He said he would be in favor of a rotation system [illegible] provided a number of livestock moves were not needed.

The steep, rough, broken terrain of this allotment makes it very difficult to move cattle from one area to another. Mr. Rucker felt that a system calling for several moves throughout the year would make it very impractical [illegible] on this allotment. He also felt that the cattle would [illegible] overgrazing of an area would be prevented by moving the cattle [illegible] out as much as possible. He said that he is pre[illegible] Dry Rock Creek areas and felt that they should [illegible] the new seed grazing system. He said that it is necessary to trail across Spencer Bench to get to these two canyons. Under his present operation he lets the cattle drift across the bench, usually taking [illegible] two weeks to a month. He also said a considerable amount of time needs to be spent on the allotment because of the rough terrain and limited access. He felt that about 200 head would be the minimum number he would need to run on this allotment. Any number less than this would not make the effort needed to run cattle on this allotment worthwhile.

Mr. Rucker felt that the seeps along the edge of Grand Bench could be developed into a dependable source of water. He also felt that these seeps could be developed with a minimum amount of disturbance and would not distract from the scenic qualities of the area. He said that splitting Grand Bench with a fence would be a good idea. He was also in favor of the late use on Mudholes. He said that he has other areas (state leases) that he turns onto after seed ripe. He feels that this late use has resulted in this area being in better condition than surrounding areas that receive early spring use.

Mr. Rucker proposed the following grazing system: use Midholes as proposed and alternate use every other year between Rock Creek Canyon [illegible] and Grand Bench. One area would be used the entire season and the other would be rested the full year. He felt that Little Valley is mostly state land and that area would be used as needed.

I explained to Mr. Rucker why Middle and Dry Rock Creek had been excluded. However I said I would look into the possibility of [illegible] them in the proposed grazing system since they were presently being used.

I also mentioned to him most of the forage came from Grand Bench and that there [illegible] in resting the entire bench. However, Mr. Rucker felt that the Rock Creek areas could carry the full number here [illegible] distribution of these areas. I [illegible] at several times she was overstocked the year [illegible] difficult to [illegible]. Mr. Rucker was encouraged to submit his comments in writing to the [illegible] office.

[illegible] The proposed grazing system for the Beaulieu [illegible] to Mr. Rucker. His main comments concerned [illegible] the proposal to exclude the Reef area from livestock [illegible] the proposed rotation system.

Mr. Rucker said there would be several problems in coming off the allotment that early. Ice and high water on the river were a few he mentioned. He also said that finding additional areas to go on to this early would also be a problem. He said that the Reef was shown as part of his allotment and that since he began running on the allotment he made use of that area. He also mentioned that in order for the proposed rotation at the north and south pasture to work it would be necessary to make use of the Reef. When he uses the Reef his cattle make use of the area between Navajo Creek and the river. One of the main reasons this area is listed as unallotted is because it was previously inaccessible to livestock. He also mentioned that by making use of the Reef less grazing use would be made along the river. He said that he did not feel hiker use was very great during March. He said on several years it is still winter during this time.

Mr. Rucker proposed the following changes in the grazing system. He said he could change from using the river in the spring to using it during the winter. Thus spring use would be made on the benches and would allow him to remain on the allotment until April 15. He would trail out of the allotment using Chimney Rock, Harris Wash or 25 Mile depending on what bench he ended up on at the close of the season. He proposed to use the Phipps Pasture last each year and use the River pasture in the winter. This would extend his season until April 15 for the upper area also.

Again Mr. Rucker was encouraged to submit his proposal and comments in writing to the [illegible]. He was also told that his proposal to [illegible] cattle off the river by March 15 and use the ranches until April 1[illegible] would be considered. Since both these allotments are partially within the Flaming Gorge [illegible], he was told that the Park Service would have to approve both grazing systems.

[illegible]

RWebbenhorst:lb:[illegible]/27/79

RANCHER INFORMATION
GRIFFIN CATTLE COMPANY
SODA, FORTY-MILE RIDGE AND LAKE ALLOTMENTS

On April 17, 18 and 19, I rode the Soda Allotment with Delane Griffin and on April 21 I talked with Delane about the allotments and about the cattle operation. The following information was obtained:

The Griffin Cattle Company is a cow/calf cattle operation on the Soda, Forty-Mile Ridge and Lake Allotments using mostly Herefords with an occasional Angus cross. The Soda Allotment is used from October thru May with the main herd of cows. The Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment is used from December thru May with cows summered on the private lands and by stray cattle that are late coming off the summer range. The Lakes Allotment is used from June 1 thru September as summer range for the cow herd.

The Griffin Cattle Company is currently running 105 head on the Soda Allotment and keeping another forty-five head on private land. However, these numbers have been reduced from the 300 head they ran before the drought. Delane stated that the allotments easily carried 300 head. Calf weaning weights are approximately 330 pounds. Cull cow weights are approximately 900 lbs., but very few cows were culled in past years. On most years twenty heifers are kept to replace the cows that die. Most old cows die on the range rather than being culled. Death loss on cows is averaging 7 to 10 percent a year. Losses on winter range are due to poor condition, lice problems and calving difficulties. The heaviest losses are on summer range for reasons that are unknown.

Some of this loss may be due to oak poisoning or larkspur poisoning. Calf loss may be due to blackleg and predators. Unknown diseases which appear to cause respiratory symtoms are the cause of sporatic heavy losses (possibly Bovine Pulmonary Emphysema or Nitrate Poisoning, more likely the first). At times cattle are injured or killed trailing between summer and winter range due to the steep nature of the trails involved.

Bulls are put with the cows approximately May 20 and are removed in November. Bulls are often wintered on private lands near Escalante or are wintered in Cottonwood and Llewellyn Canyons. Some calves are born in February, but the majority are born in April. No supplements other than salt are fed to the cow herd.

The Griffin Cattle Company has an exchange of use agreement on three state sections on the Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment. There is no state land on Soda and Lake Allotments. They also own approximately 130 acres of private land near Escalante. Approximately 80 of those acres are irrigated or meadow land with the remainder in native range. The replacement heifers are used for summer grazing by heifers and stray cows that are late leaving the winter range.

A big problem has been wild cattle left on the allotments when Griffins purchased it from Gail Bailey in 1970. The Griffins have caught and removed wild cattle each year. They estimate that there are approximately six head of wild cattle that use Navaho Valley and The Bench and another seven head that stay on the Lakes Allotment. The Griffins removed at least twenty-one head of wild cattle last year. They want all wild cattle removed and are making strong efforts to get it done.

Delane claims that all three allotments were overused by Gail Bailey in the past and Lakes was particularly hurt by Baileys and Wilsons trying to graze each other out. Delane also claims that all three allotments have been improving during the last six years and easily supported the full 300 head before the drought hit. Dominant livestock forage plants are western wheatgrass and bluebuch wheatgrass on the Bench and on Lakes. Four-wing saltbush, Brigham Tea and Indian Ricegrass are the major forage plants on Soda and Forty-Mile Ridge. (It appears that cattle make good spring use of spiny hopsage. Many indian rice grass seedlings have started. Grasses on the Bench have greened up and have more than six inches of new growth).

Livestock distribution appears to be generally good. Cattle spread out during and after storms when water is available in tanks. There are some areas on the southern part of the allotment that receive only light use due to rough terrain, but the livestock do make some use of all areas. During the drought there was some concentration around the permanent waterholes on Cave Ridge and Davis Gulch pastures. Most of the Bench gets only light use due to no dependable water source. The area along the road on the Bench gets heavy use because it is used as a stock driveway going to and from the summer range.

There is a road leading from the Cave Ridge pasture to the Bench, a trail from the holding pasture on Davis Gulch to the Bench and a trail from Navaho Valley to the Bench that livestock are trailed on. These trails are quite steep but not as steep as the trails going from the Bench to Lake Allotment up the Straight Cliffs.

Allotment boundaries appear to be fairly good the way they are outlined on the map. The southern boundary of the Bench may be slightly south of where it is shown on the map. The northern part of the Navaho Bench Allotment south to the trail coming out of Navaho Valley should be part of the Soda Allotment. This would require a purchase from Robert Langston. (I would recommend such a purchase & BLM approval of such a purchase). If use on Navaho Bench Allotment is ever activated it will be necessary to fence the southern boundary on the Bench. The northern boundary of the Bench should be fenced as some cattle drift into the Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment.

A change in season of use was discussed. Delane felt that if there had to be a cut on Lakes he would prefer to come off earlier in the Fall. However, he felt that such a cut was unwarranted because the range had supported the full 300 head while making improvement.

Delane and I discussed grazing systems. He thought that Cave Ridge pasture should be combined with the Bench Pasture because the Bench Pasture is often unusable due to heavy snow and unreliable water. We agreed on a three pasture system where The Bench Pasture and Cave Ridge would be combined, Davis Gulch and Navaho Valley would be combined and Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture would be used as a complete pasture. Use would be rotated and one of the three pastures would be rested a full year. The holding pasture in Davis Gulch, Cottonwood Canyon and Llewellyn Canyon would not be part of the system.

Range improvements both existing and needed are as follows:

The Bench Pasture has many small ponds which are usually dry and a spring called Pole Well. Pole Well is scheduled for further development this year.

While this is being done a deep hole should be dug in a nearby pond to increase its efficiency in holding water. The Pole Well development should be evaluated after a year. If it is not adequate a large storage tank (possibly a butyl rubber storage tank) should be installed in or a rain catchment should be constructed on the Bench.

The Cave Ridge pasture is well watered by Cottonwood Spring, the Cave Ridge Springs and tanks. The Cave Ridge Springs should be piped into troughs and a corral should be built on the Pollock Fence separating Cave Ridge Pasture from Davis Gulch Pasture.

The Davis Gulch Pasture is watered by the Soda Spring, the Fifty-Mile Spring and tanks. The Fifty-Mile Spring should be developed and a better trail constructed into the spring in Davis Gulch.

The Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture is watered by tanks and a well. The well should be repaired.

The Navaho Valley Pasture has several undeveloped springs. A half mile of fence is needed to separate the Navaho Valley Pasture from Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture. A small fence should be built on the trail from Navaho Valley to Navaho Bench in order to keep cattle on the allotment. The two Sixty-Mile Springs should be developed. In the past one of these springs has been piped into a trough. A sloughing bank covered the troughs and blocked the pipe. The largest spring in Navaho Valley should also be developed and piped into a trough.

SCOTT R. ENGLE
APRIL 24, 1973

FORTY-MILE RIDGE

RANCHER MEETING WITH ART EVANS

On May 16, I met with Art Evans on the Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment. We looked at waterholes and agreed on a three pasture, rest rotation grazing system.

Art's operation involves a 300 head Forest Service permit above Johns Valley. He moves off the National Forest in October onto 7000 acres of State land in John's Valley. About November 15 to December 1 he moves to the winter allotment on Forty-Mile Ridge and stays until June 1, when he goes back to the Forest permit. Cattle are hauled by stock truck. It is difficult to use the Willow Tanks corrals because trucks have a difficult time coming up the steep hill and negotiating the sharp bends. Art would like to build a corral on top of the ridge to solve these transportation problems.

Art has one farm in the Panguitch area and another in the Parawan area. He has another cattle operation of approximately 300 head that winter in the Wahweep country and summer in Bear Valley. All calves are kept, wintered on the farms and sent to a Wyoming ranch (owned by Art and his brother) for the summer. About 40 replacement heifers are kept for this operation. All excess animals are sold as long yearlings.

Evan's herd is a majority of Angus, a few Herefords and some Black-Baldys. He uses some Charolais bulls as a terminal cross. His calf crop is approximately 85% and weaning weights are 400-425 lbs. The bulls go in approximately May 15. Calves are born during March, April and May.

Evans feeds 36% protein block during the winter and thereby feeds Griffin's and Wilson's cows along with his own. Death loss on the allotment is 2-3 percent on average years. Cows are culled for age and approximately 12% are culled each year.

Evans bought the permit from Rex Whitiker in 1967. He took a 180 head cut in 1968 and feels that the range has been improving since that time. He said that Gail Bailey used to run many more numbers than were authorized. He feels that the allotment will handle present numbers without any trouble. (The only cattle using Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment this year were 12 head that Leo Wilson put out for two months. The range has very good growth on all plants. There will be plenty of winter feed next year.) Death Camus is plentiful on the allotment and there is larkspur, lupine and locoweed. However, Evans says there is no death loss from poisoning. Dominant livestock forage plants are Brigham Tea, Indian Ricegrass and Old Man Brush (Arfi). Livestock distribution is generally good with the exception of little use on the Bench because of no permanent water and cows congregating around Forty-Mile Spring.

Existing improvements and their maintenance needs are as follows: The present division fence needs to be relocated to the position shown on the new management plan. Cows work around the south end of the fence and stray from the west pasture to the east pasture.

Willow Tank Spring needs a second ring tank to use the overflow water. The fence should divide both tanks so that cattle in both the Red Well Pasture (Chimmney Rock Allotment) and Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment can water at the same time. (Both Brooks and Evans have agreed to this).

The Lower Willow Tank Spring has been developed by Evans. However, floods continue to fill it up with silt. It needs a dam and a diversion put in above it to protect the headbox from silting up. The water should be piped to a tank or into the existing troughs. Possibly another fence can be brought down from Brooks fence to make a lane. This would allow Brooks cattle to water and trail to the Chimney Rock area where there is presently no water.

The Lower Forty Spring was also developed by Evans, but it has been silted full by a flood. It needs to be cleaned out, an overflow constructed, a dike built to prevent flooding and some gravel hauled into the area where the cows drink. Three small springs were developed at one time. (Wilcox seep, NW¼ NW¼, Sec. 12, T40S, R7E; NE¼ NE¼, Sec. 3S, T39S, R7E; NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 34, T39S, R7E. Since that time the springs have silted up and partially dried up due to an invasion of salt cedars. These springs need to be developed again. They would produce more water if the salt cedars were cut down. Lone Cottonwood Spring has been diked to catch water. It should be developed properly and piped into a good tank. It probably has enough water to be piped several miles to the east.

Several new projects are needed. A second division fence is needed starting at Forty Mile Spring and going northwest. A rain catchment is needed on the Bench and another rain catchment is needed in Sec. 27, T39S, R8E. (Art thinks rain catchments are a good place to try a catchment).

RANCHER INFORMATION
FORTY-MILE RIDGE ALLOTMENT
LEO WILSON

July 7, 1978

Leo Wilson runs an eighty head beef cattle operation and some dairy animals. The cows summer on the National Forest and are wintered on Forty-Mile Ridge and Upper Cattle allotments. In recent years Leo has been raising enough hay to feed most of his cattle all winter and has used Forty-Mile Ridge only in the spring. Leo has 100 acres of irrigated hayland in Alvey Wash. He has about 200 acres of private pasture that he uses after coming off Forty-Mile Ridge and before going onto the Forest.

Leo has mostly herefords with a few hereford-angus crosses. He is culling the angus crosses and going to straight herefords. He also culls cows that fail to calve. Due to the good winter feed, the calf crop is 90% or above and weaning weights are 350 pounds. Bulls are with the cows all the time, but most of the calves are born in April. Death loss is very small as cows are in good condition because of being fed hay all winter. The cows are trucked to and from the allotment.

I went over the plan and improvements that I had worked out with Art Evans. Leo was in general agreement with the improvements. (The grazing plan will be more of a hinderance to Leo than it will be a help. His cows have been put on the same area each spring. The plan will require putting cows in areas where they are not accustomed to and will make them more difficult to gather. (Leo is 76 years old).

Leo has been on this range for 61 years. He started with sheep and changed to cattle. He feels that the years have been getting drier and the carrying capacity of the range has been getting less over the years. During the past few years he has noticed an improvement in the browse.

November 7, 1978

B. Ted McRae

King Bench Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about the King Bench Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. John Meisenbach runs a mixed breed cow/calf operation. His herd size is 300 cows for about five months or about two-thirds of his total qualifications. Weaning weights of calves average 400 pounds and cull cow weights average 900 pounds. Calf crop averages 90 percent. Calf crop is high because of pregnancy testing and good record keeping. Breeding takes place April 15 through June 15 and calving begins in late January and tapers off in April. Cow replacement ratio averages 15 percent and cow death loss averages 3 percent each year. Protein block is fed as supplemental feeding each year.

John doesn't own any private land on the allotment, but he does lease approximately 2500 acres of state land.

Livestock grazing problems include need for a cattle guard at the head of Long Canyon to prevent unlicensed cattle from drifting on the King Bench Allotment and also to contain Mr. Meisenback's cattle on the allotment. Other problems include lack of water on the northeast portion of King Bench and also along the eastern portion of the allotment.

Livestock distribution is good in areas where water is adequate but poor in areas lacking water.

Carrying capacity would be close to qualifications if water were developed in the two problem areas mentioned above.

John bought the permit in 1971 and he claims the range condition was poor and trend was down. Since he bought the permit he has used the area light and as a result he considers the current range condition as fair and in an upward trend. He trails his cattle across approximately two miles of public land to get to his allotment. Dominant livestock forage includes Indian ricegrass, curley grass, blue grama, Mormon tea, four wing salt bush and lead bush.

Major rancher management cost while on Federal land is riding herd on cattle.

He doesn't see any advantage of changing season of use or changing allotment boundaries.

B T McRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/7/78

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4115
U-040

TO : Lakes Allotment File

DATE: April 19, 1979

FROM : Ronald Tucker, Range Conservationist

SUBJECT:

A meeting was held with Gene and Delane Griffin on 4-19-79, to discuss the new Grazing Proposal. The grazing schedule and proposed range developments were discussed. Both agreed that the water developments are needed on the Navaho Point Pasture. Both stated that they felt the survey was incorrect. Neither felt that a 35% reduction was justified for the allotment.

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

LAST CHANGE INFORMATION FROM RANCHER MEETING WITH ROBERT LANGSTON

I met with Bob Langston in December and again on June 7 and 9. The following information on his operation was obtained at those times:

Langston runs a cow-calf operation based on year round range use of BLM and State permits. He previously had his state sections fenced and used them as base property for one month of the year. This past winter he arranged an exchange of use on the state lands which will allow him to use on the federal lands (in conjunction with state lands) yearlong. He currently uses the summer range from May 1 to Oct. 15 and often extends the use to Nov 1. When he found that he was short AUMs on the summer range he suggested a change in season of use to May 15 to Oct. 31. In the past he has tried to run 281 head but has often had to cut back due to drought.

The cow herd is mostly herefords and Charolais and Angus bulls are often used. The Charolais have caused considerable calving problems. Calf crops have run about 85% during normal years but drop to 60% during drought periods. Weaning weights average 375 lbs for steers and 350 lbs on heifers. Cull cows weigh 700-800 lbs. and are culled on fertility and age. Approx. 10% of the cows are culled each year. Bulls are kept with the cow herd all the time but most calves are born in May.

Death loss is 3 to 4% a year and is caused by a variety of factors including strays left on summer range dying in snow, cows snowing in on Rogers Canyon, alkali poisoning and oak poisoning. The later date for turning onto summer range may stop some of the oak poisoning.

During the winter Langston tries to feed supplement based on the needs of the cattle. If it is a good grass year he feeds a protein supplement. If the cows are living on browse, Bob provides an energy supplement. The supplements are usually grain with salt added to control consumption. Average consumption is less than two pounds per head per day.

Grazing Problems, Grazing Systems, Existing and Needed Range Improvements

Robert Langston and I discussed the grazing problems and opportunities and came to a rough agreement on the following grazing systems: The winter range is currently used as one unit for the entire season (November 1 to May 1). It is a very big and very rough range with many distribution problems due to terrain problems and lack of water in some areas. However, the range survey showed plenty of AUMs. The elevation on the winter range varies from 600 feet to 4400 feet, which causes some areas to be snowed in while other areas remain open. In addition, access to the area in the winter is difficult. All these things make a rotation system difficult to follow.

Therefore a simple system of dividing the range into five pastures and using four of five pastures each year while giving one pasture a complete years rest, was decided upon. The grazing system shows the rest rotated among pastures so that each pasture receives a complete rest one year out of every five. However this can be modified so that one pasture that is in poor condition could receive more rest if needed.

This system will require a minimum expenditure of range improvement funds to implement and will provide maximum use of existing water facilities and will provide maximum flexibility. The necessary improvements to implement this system are five short fences and five cattle guards. After these are installed the system can be implemented.

However additional water facilities, stock trails and two boundary fences would greatly improve livestock distribution and thereby improve range condition. These improvements would be necessary before a more complicated system could be developed.

The Rogers-Crotan pasture is generally well watered with natural springs and surface water in Rogers and Crotan Canyons. However, the surface water in Crotan Canyon is alkali and causes some cattle deaths. A shallow well at the mouth of Navaho Canyon might provide potable water. A short fence and cattle guard are needed ~~[illegible]~~ in order to separate Rogers-Crotan from the Last Chance Pasture. A good stock trail is needed around the rough place separating Rogers Canyon from Crotan.

The Reese-Navaho Pasture is presently watered by Quishup Spring, a second spring and a dugout in Reese Canyon. However, the surface water at the south end of Reese Canyon is alkali and causes frequent cattle deaths. The Reese Canyon Breaks are watered only by small ponds and snow. A catchment or well is needed to water the Breaks and prevent cattle from using the bad water at the south end of Reese Canyon. The ponds need to be improved. Navaho Spring in Navaho Canyon serves a limited area. The area this spring waters should be increased by building a stock trail out of Navaho Canyon in section 28. Langston also wanted a catchment built on the East of the Navaho.

The fence separating the summer and winter range on the Crotan Road is located too far to the north. Cattle trail up the road and go so far that they won't go back for water. The fence and cattle guard need to be moved south to Section 25. A fence and cattle guard should be built in Section 10 to separate Reese Navaho from Rogers-Crotan Pasture.

The West Set Down Pasture has almost no water. Some ponds which Langston built, immediately filled with silt and at least one cow was lost when it bogged down in the ponds. Langston has hauled some water in past years. Bob's Seep needs to be developed and trails made into the seep. A fence and cattle guard should be built allowing access to Bob's Seep from both directions and separating West Set Down from Last

Chance Pasture. An additional water needs to be developed on the southwest part of Last Set Down. The best way to do this is to pipe out of Lake Powell. If this can't be done, a catchment should be built. A boundary fence should be built on Gunsight Canyon. The Last Chance Pasture is watered out of Last Chance Creek and two springs in Dry Wash. A shallow well needs to be drilled in section 5 in Dry Wash to provide water in the area between the two springs. A trail needs to be constructed off the point of Dry Bench to allow the cattle access to water in Last Chance Creek. A boundary fence should be constructed on the north end of Dry Bench.

Smoky Mountain Pasture has two water developments in Needle Eye Water and the Stud Horse Knoll Stockpond. The stockpond needs trampling to make it hold water. A season of fall use should be allowed on Smoky Mountain to accomplish this trampling. Stumpy Spring was developed at one time but has filled up and needs redeveloping. A boundary fence should be built across the north end of Smoky Mountain.

From my observations and the comments made by Langston, I conclude that the Last Chance area is in the poorest condition. Another area of cattle concentration is Reese Canyon. Harvey Gates reports that Rogers Canyon is also overused.

One years rest in five will provide some improvement in these concentration areas. These areas should be closely watched and given more rest if improvement is too slow.

Summer Range

The summer range is located in the Collet Top area and consists of thick stands of pinyon and juniper trees. In some areas the trees have been chained and seeded to crested wheatgrass and Russian Wildrye. Some of these chainings were done by the BLM and other chainings were done by Langston. These chainings have made the summer range suitable for livestock and have also greatly improved the wildlife habitat and the watershed protection. The mixture of native grasses and browse along with the seeded species have created much wildlife forage near areas of forested escape cover. On most of the chained areas the dead trees have been left in place which increases hydrologic roughness. This increases the distance water has to flow, thereby causing the water to move slower and move less sediment. These improved watershed conditions are evident as much less erosion is seen on the chainings than is seen in the forest areas. In a few locations Langston has pushed trees into the gullies with a cat. These serve as gully plugs and collect silt. In one area four feet of silt has been deposited and has completely filled the gully.

The greatest grazing problem on the Last Chance Allotment is the inbalance of forage between the summer and winter ranges. The winter range provides good feed for dry cows during the winter and early spring. However, the winter range does not produce the high quality forage needed by lactating cows in order to put weight gains on calves. Also, the winter range is too hot for cattle to

use in the summer months. The seedings on the summer range provide good forage for lactating cows and calves. But, it does not produce enough forage to run the 231 cows (base property qualifications) for even the 5½ month reduced season. The winter range will support 400 or more cattle. Therefore much forage is going to waste.

Considering the above facts, Bob Langston and I agreed on a grazing system to be implemented in two steps. The first step calls for the Window Sash Seeding, to bring the AUMs on summer range up to the base property qualifications. Some water developments would be put in and a three pasture rest-rotation grazing system implemented.

The second phase of the grazing system would implement the optimum management for watershed, wildlife and livestock in the Collet Top area. It would need an additional 5500 acres of chaining and seeding and additional water developments. The money required is not available under the present range improvement funds. A watershed appropriation or greatly increased range improvement funds would be necessary to implement the second step of the grazing system. The grazing system would remain the same in step 2 as in step 1. The season of use could be changed to as early as greenup (April 15) when enough forage becomes available.

The seedings on the summer range are generally in good condition with the exception of a few areas that were seeded just as the drought hit. The vigor of the plants was hurt by hard use during the drought but appears to be recovering well in all areas except the airport seeding. Bob Langston and I agreed that until step 1 of the grazing could be implemented, he would voluntarily keep numbers within the AUMs shown on the 1977 range survey, change season of use to May 15 to November 1 and work out a mutually agreeable deferment each year with the BLM.

These measures should protect the summer range and may cause a slight improvement. A bigger improvement in range condition will take place (particularly around the water holes) when step one of the grazing plan is implemented.

The following information on range improvements, existing and needed, was furnished by Langston. Most of these areas I checked myself and found the information to be accurate. A few areas were not checked due to a lack of time.

The Camp Springs Pasture has adequate water to supply the present chaining and the canyon bottom area. Additional chainings of 1160 acres are needed. When these are completed a well may be necessary.

The Relishen Pasture has the largest area of chaining. The fenced state section 16 will be used in conjunction with the Hard Head Pasture in step one of the grazing plan in order to balance pastures. In step two the state section 16 will be used with Relishen.

Oil Well Point in the Relishen Pasture has Wildrose Spring, a siphon and some ponds which leave the area a little short on

water. A well could be drilled at the site of seismograph hole #125. It is 40 feet to water with a yield of 3 gal./minute. This may be only a perched watertable but should supply the needed water. An alternative to this well is a big pond near where the main road crosses the wash in section 17. There are two small springs in this area and a reservoir which no longer holds water. There are also two ponds on section 16. The big pond has recently been dug out and should provide permanent water when it fills. There has been some problems with the fence between Relishen and Hard Head. The fence may have to be extended in the future.

The Hard Head Pasture has some seedings which are watered by the section 16 pond, Hard Head Spring and Mud Spring. Mud Spring does not provide enough water. Two reservoirs should be built on the east end of the seeding. In step two of the grazing plan an additional chaining should be done. An additional mile is needed on the fence between Hard Head and Horse Point because cows work around the south end of the present fence.

Portions of the seedings in Hard Head have many young trees that need to be chopped out. There are some sagebrush areas that could be sprayed.

Horse Point Pasture has one chaining which is watered by a pond and Horse Head Spring. The stock trail into Horse Head Spring is very steep and needs to be improved with several hours of cat work. The pond needs to be enlarged and trees removed from the seeding. Additional chaining and a trail to Hatchum Point will be part of step two.

The Airport Pasture has two seedings and is watered by Circle Spring. It has pond sites and chainings which need to be done under step two.

The Thirty-Six Pasture has several newer seedings and a good stockpond. There are several stockponds, a well and the Window Sash chaining which are needed in step one. A pipeline should be extended out of the well in the Baselands Pasture.

The Baselands is not presently included in an exchange of use or in this management plan. It is used as a holding pasture, a gathering pasture or a heifer pasture. It may be included in an exchange of use if Langston so desires but should be left as an area which he can use for any purpose at any season.

The Canyon Pasture is native range with enough water to supply the few AUMs it produces.

In the case when forage is short on the summer range, Langston should be allowed to move 50 cows to Smoky Mountain or Reese-Navaho pastures on Sept. 1.

I recommend that Langston be allowed to feed grain and salt supplement but that the supplement be placed away from water.

Langston suggested that alfalfa be put into all future seedings to provide better late summer forage.

The vegetation types on the north end of Roger Canyon Pasture in the No Mans Land are unsuitable due to inaccessibility.

From: Ronald Tucker, Range Conservationists
Subject: Meeting and Comments made by Robert Langston

During my conversation with Mr. Langston on July 20, 1979, Mr. Lanston made several comments concerning the New Allotment Management Plan for the Last Chance Allotment. He discussed changes and reported new projects that if completed would greatly improve livestock operations on the allotment.

The following comments were made during this meeting.

1) Mr. Langston did not feel that the proposed change in season of use is necessary for the Rogers-Croton pasture.

2) Change the season of use May 1 to October 1. Change to May 1 to November 1. This would allow more utilization of browse.

3) On the summer range, Mr. Langston questions if the rest for one year is necessary on well established seedings.

PROPOSED PROJECTS & IMPROVEMENTS

4) Move pumping station (Map No. 3) to Padre Canyon Area.

5) Delete Croton Well. Water is bad. Has killed his cows recently.

6) The well on oil well point would not be necessary if the present system (a syphon line from a test hole) was fully developed. The hole needs to be cleaned out.

7) Mr. Langston would like to exchange these wells for a reservoir built across a small canyon. A narrow dike is all that would be necessary to hold a lot of water. Big Sage.

8) Mr. Langston would also like the Rogers Rim Seedings to be extended down the points.

9) Mr. Langston stated that he would like to trade the Croton Well for a water catchment of some type on the East Navajo Point.

10) At the Big Sage seeding Mr. Langston would like to build a small pond in this seeding.

11) Mr. Langston has requested that the Big Sage Junction spraying be resprayed in order to control the invasion of sagebrush in the seeding.

12) Mr. Langston requested that some erosion control (gully plugs) be built at Big Sage Junction.

13) The Gunsite fence and cattleguard and Smokey Mountain fence and cattleguard is listed as being maintained by Rancher and/or County. This may not effect the County. Maintenance should be decided.

14) Mr. Langston would like the BLM to maintain the road which goes to the rim of Rogers Canyon. T39S, R5E, Secs. 33, 34, and 35. Also the road to Quichup Spring.

Ronald Lucker
8/15/79

November 13, 1978

B Ted McRae

Long Neck Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about Long Neck Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. Anthony Coombs has not utilized the grazing qualifications on the allotment for some time. He claims that there is very little land (1/2 section) that is suitable for livestock grazing. There is no water on the allotment, and probably not enough potential to develop water in the area.

B. Ted McRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/13/78

November 6, 1978

B. Ted McRae

McGath Point Allotment Documentation with Rancher

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about McGath Point Allotment from the permittees point of view.

Mrs. Lynn Gregory stated that she had no interests in the livestock business. The Gregory's bought their present home and private land several years ago. The private land they bought had the base property qualifications of a BLM and Forest Service permit tied to them. Even though, they had no personal interests in running livestock, the Forest Service told them if they didn't activate their Forest permit during the calender year of 1979, they would forfeit the permit. As a result of the Forest Service decision, the Gregory's will buy 20 heifers to fill up their BLM qualifications. Mrs. Gregory said that the McGath Point Allotment is in poor condition and deteriorating each year from excess cow use. She felt that there are many trespass cattle on the allotment, and that the area is not well suited for livestock grazing. She claimed that the allotment would be a prime wilderness area and all livestock should be excluded from the area.

The Gregory's don't own any private land or lease any state land on the allotment, and they plan on selling their livestock permit as soon as possible.

BTMcRae:lb:11/6/78

BTM-Rae

November 6, 1978

B. Ted McRae

McGath Point Allotment, Documentation with Rancher

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about the McGath Point Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. LeFevre runs a hereford cow-calf operation from March 16 to June 15. He takes full use of his qualifications each year. Weaning weights of his calves are 400 pounds and his cull cow weights average 850 pounds. Average calf crop percent for the allotment is 80 percent. Breeding date begins May 15 and calving begins in early February. Cow replacement averages 10 percent each year, and cow death loss percent averages 5 percent. No supplement grains are fed on the allotment.

Mr. LeFevre owns no private land or leases any state land on the allotment. He hasn't had any major livestock grazing problems on the allotment. Water distribution is very abundant and always available. Livestock distribution is very good on the allotment. The carrying capacity of the allotment varies with amount of precipitation, from 75 AUMs on the dry years to 150 AUMs on the wet years.

Mr. LeFevre's grazing history on the allotment dates back 40 years. He often trails across a portion of the Willow Gulch Allotment, but can enter on to the McGath Point Allotment directly from the Forest Service. He feels that his allotment is in good condition and improving each year. Dominant livestock forage plants include blue grama and Mormon tea on the uplands and blue grass and willow in Sand Creek.

The major management costs while livestock are on public lands is gathering livestock.

Mr. LeFevre said that he would be willing to try a change in his season of use from spring-summer to fall-winter grazing. We worked out a season of October 15 to December 15.

He had some questions on the boundaries of his allotment, and I referred him to the area office in Escalante for clarification. He didn't want to consolidate with another allotment.

BTMcRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/6/78

December 6, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team Member

Meeting with Ranchers on Moody Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On November 28, 1978 I met with Kirk Lyman who is running Alfred Jepson's setup on the Moody Allotment. The Alfred Jepson permit hasn't been used for the last few years, they're building up their herd again now. They have ahereford-Angus cross but plan to go to Herefords. They run a cow/calf operation. They only have about seven cattle at the present time, and their season of use is from November 1 until the last of March. They estimate calf weaning weights to be 380 pounds and cull cow weights at 800 pounds. Their breeding dates are from the middle of May until November 1. They don't own private land within the allotment. Mr. Lyman thinks they lease the state sections along with Gary Haws. Mr. Lyman is 55 years old and says he can remember going into the Moody area with his father when there were so many cattle and sheep and livestock grazing the allotment year around that they couldn't hardly find feed for their pack horses. He definitely thinks that the allotment is improving and the feed is becoming better.

DRoss:lb:12/6/78

April 27, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team Writer

Meeting to Present Grazing System and Reductions

4112.15
U-[illegible]

Moody Allotment File

On April 12, 1979 I met with Kirk Lyman who represents the Alfred [illegible] permit so give him the reductions and the proposed season and grazing system on the Moody Allotment. The overall reduction amounted to [illegible] percent and the proposed season was winter use from November 1 to the end of March. [illegible] reduction because [illegible] was also a lot of unsuitable area in the allotment, [illegible] the season is also [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] was the case. Gary [illegible] was also [illegible] in and I gave him the same information. [illegible] the reduction; thinks that it is too [illegible] the allotment. The [illegible] season for the allotment as proposed [illegible] percent reduction as compared to 49 for the long term.

DRoss:lb:4/27/79

January 15, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

User Meeting on Pine Creek Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Pine Creek Allotment Grazing System File

On January 10, 1979, I met with Melvin Brooks at the BLM office at Escalante. A field trip to the allotment was not made because of snow conditions. Purpose of the meeting was to discuss and get rancher input for a proposed grazing system on the Pine Spring Allotment.

Mr. Brooks has a cow/calf operation. Season of use for Pine Springs is from May 15 to June 16. He said that he has used this allotment 2 years out of the last 3 and has never used the full numbers permitted. Weaning weights average 335 pounds, cull cow weights 850-875 pounds, and calf crop is about 70-80 percent. Calving starts around the first of February. Cow replacement ratio is 10 years. Death loss is about 2 percent. Mineral-salt mixture is fed on the allotment. He feeds a salt-grain mixture while his cattle are on the desert.

His year-round operation starts on the BLM Chimney Rock Allotment October 15 and runs until June 16. He has a forest permit from June 16 to October 1. Cattle that use the Pine Creek Allotment are generally cattle that have been on private land, generally yearlings, or a few cattle that have been brought from the desert early.

There is no private land within the Pine Creek Allotment. One state section is located on the allotment. His main livestock grazing problems are the lack of water and the need for additional feed. Water is provided by one trough located on the city pipeline, one reservoir near the middle of the allotment, and Pine Creek. Most of the use occurs on U-Flats and along Pine Creek. He felt that the present carrying capacity was about right. About 3 years ago his season of use was switched to spring use. Prior to that time season of use was fall-winter. He trails through this allotment in the spring and fall when he is going to and from the Forest. In the fall other users trail through this allotment. The trail is along Pine Creek. Since he has had the allotment he does not feel that there has been any change in the range condition and trend. Main livestock forage plants are grama grass, Indian ricegrass, other grasses and sand dropseed.

Mr. Brooks felt that spring use was best for his operation although he said that he might be able to make some use in the fall. He did not want to combine with other allotments. Type of grazing system preferred was a three year rotation consisting of spring, fall use and complete rest. If fall use did not work well for him he said that he would like spring use with a rest, either spring use with a rest every third year or if necessary a rest every other year. If use was made in the fall we would prefer two months with less numbers. Spring use he would like just one months use.

RWestman:lb:1/15/79

Rw

February 1, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Documentation Summary

4112.15
U-040

Pine Creek Allotment Grazing System File

The Pine Creek Allotment is too small to divide into pastures. A seeding was proposed at the northern portion of the allotment. The proposed grazing system for this allotment is a three year rotation where the allotment is used in the spring, then the fall and rested the third year. This leaves one year out of three when the allotment is not used. Use could be made every year on the allotment by 1) changing the season of use to fall every year or 2) develop a three pasture rotation system by combining with Wide Hollow Allotment. The present proposals for both of these allotments are for individual use. However, these allotments could be combined without any additional improvements. This would result in an allotment with three closely balanced pastures. These allotments were not combined because of the different needs and operations of each user. They also had a desire to work out a grazing system without combining allotments.

The location of the proposed range improvements could not be re-checked on the ground because of the amount of snow on the allotment. Therefore, before any final decision is made a field check of the proposed locations should be made. It may be necessary that some projects may be moved some from their proposed locations.

RWestman:tt 2/1/79

RW

0228

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: June 19, 1978

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

SUBJECT: Documentation Summary

4112.15
U-040

TO: Rock Creek Allotment Grazing File

The area within this allotment is very rough with many natural barriers restricting livestock movement. Pastures were set up using these natural boundaries as much as possible. Thus little fencing would be needed.

The grazing schedule was set up so that only two pastures will be used during the major part of the growing season. The use in these two pastures will be rotated with the use in the other pastures being the same each year. Lower Grand Bench was set up for fall-winter use. These two pastures will be rotated. Mudhole will be summer use. Little Valley will be used in conjunction with Lower Grand Bench.

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: June 19, 1978

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

SUBJECT: User Meeting

4112.15
U-040

TO: Rock Creek Allotment Grazing File

A meeting was held with Boyd Rucker on May 26, 1978 at Escalante, Utah to get information from him concerning his present operation and ideas he may have for a proposed grazing system.

Livestock operation: Mr. Rucker runs a cow/calf operation. Between the Mudholes and Rock Creek Allotments he has a yearlong season of use. Herd size is 200 head for 12 months. Weaning weights average about 400 pounds. Calf crop is about 90-95 percent. Bulls are left in with the cows yearlong. Death loss averages about 2 to 3 percent. No supplements are fed. However, he did mention that he would like to have the University analyze samples of vegetation from the allotment. He would then have a supplemental feed made up that would provide the lacking nutrients. He said that he had done this in Nevada and it worked out very well.

There is no private land in either allotment, but Mr. Rucker has all of the state land in both allotments leased.

Livestock grazing problems are water distribution and rough terrain. Because of the rough terrain, it is important to have the same cattle there every year.

He felt that cattle got over most of the allotment. He said cattle were trailing to the south end of Grand Bench from existing waters. He felt that there was ample forage to support the present qualifications.

Mr. Rucker would like to keep his same season of use. He felt that some kind of rotation system could be developed. He felt that he couldn't use Mudholes sooner than June 1st and did not think that he could stay on the area longer than the 1st of October.

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

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

May 15, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Documentation Summary

4112.15
U-040

Rock Creek Allotment Grazing System File

Middle and Dry Rock Creek areas of this allotment were removed from grazing use as the result of MFP decisions. Watershed and wildlife values were the main reasons. This revised plan was set up to provide some rest but also to reduce the number of livestock moves needed. The rough terrain and poor access of the area make several livestock moves within a short period very impractical and difficult to do. This proposal makes it easier for the rancher to follow the grazing system and much simpler for the BLM to supervise. The system provides for sufficient areas to allow for the cattle to be scattered over a large portion of the allotment.

Mr. Ruckers proposal was not selected for the following reasons. The range survey information indicated that the Rock Creek areas would not be able to support [illegible] cows for the 9 to 10 months they would be in that area. With Middle and Dry Rock Creek being excluded from use, Rock Creek area could only support the full numbers for a short period of time. Mr. Ruckers concerns of too many livestock moves and the need to keep the livestock scattered in this rough terrain were taken into account in developing this revised proposal.

This proposal should meet BLM and rancher needs as much as possible for this type of terrain. However, utilization is important. This allotment should be checked to ensure that the cattle are scattered over much of the allotment that is being used and also that utilization of desirable plants is not too heavy.

RWestman:lb:5/16/79

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4115
U-040

TO : Escalante River and Rock Creek Grazing System File

DATE: June 1, 1979

FROM : William H. West

SUBJECT: Meeting with Boyd Rucker to Discuss Proposed Grazing Systems

The new grazing systems for the Escalante River and Rock Creek Mudholes Allotments were discussed.

Mr. Rucker commented that the reduction on carrying capacity on Rock Creek - Mudholes Allotments was uncalled for and that the range is in better condition than what the survey indicates.

On the Escalante River Allotment, Mr. Rucker felt that the painted cattleguards on Phipps Pasture should be changed to steel cattleguards, otherwise the cattle will drift onto the Upper Cattle Allotment and onto the Upper and Lower Calf Creek Pastures.

WW:nl

William H. West

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

November 6, 1978

B. Ted McRae

Salt Water Creek Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about Salt Water Creek Allotment from the permittees point of view.

Mr. Dan Coleman runs a hereford cow/calf operation. His season of use in November 15 through January 15 and April 16 through June 15. He usually takes full use of his qualifications each year. Weaning weights average 380 pounds and cull cow weights average 950 pounds. Calf crop averages 90 percent each. Breeding begins in May and calving begins in February. Cow replacement averages 15 percent and cow death loss averages 5 percent each year. No grain supplements are fed on public land.

Mr. Coleman doesn't own any private land nor control any state land on the allotment.

We dropped off two roles of barbed wire to build a small gap fence on the allotment. This fence will keep the cattle on the south extreme portion of the allotment.

Water distribution is usually good on the allotment. Cattle depend on pot-holes in the rock to fill with water when it rains and when these dry up then the cattle are forced to trail to Sand Creek for water - no water is hauled on the allotment.

Livestock distribution has been only fair in years past, but with are area that will be fenced, the cattle will now be forced to better utilize the southern portion of the allotment.

Mr. Coleman feels that the carrying capacity of the allotment is close to grazing qualifications. He trails across the National Forest to get onto his allotment. He considers range condition on the allotment fair and trend up.

Dominant livestock forage plants include Indian rice grass, sand drop seed, blue grama, and Mormon tea. Major rancher management cost while on the allotment is time spent riding to check on cattle.

Mr. Coleman wanted to improve this range any practical way he could, and he agreed in theory to a fall-winter season of use. He couldn't see any practical way of consolidating his allotment with any other.

BTMcRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/6/78

RANCHER INFORMATION
GRIFFIN CATTLE COMPANY
SODA, FORTY-MILE RIDGE AND LAKE ALLOTMENTS

On April 17, 18 and 19, I rode the Soda Allotment with Delane Griffin and on April 21 I talked with Delane about the allotments and about the cattle operation. The following information was obtained:

The Griffin Cattle Company is a cow/calf cattle operation on the Soda, Forty-Mile Ridge and Lake Allotments using mostly Herefords with an occasional Angus cross. The Soda Allotment is used from October thru May with the main herd of cows. The Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment is used from December thru May with cows summered on the private lands and by stray cattle that are late coming off the summer range. The Lakes Allotment is used from June 1 thru September as summer range for the cow herd.

The Griffin Cattle Company is currently running 105 head on the Soda Allotment and keeping another forty-five head on private land. However, these numbers have been reduced from the 300 head they ran before the drought. Delane stated that the allotments easily carried 300 head. Calf weaning weights are approximately 330 pounds. Cull cow weights are approximately 900 lbs., but very few cows were culled in past years. On most years twenty heifers are kept to replace the cows that die. Most old cows die on the range rather than being culled. Death loss on cows is averaging 7 to 10 percent a year. Losses on winter range are due to poor condition, lice problems and calving difficulties. The heaviest losses are on summer range for reasons that are unknown.

Some of this loss may be due to oak poisoning or larkspur poisoning. Calf loss may be due to blackleg and predators. Unknown diseases which appear to cause respiratory symtoms are the cause of sporatic heavy losses (possibly Bovine Pulmonary Emphisema or Nitrate Poisoning, more likely the first). At times cattle are injured or killed trailing between summer and winter range due to the steep nature of the trails involved.

Bulls are put with the cows approximately May 20 and are removed in November. Bulls are often wintered on private lands near Escalante or are wintered in Cottonwood and Llewellyn Canyons. Some calves are born in February, but the majority are born in April. No supplements other than salt are fed to the cow herd.

The Griffin Cattle Company has an exchange of use agreement on three state sections on the Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment. There is no state land on Soda and Lake Allotments. They also own approximately 130 acres of private land near Escalante. Approximately 80 of those acres are irrigated or meadow land with the remainder in native range. The replacement heifers are used for summer grazing by heifers and stray cows that are late leaving the winter range.

A big problem has been wild cattle left on the allotments when Griffins purchased it from Gail Bailey in 1970. The Griffins have caught and removed wild cattle each year. They estimate that there are approximately six head of wild cattle that use Navaho Valley and The Bench and another seven head that stay on the Lakes Allotment. The Griffins removed at least twenty-one head of wild cattle last year. They want all wild cattle removed and are making strong efforts to get it done.

Delane claims that all three allotments were overused by Gail Bailey in the past and Lakes was particularly hurt by Baileys and Wilsons trying to graze each other out. Delane also claims that all three allotments have been improving during the last six years and easily supported the full 300 head before the drought hit. Dominant livestock forage plants are western wheatgrass and bluebuch wheatgrass on the Bench and on Lakes. Four-wing saltbush, Brigham Tea and Indian Ricegrass are the major forage plants on Soda and Forty-Mile Ridge. (It appears that cattle make good spring use of spiny hopsage. Many indian rice grass seedilings have started. Grasses on the Bench have greened up and have more than six inches of new growth).

Livestock distribution appears to be generally good. Cattle spread out during and after storms when water is available in tanks. There are some areas on the southern part of the allotment that receive only light use due to rough terrain, but the livestock do make some use of all areas. During the drought there was some concentration around the permanent waterholes on Cave Ridge and Davis Gulch pastures. Most of the Bench gets only light use due to no dependable water source. The area along the road on the Bench gets heavy use because it is used as a stock driveway going to and from the summer range.

There is a road leading from the Cave Ridge pasture to the Bench, a trail from the holding pasture on Davis Gulch to the Bench and a trail from Navaho Valley to the Bench that livestock are trailed on. These trails are quite steep but not as steep as the trails going from the Bench to Lake Allotment up the Straight Cliffs.

Allotment boundaries appear to be faily good the way they are outlined on the map. The southern boundary of the Bench may be slightly south of where it is shown on the map. The northern part of the Navaho Bench Allotment south to the trail coming out of Navaho Valley should be part of the Soda Allotment. This would require a purchase from Robert Langston. (I would recommend such a purchase & BLM approval of such a purchase). If use on Navaho Bench Allotment is even activated it will be necessary to fence the southern boundary on the Bench. The northern boundary of the Bench should be fenced as some cattle drift into the Forty-Mile Ridge Allotment.

A change in season of use was discussed. Delane felt that if there had to be a cut on Lakes he would prefer to come off earlier in the Fall. However, he felt that such a cut was unwarranted because the range had supported the full 300 head while making improvement.

Delane and I discussed grazing systems. He thought that Cave Ridge pasture should be combined with the Bench Pasture because the Bench Pasture is often unusable due to heavy snow and unreliable water. We agreed on a three pasture system where The Bench Pasture and Cave Ridge would be combined, Davis Gulch and Navaho Valley would be combined and Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture would be used as a complete pasture. Use would be rotated and one of the three pastures would be rested a full year. The holding pasture in Davis Gulch, Cottonwood Canyon and Llewellyn Canyon would not be part of the system.

Range improvements both existing and needed are as follows:

The Bench Pasture has many small ponds which are usually dry and a spring called Pole Well. Pole Well is scheduled for further development this year.

While this is being done a deep hole should be dug in a nearby pond to increase its efficiency in holding water. The Pole Well development should be evaluated after a year. If it is not adequate a large storage tank (possibly a butyl rubber storage tank) should be installed in or a rain catchment should be constructed on the Bench.

The Cave Ridge pasture is well watered by Cottonwood Spring, the Cave Ridge Springs and tanks. The Cave Ridge Springs should be piped into troughs and a corral should be built on the Pollock Fence separating Cave Ridge Pasture from Davis Gulch Pasture.

The Davis Gulch Pasture is watered by the Soda Spring, the Fifty-Mile Spring and tanks. The Fifty-Mile Spring should be developed and a better trail constructed into the spring in Davis Gulch.

The Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture is watered by tanks and a well. The well should be repaired.

The Navaho Valley Pasture has several underdeveloped springs. A half mile of fence is needed to separate the Navaho Valley Pasture from Hole-in-the-Rock Pasture. A small fence should be built on the trail from Navaho Valley to Navaho Bench in order to keep cattle on the allotment. The two Sixty-Mile Springs should be developed. In the past one of these springs has been piped into a trough. A sloughing bank covered the troughs and blocked the pipe. The largest spring in Navaho Valley should also be developed and piped into a trough.

SCOTT R. ENGLE
APRIL 24, 1978

1010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

4115
U-040

TO : Soda Allotment File

DATE: April 19, 1979

FROM : Ronald Tucker, Range Conservationist

SUBJECT:

A meeting with Gene and Delane Griffin was held on 4-19-79 to discuss the new Grazing Proposal. The grazing schedule was discussed along with the proposed range developments. They suggested that the Cave Ridge Spring have first priority and that it be developed ahead of the Pole Well Spring. Both were in agreement with the system.

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

DR.

December 22, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team

Meeting with Max Behunin on the Steep Creek and Wagon Box Allotments 4112.15

Escalante Grazing Files

On December 14, 1978 I met with Max Behunin. We discussed his operation. He runs a cow/calf setup. Season of use on Steep Creek is from November 16 to January 15, with 150 cattle. He takes 25 cattle onto the Little Bowns Pasture, of the Steep Creek Allotment sometime within the period from the middle of December to the middle of May. He runs 33 cattle on the Wagon Box Allotment from the first of December until the end of March. He puts 60 head of cattle on the Steep Creek pasture in the creek for a month from the middle of May until the middle of June. He runs hereford cattle and has around 200 head at the present time. He estimates weaning weights at 400 pounds and cull cow weights at 1000 pounds. He puts the bulls with the cattle from the first of May through October. His cow replacement ratio is approximately 20 percent with 5 percent death loss. He feeds no supplements on the land, and owns no private land within the allotment. He leases a school section within the allotment. He doesn't know of any problems with poison weeds or predators. He says backpackers are his only problem, other than lack of water and feed. He would like to see some chaining and seeding done in the Steep Creek Allotment. He said the allotment could be stocked heavier if he could spend more time with his cattle to move them every day or two. He said that the range has improved from years ago, but is in probably a static trend now. He figures the dominant livestock forage plants are cliffrose, Brigham tea, and various grasses. The only other resource values is for backpackers and hikers. He spends about four days a week on the allotment moving cattle when they're on Steep Creek and about four days a month when they're in Wagon Box. He'd like to have a flexible grazing schedule on Little Bowns so he could use it anytime from the middle of December to the middle of April, depending on snow conditions and the weather. He'd like to maintain his use in the bottom for a month from May 15 to June 15. He says that's about the only time he can use it there and get any good out of it. It makes regrowth after he goes off the middle of June.

DRoss:tt

January 15, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team

DR

Telephone Call to Max Behumin

4112.15
U-040

Steep Creek Grazing File

On January 12, 1979 I talked to Max Behumin concerning a grazing system for the Steep Creek Allotment. I offered him three alternatives as follows:

1. Consolidate with other allotments to form a rotation system.

2. Graze the Steep Creek area every other year during the spring and rest every other year.

3. Use the allotment only during the winter.

Mr. Behumin wanted more time to think about it but said out of the three he probably preferred alternative 2. He would like spring use but does not want to consolidate.

DRoss:lb:12/15/79

April 23, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team

Meeting to Present Grazing System and Reductions

4112.15
U-[illegible]0

Steep Creek Allotment File

On April 19, 1979 I met with Max Johnson in Escalante to present the reductions, season of use and grazing system proposed for the Steep Creek Allotment. A total reduction of 40 percent is proposed with a winter season from November 16 to February 15. A 51 percent reduction is proposed for the summer season.

Mr. Johnson wasn't pleased with the proposed reduction. He feels the [illegible] for years. [illegible] creek for a month in the spring in May/ 16 to June 15. He says the creek bottom will still make its growth after that.

lb:4/23/79

December 6, 1978

Dale Ross, AMP Team Member

Meeting with Ranchers on Wagon Box and Moody Allotment 4112.15
U-040

Escalante Grazing Files

On November 28, 1978, I met with Gary Haws to go over his operation on the Wagon Box and Moody Allotments. He runs a cow/calf operation, his season of use is November 1 to April 15. His livestock breed is Herford and Herford/Angus cross with a herd size of about 400 head. His actual use is about 75 percent of his permitted use. He estimates his calf weaning weights at 375 pounds with a 1000 pound weight for his cull cows. He markets around 200 calves a year. His breeding date is from the middle of May to about the first of November. He figures about a 10 percent cow replacement ratio and around a 10 percent death loss. Salt is the only supplement fed. There is no private land within the allotments, but he leases the state sections. The grazing problems as he sees them are lack of water, and wild horses. Also, copper weed and loco weed are found on the allotment. Two years ago he lost 15 head of cattle to copper weed. He had them analyzed by Jim Bowns to make sure what the cause of death was.

He said that a fence is needed between Wagon Box and Moody Allotment to prevent trespass back and forth. Water is needed throughout most of both allotments. Reservoirs seem to be the best possibility for water. Some existing reservoirs could be cleaned and bentonited. He would like to see some chaining and seeding work done in the Wagon Box Mesa Allotment. Livestock distribution on the allotment is poor because of the lack of water. He figures the carrying capacity is about right but if water is developed the allotment would maybe handle more cattle. The history of grazing is one of large herds of cattle and sheep and wild horses yearlong. He trails onto and off from the allotment along the road. He thinks that the range condition is improving, especially Wagon Box Mesa. Dominant livestock forage plants are four wing salt bush, Brigham tea, and various grasses. Other resource values found on the allotment are mining for copper and uranium as well as oil shale, and rock hounding. He wouldn't make an estimate of rancher management costs while on the allotment. He doesn't want to change season of use. He would go with some type of rotation grazing system if that is needed.

DRoss:lb:12/6/78

April 27, 1979

Dale Ross, AMP Team Writer

Meeting to Present Grazing System and Reductions

4112.15
U-040

Wagon Box Allotment File

On April 19, 1979 I met with Gary Haws and Max Dehunin in Escalante to present the reductions, season of use, and grazing system proposed for the Wagon Box Allotment. Gary Haws representsd the Leland Haws permit and Max Dehunin represents the Ferlan Dehunin and Max Dehunin permit. The overall [illegible] season on the allo[illegible]nt averaged 24 [illegible] percent for the Haws permit and [illegible] percent for the Dehunin permit. The proposed season of use was from [illegible] 1 to the end of March. The Dehunins want to come on the [illegible] and run until the end of [illegible]. [illegible] he can live with the season of use but disagrees completely with the reductions. [illegible] survey was made after three years of drought and that the reductions are out of line. Mr. Dehunin also disagrees with the reduction, he says it will not be worth while running cattle there for what permit he has left. The interim season is the same as long term, but carries a 37 percent reduction.

DRoss:lb:4/27/79

November 7, 1978

B. Ted McRae

White Rock Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about White Rock Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. Mark and Gary Nelson recently bought the grazing priviledge for this allotment. They run a mixed breed cow/calf operation. Their season of use is December 1 through January 31, and they will take full use of their qualifications each year. Weaning weights of their calves average 400 pounds and cull cow weights average 1000 pounds. Calf crop averages 90 percent each year. Breeding begins in May and calving begins in February. Cow replacement averages 10 percent and cow death loss averages 5 percent each year. No grain supplements are fed on the allotment.

The Nelsons don't own any private land or lease any state land on the allotment.

Water distribution on the allotment is good and fencing is adequate. Livestock distribution is also good with the exception of a high bench on the northeast portion of the allotment. Mark Nelson claims that the carrying capacity on the allotment is close to existing qualifications. They trail their cattle down a county road through approximately two miles of public domain to get to their allotment.

They consider range condition as fair and trend up on the allotment. Dominant livestock forage plants include crested wheat grass and Indian rice grass. They want the season of use and allotment boundaries to remain the same.

B T McRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/7/78

January 9, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

User Meeting on Wide Hollow Allotment

4112.15
U-040

Wide Hollow Grazing System File

On January 5, 1979, I met with Stanley Liston at the BLM office at Escalante. A field trip to the allotment was not made because of snow conditions. Purpose of the meeting was to discuss and get rancher input for a proposed grazing system for the Wide Hollow Allotment.

Mr. Liston runs a cow/calf operation. His season of use is from 5/1-8/10, however he only uses the allotment from May 6 to June 10th. Livestock breed is Hereford. He runs from 130-150 head of cattle. Weaning weights average about 325 pounds, cull cow weights 800 pounds, and percent calf crop 50-60 percent. He feeds cottonseed cake on private land. There is no private or state land within the allotment boundary. At the present time he felt that he did not have any major grazing problems. He said his operation ran pretty good the way it was going. Additional improvements that would improve the allotment would be a seeding and some additional water development. Some fencing would also be needed if the allotment was to be divided into pastures Livestock trail onto Mr. Listons private property for water while they are making use on this allotment. There is one trough on the allotment which is supplied by the city waterline. The upper portion of the allotment receives light use.

Sheep and horses used to make heavy use on this area 30-40 years ago. A shearing corral was located in the little desert. This area received very heavy use while the sheep herds were waiting to be sheared.

He felt that the range has shown good improvement over the last few years. Buffalo grass, fourwing, grasses, bitterbrush and buffaloberry are the main forage species found on the allotment.

He did not want a change in his season of use. He felt that he could not make fall use on this allotment. He did not want to consolidate with any other allotment. Type of grazing system he prefered is a rotation system. He said that a grazing plan had been written for his allotment which proposed establishing a rest rotation system. However, this plan was never implemented.

His year round operation is the following - April 15th he comes off the lower cattle allotment and onto his private land. He turns into Wide Hollow March 6 and then goes to the Forest Service on June 10th. The 1st of October he comes off the Forest and goes back on the lower cattle allotment. Mr. Liston said that growth was just starting when he goes onto the Wide Hollow Allotment and most of the growing season occurs after he leaves the allotment.

RWestman:lb:1/9/79

November 7, 1978

B. Ted McRae

Willow Gulch Allotment

4112.15
U-040

File

The following is an attempt to portray information about Willow Gulch Allotment from the permittee's point of view.

Mr. Coombs runs a mixed hereford cow/calf operation. He uses only about 50 of his qualifications each year. Weaning weights average 400 pounds and cull cow weights average 1000 pounds. Calf crop averages 90 percent. Breeding begins in May and calving begins in February. Cow replacement averages 10 percent and cow death loss averages 4 percent each year. No grain supplements are fed on the allotment.

Mr. Coombs doesn't own any private land on the allotment. He leases 640 acres of state land on the allotment.

Mr. Coombs expressed the need for a boundary fence at the north extreme of his allotment between BLM and National Forest lands. He also felt that there is a good potential to dramatically increase the forage production on McGath Point Bench and New Home Bench by clearing the Pinyon-juniper and seeding with exotic species. An indication of the potential can be found along the edge of the state highway where the trees have been cleared.

Water distribution on the allotment is poor. Water is needed on the north end and on the New Home Bench.

Livestock distribution is poor due to poor water distribution. He feels that the carrying capacity is about one half the qualifications on the allotment. He has held a grazing permit for 15 years on the allotment. He trails his cattle from Boulder directly to his allotment without crossing public land.

Mr. Coombs feels that the allotment is in fair condition and on a downward trend. Dominant livestock forage species include Brigham tea, blue grama, and big sage. He agreed to changing the season of use from November 1 to March 31. The allotment boundaries as shown on the map are close to correct.

B. T. McRae

BTMcRae:lb:11/7/78

February 1, 1979

Richard Westman, AMP Team Member

Documentation Summary

4112.15
U-040

Wide Hollow Allotment Grazing System File

The Wide Hollow Allotment was divided into two pastures with seedings planned for each pasture. A third pasture was not proposed because of the small size of the allotment. Three pastures made it very difficult to balance pastures close enough to set up a rest rotation grazing system. The annual stocking rate is based on the pasture being used rather than on the total capacity of the allotment. This is necessary because of the spring season and only two pastures to rotate livestock use. Stocking one pasture at the capacity of the allotment would result in too heavy utilization.

The full capacity of the allotment could be made each year by 1) changing the season of use to fall every year, or 2) a third pasture could be added to the system by using private land as a third pasture or combining with Pine Creek Allotment. The present proposals for both of these allotments are for individual use. However, they could be combined without any additional improvements and would result in three closely balanced pastures. These allotments were not combined because of the different needs and operations of each user. They also showed a desire to work out a grazing system without combining allotments.

The location of proposed range improvements could not be re-checked on the ground because of the amount of snow on the allotment. Therefore, before any final decision is made a field check should be made of the proposed location. It may be necessary that some projects will have to be moved slightly from their proposed location.

RWestman:tt 2/1/79

file