HENRY MOUNTAIN, PARKER MOUNTAIN, AND MOUNTAIN VALLEY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFPs)

APPROVED AMENDMENTS AND DECISION RECORD

Prepared by
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)
UTAH STATE OFFICE

Decision: It is my decision to approve the multiple plan amendments and decision record for the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs). This decision adds five new land tenure adjustment criteria (listed below) for public lands located in Richfield District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Public lands in order to be considered for any form land tenure adjustment (LTA) including but not limited to exchanges, in lieu selections, desert land entries, R&PPs etc. (except FLPMA 203 Sales) within the above stated planning areas, must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1) is in the public interest and accommodates the needs of state, local or private entities, including needs for the economy, community growth and expansion and are in accordance with other land use goals and objectives and RMP/MFP planning decisions;

2) results in a net gain of important and manageable resource values on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, high value recreation areas, high quality riparian areas, live water, threatened & endangered species habitat, or areas key to the maintenance of productive ecosystems;

3) ensures the accessibility of public lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained;

4) is essential to allow effective management of public lands in areas where consolidation of ownership is necessary to meet resource management objectives;

5) results in the acquisition of lands which serve a national priority as identified in national policy directives.

In addition to above criteria, all future land disposal actions will require a site specific environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act when an actual land tenure adjustment action is proposed. A subsequent analysis may reveal resource conditions that could not be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and may therefore preclude disposal.

All future land tenure adjustments must meet one or more of the of the above land tenure adjustment criteria as well as be in conformance with other goals and objectives in the subject

plan, some of which could preclude land tenure adjustment. All land tenure adjustments would be subject to valid existing rights as determined by the authorized officer.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): A finding of no significant impact was made on May 30, 1997 by the Utah BLM State Director. This determination was made based on the analysis provided in EA No. J-050-097-072. He determined the Proposed Amendments to the Henry Mountain, Parker Mountain, and Mountain Valley Management Framework Plans (MFPs) will not create significant impacts to the human environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Rationale for Decision: The above decision was made to provide for planning consistency between District and Area Offices and increase its ability to conduct land tenure adjustments in a more flexible manner.

These planning amendments have shown the potential to improve management of sensitive resources, as well as provide possible community growth and economic development.

Further, numerous environmental elements were reviewed and no significant impacts were identified. Refer to Appendix A for the environmental elements that were considered but not analyzed in detail.

G. William Lamb
State Director, Utah

7/17/97
(Date)

APPENDIX A:

ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS CONSIDERED BUT NOT ANALYZED IN DETAIL

The rationale for not considering these environmental elements further is documented below:

- **Impacts on Air Quality or Airshed Classification**

There is a potential for development of parcels that have left public ownership to temporarily degrade air quality periodically once construction or development begins. Anticipated soil disturbance from development is a potential source of fugitive dust and other air pollutants. However, the disturbed areas would be in scattered locations and at different times. There would be temporary increases in fugitive dust and other emissions, but the increases are not anticipated to be large enough to affect air quality on a regional basis.

In addition, the State of Utah in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency would be responsible for any air quality permits and or restriction/mitigation necessary for the prevention of significant impacts for subsequent development proposals. Therefore, impacts on air quality are not addressed in detail at this time.

- **Impacts on Floodplains/Wetlands/Riparian**

All areas and area groupings were reviewed on topographical maps to determine if potential land tenure adjustments could adversely affect floodplains, wetlands or riparian areas. In accordance with executive order 11988 regarding floodplains, it is not anticipated that any land tenure adjustment that may conflict with floodplain protection, management or local zoning controls regarding these resources would be allowed unless it could be mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer and other permitting authorities. Site specific impacts to these values would be analyzed and mitigated during subsequent environmental analysis at the implementation stages. Currently, it is Bureau policy that land tenure adjustments do not result in the loss of riparian areas or wetland areas unless such an adjustment results in the acquisitions of a net gain these resources.

- **Impacts on Prime/Unique Farmland**

Existing policies mandated by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 require the consideration of Prime or Unique Farmlands. Further, there are no known prime or unique farmlands that could be impacted by either alternative and therefore, these elements will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)**

Under either Alternative, no ACECs would be impacted, however, all relevance and importance criteria would be protected on a case by case basis.

Existing law and policy would preclude taking any action that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the values that were identified under the relevance and importance criteria in a designated ACEC. As such no land tenure adjustment would be allowed that would cause significant adverse impacts to any of the ACECs that have been designated in these planning areas.

- **Impacts on Cultural and Paleontological Resources**

It is anticipated that potential land tenure adjustments that would be found to have significant cultural or historical resources would be precluded from disposal. However, it is possible that some LTAs, could be authorized resulting in the loss of such values. Usually, this only occurs when BLM receives more or better of these values during an exchange process. Existing BLM policy would require mitigation as coordinated with and approved by the Utah State Historical Preservation Officer prior to authorizing any form of land tenure adjustment affecting cultural/historical resources. Therefore, impacts to these resources will not be considered further.

- **Impacts on Hazardous Waste Materials**

The addition of five new land exchange criteria is not anticipated to result in any potential action that would promote generation of hazardous wastes or interfere with management of hazardous waste under applicable Federal or State laws. Further, prior to any subsequent land tenure adjustment proposal, inventories for hazardous materials would be conducted and mitigation would be required (if possible) or the site would be precluded from land tenure adjustment. Therefore, this element has not been considered further.

- **Impacts on Wilderness Study Areas or Other Special Designations**

Existing policies would preclude land tenure adjustment of public lands within any Wilderness Study Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, etc. Growth in general throughout the region will most likely cause increased visitor use of these areas. Impact analysis of this sort would be beyond the scope of this Environmental Analysis.

- **Impacts on Soil Resources/Water Resources**

There is a potential for loss of soil structure and productivity, with resultant impacts on vegetation and water quality from surface disturbance should a LTA result in subsequent development. Impacts on soils are closely linked to impacts on vegetation and water quality. It is anticipated that such impacts would be addressed on a site specific basis and that LTAs would not be considered where there is a potential for significant impacts unless such impacts could mitigated to the satisfaction of the authorized officer in accordance with known statutory environmental thresholds. The same would be true of water quality and therefore these resources were not considered further in this assessment.

- **Impacts on Forestry Management**

It is not anticipated that any of the proposed land tenure adjustment criteria identified would have any appreciable effect on the existing management of or harvest of forest products and thus is not considered further in this analysis.

- **Impacts on Energy and Mineral Resources**

There is no known potential for disposing of any significant amount of land deemed valuable for energy and mineral resources. Site specific mineral reports will be prepared for every proposed LTA.

-m 1600-8
ril 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MFP

(URA or MFP)

TITLE PAGE*

State	District
UTAH	RICHFIELD

Resource Area: SEVIER RIVER

Planning Unit	Number
MOUNTAIN VALLEY	

Total Acres		Federal Sub-Surface	
NRL		State	
Withdrawn		Private	
Other		Other	

PREPARED OR REVIEWED

J. Roderick Lister (Area Manager) 6/17/81 (Date)

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

Donald L. Hamilton (District Manager) 7/1/82 (Date)

REVIEWED AND UPDATED

AREA MANAGER	DATE

This form may be used as the Title Page for the Unit Resource Analysis and/or the Management Framework Plan

GPO 858-736

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL COPY OF THE PLANNING DOCUMENT. A DUPLICATE IS KEPT ON FILE IN THE RDO LIBRARY AND STORED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PLANNING.

Updating Documents (See Instruction Memo UT-050-80-33)

2. New data should be submitted to the area manager. Should the area manager determine that the new data is to be added to the master copy he will enter the data in the appropriate section and make a notation of the material, source, and date on the first page. He will mail a notice of change to the Chief of Planning for inclusion in the District's official photo copy.

4. In cases where data or changes cannot be entered in a "built in" space, the data will be typed on a colored piece of paper and inserted immediately following the page where the original information is listed. The supplemental page will include the date when it was added, the name of the specialist supplying the data and the source of the new information.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INFORMATION		Date Entered
Land Tenure Plan Amend.	Amended	7/17/97
Land disposal for Cemetaries	Amended	7/17/97

MOUNTAIN VALLEY MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP)
APPROVED
AMENDMENT AND DECISION RECORD

Prepared by
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)
UTAH STATE OFFICE

Decision: It is my decision to approve the amendment for the Mountain Valley MFP to allow the disposal and direct sale of 15.0 acres of public lands pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, at not less than the appraised market value. The 15.0 acres of public lands identified for disposal and direct sale are located in Richfield District and administered by the Sevier River Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): A finding of no significant impact was made on April 14, 1997 by the District Manager for the Richfield District of the Bureau of Land Management. This determination was based on the analysis provided in EA No. J-050-097-037EA. Moreover, it was determined that the proposed amendment to the Mountain Valley MFP with the mitigation measures described in the EA would not have any significant impacts to the human environment and that an environmental impact statement is not required.

Rationale for Decision: The decision to allow the proposed action to dispose of two parcels comprising of a total of 15.0 acres of public lands does not result in any undue or unnecessary environmental degradation and would be in conformance with the amended Mountain Framework Plan. Disposal and sale of the subject lands would provide the Burrville community and Circleville Town cemeteries that would last for many years and would settle a long standing trespass in the case of the Burrville site. The Circleville site would allow the town to enlarge the existing cemetery.

The subject lands meet the sale criteria of serving important public objectives required by FLPMA. The lands are not of national significance and have no outstanding public values which would be affected by this action. The lands do not have any hazardous substances located on them and because of the location of the land and the proposed use, it would serve important public objectives. In addition to ditches and canals, all minerals in the lands described, along with the right to prospect or mine and remove the same, will be reserved to the United States.

G. William Lamb
G. William Lamb
State Director, Utah

7/17/97
Date

HOWARD C. NIELSON
THIRD DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY AND POWER
COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND COMPETITIVENESS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
VICE CHAIRMAN

COPPER CAUCUS
COAL CAUCUS
RURAL CAUCUS
STEEL CAUCUS
MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1122 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-7751

DISTRICT OFFICES:
#105 FEDERAL BUILDING
88 WEST 100 NORTH
PROVO, UT 84601
(801) 377-1776

#2207 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84138
(801) 524-5301

82 EAST CENTER STREET #1
MOAB, UT 84532
(801) 259-7188

UTAH TOLL-FREE NUMBER
1-800-245-1426

August 7, 1989

Jerry W. Goodman
District Manager
150 East 900 North
Richfield, Utah 84701

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed is a copy of the draft bill "To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the forest Service, and for other purposes."

Please take a close look at it and let me know your concerns. We will introduce a bill as soon as we get your O.K. I can be contacted at the Provo office listed above.

Sincerely,

Anne Jaynes

Anne Jaynes
Field Assistant to
Congressman Howard Nielson

aoj

Enclosure

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Washington Office | 12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Reply To: 1510

Date: JUL 24 1989

Honorable Howard C. Nielson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Nielson:

As you requested, we have prepared the enclosed draft bill "To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes."

This bill would facilitate the management of Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary of the Fishlake National Forest. The lands are currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) but are isolated from other public lands. As you requested, we have coordinated the draft legislation with the BLM.

The enclosed draft bill is provided as a drafting service only and should not be construed as an indication of the position of the Department of Agriculture on any legislation which may subsequently be introduced.

Sincerely,

For F. DALE ROBERTSON
Chief

Enclosure

AUG 07 1989

A B I L L

To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act."

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that--

(a) Certain public lands presently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (hereafter, "BLM") are adjacent to the Fishlake National Forest and, for the most part, are accessible only from Fishlake National Forest lands;

(b) Those public lands are isolated and disconnected from other public lands and have been identified through the land use planning process of the BLM as suitable for transfer to the Forest Service;

(c) The Forest Service currently manages much of the livestock grazing on those public lands by cooperative agreement with the BLM; and

(d) Administration of those public lands as part of the Fishlake National Forest would allow for more efficient and economical management by both the Forest Service and the BLM.

SEC. 3.(a) The lands subject to this Act are those lands identified on a map entitled "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement" (hereafter, "map"), dated _____ and filed, together with a legal description of such lands, in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture and the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, jurisdiction over public lands designated on the map comprising approximately 10,172.99 acres, more or less, is hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Fishlake National Forest, subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(c) The boundary of the Fishlake National Forest is hereby modified to include the lands transferred by this Act.

(d) For the purposes of Section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Fishlake National Forest, as modified by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundary of that national forest as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 4. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect valid existing rights of any person under any authority of law.

(b) Authorizations to use lands transferred by this Act which were issued prior to the date of transfer shall remain subject to the laws and regulations under which they were issued. Such authorizations shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any renewal or extension of such authorizations shall be subject to the laws and regulations pertaining to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The change of administrative jurisdiction resulting from the enactment of this Act shall not in itself constitute a basis for denying or approving the renewal or reissuance of any such authorization.

* * * * *

Legal Description to accompany map "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement."

T. 23 S., R. 3 W.

Section 34, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;

T. 24 S., R. 3 W.

Section 3, Lots 1 through 4, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4;
Section 9, NE1/4, SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4;
Section 10, NW1/4NW1/4;
Section 17, Lots 1 through 8;
Section 19, SE1/4;
Section 20, N1/2, SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4
Section 21, NW1/4NW1/4;
Section 29, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4;
Section 30, All;
Section 31, Lots 1 through 4, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;

T. 24 S., R. 4 W.

Section 35, S1/2;

T. 25 S., R. 3 W.

Section 6, Lot 4;

T. 25 S., R. 4 W.

Section 1, Lots 1 through 4;
Section 3, Lots 1, 2, S1/2NE1/4, and S1/2;
Section 9, SE1/4;
Section 10, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, and NW1/4;
Section 20, SE1/4;
Section 21, Lots 1 through 3, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
Section 29, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
Section 30, All;
Section 31, Lots 1, 2, 4, E1/2NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, and NE1/4SE1/4;

T. 26 S., R. 4 W.

Section 5, Lots 3 and 4;
Section 6, Lots 3 through 13, E1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
Section 7, Lots 1 through 4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
Section 18, Lots 1 through 4, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
Section 19, Lots 1, 2, 5 through 8, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and SE1/4
Section 29, Lots 7 through 10;
Section 30, Lots 2, 8 through 19, and N1/2NE1/4.

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST ENARGEMENT ACT

Rangeland Administration Transfer

A. Permittee List

Permittee	Allotment	Active Pref	Susp Pref	Permit Expires
Clarence Dunn	Joseph	5	2	02/28/99
Jack Shipp	Joseph	66	87	02/28/2000
Kirby Parker	Joseph	60	76	Expired
Hansen Bros.	Joseph	10	13	02/28/96
	Elsinore	126	117	02/28/96
435152 Derral Poulson	Poulson	29	0	02/28/99

B. Allotment Summary

Allotment #	Class of livestock	Season of use
Joseph 00208	Sheep	04/05-05/20
	Cattle	04/16-05/20
Elsinore 00225	Sheep	12/25-01/15
Poulson 00214	Cattle	04/21-05/20

Files turned over 10/15/92
CL

Kay

HENRY MOUNTAIN, PARKER MOUNTAIN, AND MOUNTAIN VALLEY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLANS (MFPs)

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
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G. William Lamb

G. William Lamb
State Director, Utah

7/17/97
(Date)

APPENDIX A:

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It is not anticipated that any of the proposed land tenure adjustment criteria identified would have any appreciable effect on the existing management of or harvest of forest products and thus is not considered further in this analysis.

- **Impacts on Energy and Mineral Resources**

There is no known potential for disposing of any significant amount of land deemed valuable for energy and mineral resources. Site specific mineral reports will be prepared for every proposed LTA.

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA

MFP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Bureau of Land Management
Richfield District
Sevier River Resource Area
November 1982

Prepared by: Edward Bovy
Planning Coordinator

Reviewed by: Carl J Thurgood
Chief, PEA

Reviewed by: Larry O Maffield 2-1-83
Chief, Resources

Reviewed by: J Roderick Lister
Area Manager

Approved by: Donald K. Quistelow
District Manager

The Mountain Valley Planning Area MFP was completed on July 1981. Implementation of decisions will occur during 1982-1988.

The Mountain Valley Grazing Management EIS was completed in 1981 and a Rangeland Program Summary was issued in March 1981.

The MVPA is scheduled to be combined with the Forest Planning Unit when the Sevier River RMP is developed between 1984-1988. Issues will be identified and a public participation plan developed beginning in 1984.

Therefore, time frames for implementating elements of this plan should not extend beyond 1988 unless there are special circumstances.

The following report outlines all land management decisions approved by the District Manager in the 1981 MFP by resource. Some decisions have already been implemented and are so indicated.

The Area Manager is responsible to insure that the remaining decisions are implemented according to the time frames developed in this report. He will review this report annually and write a yearly update. This update will discuss all items which were accomplished, list items which were not accomplished with an explanation why, and suggest revised target dates.

This report will also be used as a basis for determining funding requests during preparation of the annual work plan each year.

Decisions which have not been implemented by the time the SRRA RMP is developed must be reevaluated as issues to see whether or not they are still relevant.

LANDS

	Decisions	Status
L-1	Sanpete agricultural trespass	(a) (f)
L-2	Convert Gunnison, Mayfield, Salina, Monroe Circleville to sanitary landfills; develop schedule w/State Health Department and communities	(b) (Salina Landfill completed)
L-3	Make land available for waste disposal sites for Elsinore, Sevier, Burrville, Koosharem, Marysvale, Kingston; clean up old dump sites	(b)
L-4	Clean up Venice dump	(c)
L-5	Hazard reduction, Gunnison mine shafts	(d)
L-6	Transportation corridor for I-70	Respond as requested
L-7	Transportation corridor for US-89	Respond as requested
L-8	USFS land exchange	(e)
L-9	Legalize Aurora pipeline trespass	Completed

Decisions Requiring Actions

Every Year

(b) L-2, L-3 (Area Realty Specialist) monitor Richfield central sanitary landfill operations, assist in obtaining interlocal agreements incorporating Glenwood, Sigurd, Elsinore, Monroe-Joseph, Annabella, and Sevier Creek into solid waste program; identify sites for convenience dump stations at Annabella, Elsinore, and Monroe; coordinate with Sanpete communities to identify central landfill sites. Write annual report summarizing actions and situation to date.

(f) L-1 (Area Realty Specialist) State of Utah has plans to acquire land in T. 25 S., R. 3 W. Area will respond when proper application forms are filed.

FY 83

(c) L-4 (Area Realty Specialist) Coordinate with Richfield or Sevier County to clean up dump.

(d) L-5 (Area Geologist) Study current list of all mining hazards in resource area, including: locations, claimant (ownership) status, description of hazard, and liability determination; make recommendations for hazard reduction, estimate of materials and work months needed, and suggest priority schedule for clean up.

(e) L-8 (Area Manager*/Planning Coordinator) Coordinate land exchange information with USFS during preparation of Fishlake Forest Plan.

FY 84

(a) L-1 (Area Realty Specialist) Sell or otherwise dispose of identified parcels in T. 14 S., R. 2 E., Section 25 and T. 19 S., R. 1 W., Section 12.

*Lead.

MINERALS

	Decisions	Status
M-1.1	Identify sand and gravel sites	Respond as needed
1.2	Identify sand and gravel community pits	Respond as needed
1.3	Identify sand and gravel sites, future use	No action required
M-2	Validity determination, Joe Lott tuff claims	Respond as needed
M-3	Revise oil and gas categories	Completed
M-4	Revise geothermal leasing categories	Completed
M-5	Idnetify clay material sites	No action required
M-6.1	Identify gypsum sites	No action required
6.2	Identify gypsum sites, future use	No action required
M-7.1	Identify uranium sites	No action required
7.2	Identify uranium sites, future use	No action required
M-8	Identify welded tuff sites	No action required
M-9	Identify alunite sites	No action required
M-10	Establish topsoil removal site	Completed

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

M-1.1, M-1.2, M-2 (Area Office Geologist) Specific actions to be determined in response to applicants initiatives.

FORESTRY

	Decisions	Status
F-1	Pinyon-juniper harvest	Respond as needed
F-2	Christmas tree harvest	Respond as needed
F-3	Develop Fire Management Plan	(a)

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

F-1, F-2 (Area Staff) Specific actions to be determined in response to public initiatives.

FY 83

(a) F-3 (Area Manager*/District Fire Management Officer) Develop fire management plan, including burn prescriptions.

RANGE

	Decisions	Status
RM-1.1	Range improvements; see MFP, RPS	(a)
1.2	Transfer AUMs; see MFP, RPS	(a)
1a.1	Rangeland studies for 1982; see MFP, RPS	(a)
RM-2	AMP schedule; see MFP, RPS	(a)
RM-3	AMP schedule; see MFP, RPS	(a)
RM-4	AMP schedule; see MFP, RPS	(a)
RM-5.1	Allotment consolidation; see MFP, RPS	(a)
RM-5.2	Livestock adjustments; see MFP, RPS	(a)

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

(a) (Area Staff) Implement scheduled range, wildlife, and watershed studies; file report of findings; program required funding for project scheduled for next fiscal year.

FY 83

(a) (Area Staff) Categorize allotments (M-I-C categories).

WILDLIFE

	Decisions	Status
WL-1	Identify prairie dog transplant sites	Completed
WL-2.1	Forage and water for antelope, eight allotments	(b)
2.2	Future forage allocations	Rejected
WL-3.1	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
3.2	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
WL-4.1	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
4.2	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
WL-5.1	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
5.2	Wildlife habitat - monitoring, HMP, ORV monitoring	(a) (b)
WL-6.1	Land disposals	No action needed
6.2	Retain four unallotted areas for wildlife	(b)
WL-7.1	Elk allocations, 10 allotments; monitoring program	(b)
7.2	Elk allocations, 10 allotments; monitoring program	(b)
7.3	Elk allocations, 10 allotments; monitoring program	(b)
WL-8	Land treatments	(b)
WL-9	Waterfowl HMP	(b)
WL-10	Peterson Creek AMP	(b)
WL-11	Chicken Coop Allotment AMP	(b)

(a) See R-1 for ORV monitoring.

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

(b) (Area Office Biologist) Implement scheduled wildlife studies, file report of findings, program necessary funding for projects scheduled for following fiscal year.

FY 83

(b) (Area Office Biologist) Assist in categorizing range allotments into M-I-C system.

WATERSHED

	Decisions	Status
W-1	Glenwood watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-2	Kingston watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-3	Marysvale watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-4	Aurora watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-5	Salina watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-6	Lost Creek watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-7	Monroe watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-8	Richfield watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-9	San Pitch watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-10	Valley Mountains watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-11	Mayfield watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-12	Other watershed studies	(a) (b)
W-13.1	Filings on unappropriated waters; designation of water reserves	(c)
W-13.2	Establish water monitoring program	(a) (b)
W-13.3	Establish water monitoring program	(a) (b)
W-13.4	Reservoir maintenance	(a) (b)
W-13.5	Reservoir cleanup	(a) (b)
W-13.6	Guzzler maintenance	(a) (b)
W-13.7	Stream cover imrovement; implement Otter Creek HMP	(a) (b)

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

(b) Implement scheduled watershed studies, report on completed studies, request any needed funding for studies scheduled for following fiscal year after schedule is developed as shown in (a).

(c) W-13.1 Continue water resource management planning program, designate Federal Water Reserves, file on unappropriated waters.

FY 83

(a) (District Watershed Specialist/Area Staff) Develop schedule for any needed watershed studies; prioritize areas for future funding.

RECREATION

	Decisions	Status
R-1	ORV designations, monitoring	(b)
R-2	VRM	Completed
CR-1	Test site 42 Pi 269	(c)

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

(b) R-1 (Area Staff) Complete yearly ORV monitoring update.

FY 83

(c) CR-1 Request funds for test core analysis for FY 84.

United States Department of the Interior

SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
SUITE F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:
1608
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Annual Progress Report on the Lands Portion of the Mountain Valley MFP

DATE: November 1, 1985

AUTHOR: Gary L. Hall

Decision L-1.1

Decision L-1.1 addressed the abatement of trespass on three seperate parcels of land through disposal of the parcels provided they are not needed for Bureau Programs.

It has been discovered that the 80 acre parcel described as the E½SW¼ of Section 12, T. 19 S., R. 1 W., SLM is actually private land. Therefore, the planning decision with respect to this parcel is no longer applicable.

The parcel of land described as the SE¼NW¼ of Section 25, T. 14 S., R. 2 E., SLM, was offered by modified competitive sale to adjacent landowners on November 22, 1983 under serial number U-51878. No bids were received on this parcel of land therefore it remains in government ownership. A decision will need to be made on whether to reoffer the tract for sale by competitive bid to the general public or to simply retain the parcel in government ownership. If the parcel is retained, the unauthorized use occurring will need to be resolved.

The parcel of land described as the E½NW¼ of Section 22, T. 25 S., R. 3 W., SLM is covered by State Quantity Grant Application U-50757. The Environmental Assessment/ Land Report for this case was completed and approved on August 13, 1985. A recommendation was made to classify this parcel as suitable for transfer to the State of Utah. The Utah State Office, BLM has issued the Proposed Classification in September 1985. Assuming there are no adverse objections to the classification which cannot be resolved, it is assumed the subject parcel of land will be conveyed to the State of Utah in the early part of FY/86.

Decision L-2.1

As previously mentioned and discussed, the Salina waste disposal site has been moved from public land. The previously used site on public land has been acceptably rehabilitated.

The waste disposal site between the cities of Monroe and Joseph located in Section 7, T. 25 S., R. 3 W. has been closed and rehabilitated. A 2½ acre parcel has been retained under R&PP lease U-6717 for use as a convenience/transfer station. Both the cities of Joseph and Monroe are members of the Sevier Metropolitan Interlocal Project Agency.

Several meetings have been held during 1985 with Gunnison City officials in an effort to get the city to comply with the terms and conditions of their R&PP lease U-18351 and to operate the waste disposal site as a sanitary landfill. The city of Gunnison has been given until April 30, 1986, to comply with their present lease.

No compliance work was undertaken on the other two waste disposal sites during FY/85.

Decision L-3.1

This decision was to make land available to communities for appropriate and approved solid waste disposal sites and to clean up existing dump sites.

The dump used by the town of Elsinore has been cleaned-up in conjunction with the construction of I-70. The Sevier site has also undergone some minor clean-up.

The town of Koosharem has been issued Trespass Notice No. UT-050-SRRA-86-300 and given instructions on what is required to clean-up their dump site. The town mayor has inquired about purchasing 5 acres of public land at the site of the present dump. The mayor was told this may be a possibility but would only be considered if the present dump site is satisfactorily cleaned-up.

No action was taken in FY/85 toward closing of the Sevier, Burrville, Marysvale, or Kingston dump sites.

Decision L-4.1

This decision was to clean-up and cover the old Venice Dump site by FY/82. The dump was not cleaned-up and covered in 1982. However, the city has completed the placement of garbage in the old pit and is now in the process of covering the pit with the two feet of final cover. It is anticipated that this will be completed by November 30, 1985.

Decision L-5.1

Completed

Decision L-6.1

This decision was to identify and designate a proper width corridor for Interstate 70 through Sevier Valley from Salina to Cove Junction.

Letters of consent have now been issued for the following segments of I-70:

Serial No.	Segment Name	Date Issued
U-43429	Elsinore/South Richfield	10/25/83
U-44934	Sevier Junction/Joseph	3/8/83
U-46479	Joseph/Elsinore	3/12/84
U-51139	Sigurd/Salina	6/27/83
U-53167	Belknap Junction/Sevier Junction	8/1/83

The only two remaining segments are South Richfield/North Richfield and North Richfield/Sigurd. No requests for appropriation on these two segments has been received from FHWA, to date. It is anticipated that a request for appropriation will be received in FY/86 for the North Richfield/Sigurd segment.

As previously discussed, rather than formally designating a corridor, it was decided that issuance of appropriate Highway Easement Deeds to accommodate UDOT's needs would serve the same purpose while at the same time allowing the BLM to include stipulations mitigating adverse impacts to public lands.

Decision L-7.1

This decision was to designate a transportation corridor of sufficient width to accommodate the reconstruction of US-89 between Junction and Circleville.

Again, rather than designate a formal corridor, it was decided that issuance of an appropriate Highway Easement Deed or right-of-way would serve the same purpose.

No request for appropriation or right-of-way application has been received. UDOT is still apparently planning on the realignment of US 89 but I-70 is now top priority.

Decision L-8.1

This decision dealt with transferring and/or exchanging land with the Fishlake National Forest.

Apparently a lack of interest on the part of the Forest Service.

Decision L-9.1

Completed. Right-of-way issued.

Gary L. Hall

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3800
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Implementation of Minerals Portion of the Mountain Valley MFP

DATE: October 31, 1983

AUTHOR: John Branch

The Mountain Valley Management Framework Plan Implementation Schedule (November 1982) identifies 14 management decisions. Of these desicion, 8 were identified as needing no further action (M-1.3, M-5, M-6.1, M-6.2, M-6.2, M-7.1, M-7.2, M-8, M-9).

Three of these decisions were identified as needing action on a yearly basis in response to " applicant initiatives". These decisions include M-1.1 (identification of sand and gravel sites), M-1.2 (identification of sand and gravel community pits), and M-2 (validity determinations of the Joe Lott Tuff claims). In response to M-1.1, 16 free use permits were issued in the resource area during FY'83, 13 small noncompetitive mineral material sales and one large noncompetitive sale (Le Grand Johnson-I-70 project).

Decision M-1.2 implementation was started in 1983 by compiling past sales and trespass data from the resource area in order to determine the areas of need. One community pit site has been identified for designation in Sanpete County as well as several common use areas. Work on these sites will be completed in FY'84. Projected work month needs are estimated at.5 work month to establish the sites. The demand for sand and gravel in Sevier and Piute Counties is limited with most production coming from private sources. Monitoring of sales and trespass data will continue and community pit designation completed when a market of sufficient volume is demonstrated.

Decision M-2 has not started due to the lack of "applicant initatives." Should it become necessary to perform validity determinations on these claims implementation of this decision will begin.

Decisions M-3 (revision of oil and gas leasing categories), M-4 (revision of geothermal leasing categories) and M-10 (establishment of a topsoil removal area) were all completed as of November 1982 and need no further work.

One additional decision, Lands L-5, also required implementation by the Area Geologist. The original mine shafts identified for clean up in the MFP were backfilled and seeded in September of 1983. In addition, 55 other mine workings were inventoried and their potential hazard to the public rated.

Of these hazards located on public lands, 9 were felt to expose the public to a high hazard potential, 28 to moderate and 9 to low. Coordination has begun with the State of Utah's Abandoned Mine Reclaimation Project staff for the elimination of these hazards. The eventual scope of the state program is unknown at this time. The 9 hazards located on BLM administered lands and identified as having a high hazard potential should be fenced and signed in FY'84 to minimize the hazard potential until a determination is made of how and who shall eliminate the hazard. If the BLM elects to move ahead with hazard elimination the geologist should attend the upcoming blasting certification training in the district office. Those hazards which can be blasted closed could then be eliminated quickly after claim status is researched and necessary claimant contacts are made. Estimated work months needed to accomplish the work include approximately 1 to build the fences, and .5 for blasting certification. Fencing materials are estimated to cost no more than $500.00.

MINERALS

	Decisions	Status
M-1.1	Identify sand and gravel sites	Respond as needed
1.2	Identify sand and gravel community pits	Respond as needed
1.3	Identify sand and gravel sites, future use	No action required
M-2	Validity determination, Joe Lott tuff claims	Respond as needed
M-3	Revise oil and gas categories	Completed
M-4	Revise geothermal leasing categories	Completed
M-5	Idnetify clay material sites	No action required
M-6.1	Identify gypsum sites	No action required
6.2	Identify gypsum sites, future use	No action required
M-7.1	Identify uranium sites	No action required
7.2	Identify uranium sites, future use	No action required
M-8	Identify welded tuff sites	No action required
M-9	Identify alunite sites	No action required
M-10	Establish topsoil removal site	Completed

Decisions Requiring Action

Every Year

M-1.1, M-1.2, M-2 (Area Office Geologist) Specific actions to be determined in response to applicants initiatives.

Mine Hazard Inventory - Sevier River Resource Area

Type	Location	Quad Map	Description	Radiation Reading (cps)	Land Status	Hazard Potential
A-1. Adit	T28S, R3W, Sec. 29: NW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Piute Reservoir	Portal almost covered, untimbered, approximately 20 feet to face.	80-120	BLM	Low
2. Adit	T28S, R3W, Sec. 29: NW¼ SW¼ SW¼	Piute Reservoir	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	Private	Moderate
3. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 23: NW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Wood barricade across portal, danger signs, untimbered, unknown extent.	220	BLM	Moderate
4. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 12: NW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
5. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 11: SE¼ NE¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
6. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 12: SW¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, unknown extent.	70	BLM	Moderate
7. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 10: NE¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, unknown depth.	100	Private	Moderate
8. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 10: NE¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, caved about 10' back.	100	Private	Moderate
9. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 9: SW¼ NW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Open portal, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
10. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 9: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal almost covered, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
11. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Wood barricade across portal, danger signs, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
12. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Main portal, securely fenced, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Low
13. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal fenced with chainlink fence, timbered unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
14. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
[illegible]line	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, unknown extent	?	BLM	Moderate
[illegible]t	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, approximately 20' back.	?	BLM	Low
17. Subsidence	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, 15-20' deep, 20-30' across.	?	BLM	Moderate
18. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, old fence around collar, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
19. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, old fence around collar, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	Private	High
20. Subsidence	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open, unfenced, 10-15' feep, 10-15' around.	?	Private	High
21. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: NE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open portal, untimbered, unknown extent.	?	Private	Moderate
22. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: NW¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open collar, unfenced, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
23. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: NE¼ NW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
24. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: NW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
25. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: SW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
26. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 24: SW¼ SE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Collar open, old wire fence in need of repair, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
27. Decline	T26S, R4W, Sec. 24: NW¼ NE¼ SE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, open winze reported inside.	270	BLM	High
28. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 23: NW¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal timbered, partially caved, unsafe, approximately 130' to face.	150	BLM	High
29. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 23: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 50 feet to face.	60	BLM	Low
30. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: SE¼ SE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Collar open, wire fence in good condition, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
31. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SW¼ NE¼ SW¼	Antelope Range	Portal partially covered, untimbered, approximately 50 feet to face.	90	Private	Low

Mine Hazard Inventory - Sevier River Resource Area

Type	Location	Quad Map	Description	Radiation Reading (cps)	Land Status	Hazard Potential
B-1. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: NE¼ SW¼ SW¼	Antelope Range	Portal partially covered, untimbered, unknown extent.	130-5000	BLM	Moderate
2. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	180	BLM	Moderate
3. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, approximately 10 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
4. Shaft	T21S, R1E, Sec. 4: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Redmond	Collar timbered, open, unfenced.	?	BLM	High
5. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 8: SW¼ SW¼ SW¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 10' X 10' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
6. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 7: SE¼ SE¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 10' X 10' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
7. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 18: SW¼ NE¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 20' X 20' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
8. Adit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 18: SE¼ NW¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 20 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
9. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 20: SE¼ NE¼ SE¼	Marysvale Canyon	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
10. Shaft	T23S, R3W, Sec. 23: SW¼ NE¼	Richfield	Collar open, unfenced, approximately 20 feet deep.	?	State	Moderate
11. Shaft	T23S, R2W, Sec. 25: SE¼ SW¼ SW¼	Sigurd	Collar open, unfenced, wooden ladder to bottom, approximately 50 feet deep.	?	Private	High
12. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, heavy wooden door, danger sign, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
13. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Collar open, approximately 10' X 4', old wooden fence in need of repair, ladder down shaft.	?	BLM	High
14. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal caved, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
[illegible] Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal caved, untimbered, unknown extent	?	BLM	Low
[illegible] Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Collar open, old wire fence in need of repair, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	Private	High
17. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, caved about 15 feet back.	?	Private	Low
18. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent, adjacent to road.	?	Private	Moderate
19. Subsidence	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Open, unfenced, approximately 25 feet across and 15 feet deep, adjacent to road.	?	BLM	Moderate
20. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Collar with headframe, open on east side of headframe with ladder down.	?	Private	Moderate
21. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, flow of fresh air, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
22. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 5: NW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Collar with headframe, open on west side of headframe with ladder down.	?	BLM	Moderate
23. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: NW¼ NW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
24. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 28: SW¼ SW¼ SE¼	Antelope Range	Portal timbered, caved.	?	BLM	Low
25. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: SE¼ NE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, wire mesh fence, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
26. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: SW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 30 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
27. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, wire mesh fence, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
28. Shaft	T29S, R2½W, Sec. 34: NE¼ SE¼ SE¼	Phonolite Hill	Collar open, unfenced, approximately 4 feet by 4 feet, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High

STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Oil, Gas & Mining

Scott M. Matheson, Governor
Temple A. Reynolds, Executive Director
Dr. G. A. (Jim) Shirazi, Division Director

41 State Office Building • Salt Lake City, UT 84114 • 801-533-5771

October 24, 1983

J. Roderick Lister
Area Manager
Sevier River Resource Area
Bureau of Land Management
180 North 100 East
Richfield, Utah 84701

Dear Mr. Lister,

Thank you for responding (again) to our request for mine hazard information in your Resource Area. We will soon complete our inventory of coal sites and, as long as weather permits, will be working on non-coal mines through the winter months.

Thank you for your cooperation and the assistance of Mr. Branch.

Sincerely,

Kathy M. Mutz

KATHY M. MUTZ
TECHNICAL SPECIALIST
ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION PROJECT

KMM:vp

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

1600/2000
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Annual Progress Report on the Lands Portion of the Mountain Valley MFP

DATE: October 21, 1983

AUTHOR: Jeffrey M. Daugherty

Decision L-1

Considerable progress has been made toward the eventual public sale of the parcel located in T. 14 S., R. 2 E., SLB&M. The field examinations, environmental assessment, and land report were all completed by the end of FY/83. At the time of this writing, the Notice of Realty Action (NORA) has been published in the Federal Register, in a local newspaper, and sent directly to interested parties. The modified competitive sale is scheduled to be held on November 22, 1983, at the Richfield District Office. The entity (JEB Turkey Inc.) trespassing on this parcel will have the opportunity to bid for it along with the other adjoining landowners. If not the successful high bidder, the above-mentioned corporation must remove all its unauthorized improvements. The successful high bidder may negotiate with the current unauthorized user to purchase the improvements, however.

The State of Utah has filed a State Quantity Grant for the parcel located in T. 25 S., R. 3 W., S.L.B.&M. This case is scheduled for completion later in FY/84.

Because of the Richfield District's decision to sell over 600 acres of public land located in the Forest Planning Unit during FY/84, I recommend that the third parcel, T. 19 S., R. 1 W., S.L.B.&M., be disposed of during FY/85.

Decisions L-2 & L-3

Progress on these decisions has centered on actions which assist in the development of a regional landfill operation with Richfield's facility serving as the central landfill. The Richfield landfill has been monitored extensively during FY/83. Coordination with the Mayor and City Manager has resulted in a central landfill which is nearly in compliance with the terms and conditions of R&PP Lease U-29007. A bit more clean-up work and the addition of fencing around the main working pit are all that really remain to be accomplished.

In February of 1983, a Sevier Metropolitan Interlocal Project Agency was created consisting of the towns of Annabella, Elsinore, Glenwood, Joseph, Sigurd, and the county of Sevier. This agency will administer a regional solid waste disposal system with Richfield's landfill serving as the principal solid waste disposal facility.

Outlying convenience/transfer stations will be located at Elsinore, Annabella, and between Monroe and Joseph. The facilities at Elsinore and Annabella will be located on non-Federal lands. We have been working with the project agency in making the third site available on BLM-administered public lands. The agency has filed an application to amend the current R&PP lease which accommodates the current Monroe-Joseph dump. About 2½ acres of this current lease site will be made available to the project agency for the construction and use of one of these convenience/transfer stations. Once built and operational, Monroe City has pledged in writing to put the remainder of this dump site "to bed" and to relinquish its lease. These actions should occur during the fall of 1983 and the spring of 1984. Once the system is operational, the Mayor of Elsinore has indicated a willingness to clean-up the current trespass dump. It appears that at least part of this dump will be cleaned up as a result of constructing I-70 through this area.

BLM personnel also met with individuals representing Sanpete County this past year. The county was looking into the feasibility of developing a county-wide solid waste disposal program and was interested in two BLM sites for possible future landfills. One site was located several miles north of Gunnison while the other was located near the mouth of Maple Canyon northwest of Manti. After a preliminary investigation by BLM personnel, the county was informed that the Gunnison site appeared to have potential; while the Maple Canyon site did not. The county has not contacted us since regarding this issue. The Sevier River Resource Area will continue to work with Sanpete County on the development of a regional landfill system should the county decide to pursue this idea.

Decision L-4

The Sevier River Resource Area is cooperating with Richfield City in clean-up of the Venice dump. We are allowing Richfield City to dump refuse in it. In exchange for this privilege, Richfield City is covering the refuse each day with a layer of compacted soil. Once the pit is filled, the city will place 2 feet of compacted soil over it in order to "put it to bed." Once covered, the BLM will be responsible for reseeding the area. A minimum documentation EA has been written to cover the action. Work should be completed by the spring of 1984 at the latest.

Decision L-5

See report by area geologist.

Decision L-6

During FY/83, "letters of consent" have been written to the Federal Highway Administration approving the appropriation of BLM-administered lands for two additional segments of the I-70 transportation corridor. These include "Belknap to Sevier" and "Sigurd to Salina." An application is now being reviewed for the "Elsinore to South Richfield" segment. A "letter of consent" should be issued to the FHWA within the next 30 days. It is anticipated that the FHWA will send in applications for the remaining two segments of this transportation corridor during FY/84. These include the "South Richfield to North Richfield" and "North Richfield to Sigurd" segments. Each of the applications will be processed within 90 days of receipt.

Decision L-7

No application submitted.

Decision L-8

The Richfield District Office planning coordinator has approached the Forest Service on several occassions regarding this land transfer. Apparently the Forest Service did not show a great deal of interest in pursuing the transfer at the time. The planning coordinator advised us to respond to this issue if the Forest Service approached us about it.

Jeffrey M. Daugherty

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F.
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

1600/8000
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Annual Progress Update on the Recreation Portion of the Mountain Valley MFP

DATE October 28, 1983

AUTHOR Jeffrey M. Daugherty

R-1

This fall we have established ORV photo points in various locations within the Mountain Valley Planning Area. Photographs were taken using a 28 mm wide angle lens. The points have been plotted on topographic maps with public lands indicated in yellow. A staff report is nearly completed which discusses the methodology involved and displays the above-mentioned maps and photos. The work on this report will be finished as soon as the final photographs are developed and returned to us. This should be around the middle or end of November this year.

CR-1

The Sevier River Resource Area doesn't have the expertise to accomplish this excavation. The District Archaeologist has informed us that she has requested funds for this in the past and was unsuccessful. She will again be requesting funds for the upcoming year.

Jeffrey M. Daugherty

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

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REFER TO:

4100
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Review of the Mountain Valley M.F.P. Desicions in Range for North Sevier and Piute Planning Units.

DATE: November 15, 1983

AUTHOR: Jim Buchanan

In compliance with the M.F.P., the rangeland monitoring program has been developed, implemented and is continued each Fiscal Year.

However due to funding levels and available workforce no AMPS have been developed or implemented thus far. We will attempt to write one AMP during FY 1984 and implement this AMP in FY 1985. The AMP will be developed for the Sandledge Allotment. Listed below is the schedule for AMP development and implementation for both planning units as outlined in the Mountain Valley M.F.P. This schedule is not feasible and there is no possibility of developing that number of A.M.P.S in the foreseeable future.

N. Sevier P.U.	Year	Year
Allotment	develop	implement
Sall's Meadow	1985	1986
Fishlake	1985	1986

Piute P.U.	Year	Year
Allotment	develop	implement
Rocky Ford	1982	1983
* New Narrows	1983	1984
Junction	1983	1984
Marysvale	1984	1985
Angle Bench	1984	1985
East Bench	"	"
Hodge Ranch	1984	1985
Kingston Canyon	1985	1986
Cedar Grove	1985	1986

* This Allotment would contain the existing Allotments of North Narrows, South Narrows and Hatch Canyon.

Progress has been made on the Junction Allotment, the pipeline is functional and the fencing is being constructed. This Allotment should be given priority for AMP development.

Angle Bench is scheduled for implementation of improvements this fiscal year along with East Bench. The combination of these allotments as outlined in the Mountain Valley M.F.P. is not practical. Allotments would be easier to administer with one primary user per allotment. This will be addressed in the Environmental Analysis reports for the proposed improvements on these allotments.

Cedar Grove will have a low priority for AMP development because the State of Utah has selected 75% of the allotment for an indemmity selection. This allotment will be changed to a custodial management scheme.

Deer Flat and Marysvale Allotment have been combined into the new Marysvale Allotment. A grazing schedule has been implemented using a switchback grazing system. The Allotment will require water development in both seedings and some fencing before an AMP can be implemented.

Rocky Ford has the pipeline completed and it is functional. Approximately one thousand acres should be chained before an AMP is developed.

No other work is planned or has been completed on the other Allotments outlined for AMPS in the Mountain Valley M.F.P.

Jim Buchanan

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F.
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

REPLY REFER TO:
4100
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Implementation of MFP Decisions Sanpete PU

DATE: November 23, 1983

AUTHOR: Doug Thurman

The following is a listing of allotments and the years they were scheduled for AMP development and implementation in the Mountain Valley MFP:

Allotment	Year AMP Developed	Year AMP Implemented
Gunnison Valley (Mayfield Ca.)	1982	1983
Red Canyon	1982	1983
Little Valley	1982	1983
North Hollow	1982	1983
South Hollow	1982	1983
Fayette Cattle	1983	1984
Axhandle	1983	1984
Antelope Valley (Long Flat)	1984	1985
Maple Canyon	1984	1985
Swedes Canyon	1984	1985
Westside	1984	1985
Wood Hollow	1984	1985
Axtell	1984	1985
Rock Canyon	1984	1985
Middle Hollow	1984	1985
Horse Ridge	1984	1985
Flat Canyon	1985	1986
Rough Canyon (Dry Hill)	1985	1986

An AMP was drafted for Red Canyon Allotment in FY/1983, however the permittee decided to appeal and so the AMP was not completed or implemented. No other AMPs have been developed or implemented due to manpower shortages and funding limitations for projects. The funding and the manpower situation has not improved but we will attempt to write one AMP for FY 1984 for either Fayette or Little Valley Allotments. No other AMPs are planned at this time.

Allotment priorities have changed substantially since the MFP was completed due to our FY/1983 categorization and priority ranking of allotments. Also cahnging our priorities for AMP development has been changes in permittees, appeals, and completion of range improvements.

The following is a current priority listing for AMP development:

1. Fayette Cattle

2. Little Valley

3. (Combination) Antelope Valley, Maple Canyon, Swedes Canyon, Westside, Rough Canyon.

4. (Combination) South Valley-Chicken Coop.

Allotments are being monitored and will continue to be monitored.

Doug

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F.
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:
6502
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: FY/83 Wildlife Update-Mountain Valley MFP

DATE: November 2, 1983

AUTHOR: Larry R. Greenwood, Wildlife Biologist

WL-2.1

Recommendation was completed in 1981 and 1982 by allocating 114 AUMs to Antelope in the Mountain Valley area.

WL-2.2

This recommendation is not viable. The allocation of 197 future AUMs for Antelope by 1986 is not realistic. The increase would have to be based on monitoring studies and presently the multiple use of the antelope range by deer, sheep and antelope makes studies unreliable. The recommendation should be rejected.

WL-3.1

Grazing decisions were issued in 1981 and 1982 for all of the allotments in Mountain Valley. These decisions included allocations to big game. However, the decisions did not include any statements about critical deer winter range. Again, this recommendation is not viable. The intensive big game monitoring program for the resource area is ensuring the protection of critical game range and supercedes this recommendation. This recommendation should also be rejected.

WL-3.2

Changing livestock season of use to spring use only, will occur in the Chicken Coop Allotment within the next couple of years. The livestock operator is favorable to this and this change will fit into the overall operation quite well. Changes for the other recommended allotments have not occurred to date.

WL-4.1

This recommendation was completed in 1981 and 1982 by allocating 14,507 AUMs to deer in the Mountain Valley area.

WL-4.2

Allocating 26,066 AUMs for deer by 1986 is not a realistic recommendation. The intensive big game monitoring program for the area is providing information on an allotment basis concerning big game AUMs and range condition and trend. It is impossible to say there will be an increase of 11,559 AUMs for deer by 1986. Changes in allocation will occur as data is summarized and definite problems can be documented. This recommendation should be rejected.

WL-5.1

Big game winter range was improved in the Gunnison Valley Allotment. During the fall of 1982, 647 acres were chained and seeded in the Twist Canyon area of the allotment. The seed mixture included important species for big game.

WL-6.1

Unalloted lands within the planning area that are important big game range were retained in public ownership.

WL-6.2

The following changes were made as a result of grazing decisions during 1981 and 1982:

1) Dry Hill Allotment was combined with Rough Canyon and is now grazed by sheep.

2) Deer Flat Allotment was combined with the Marysvale Allotment and is now grazed by cattle.

3) The Tate Allotment is now allocated for big game only. No livestock grazing occurs there now.

WL-7.1

This recommendation was completed in 1981 and 1982 by allocating 1,701 AUMs to elk in the Mountain Valley area. In fact we far exceeded the recommendation of 910 AUMs.

WL-7.2

This recommendation was met in 1981 and 1982 by allocating 816 AUMs to elk by grazing decisions.

WL-7.3

Multiple-Use recommendation rejected. Again, trying to make future allocations to big game through an MFP decision is not viable or realistic. The intensive big game monitoring program will handle any changes.

WL-8.1

A controlled burn on 2000 acres of the Plateau and North Cove Mountain Allotments for sagegrouse habitat improvement has not been completed. However, 150 acres were burned in the adjacent Sandledge Allotment during September, 1983. This will definitely improve sagegrouse habitat in the area. Control burns will be completed in the future.

Larry R. Greenwood

Larry R. Greenwood

LGREENWOOD:mb
11-3-83

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

1600
2710
(U-058)

STAFF RPORT

TITLE: Public Sale Inquiry/Land Status Error in Public Land Records

DATE: December 15, 1983

AUTHOR: Jeffrey M. Daugherty

Earlier this fall Mr. Lane Sorensen stopped by the Sevier River Resource Area Office to inquire about the possibility of buying some public lands. He owns and operates a dairy operation about two miles west of Gunnison and was interested in purchasing all or part of the W½ NE¼ Sec. 13, T. 19 S., R. 1 W., SLM (Tract 1), in order to extend this adjacent dairy operation (see attached map). I told Mr. Sorensen that the isolated nature of the tract might lend itself to a public sale, but that we couldn't sell it now because the parcel was within an oil shale withdrawal. I did tell him that I would still like to see the tract later in the year when I had some time since it is located in the same area as another parcel which is mentioned in the Mountain Valley MFP. This second parcel, the E½ SW¼, Sec. 12, T. 19 S., R. 1 W., SLM (Tract 2), is one of three parcels that the MFP mentions as sustaining unauthorized use in the form of cultivated fields and the presence of "several farm structures". The MFP Multiple Use Decision regarding this tract is to dispose of it under trespass if not needed for Bureau programs. The MFP Implementation Schedule calls for the sale of this parcel in FY '84. At any rate, I wanted to see Tract 2 since I had never been there before.

On Wednesday, November 30, 1983, I met with Lane Sorensen and his father and brother to inspect Tracts 1 and 2. Tract 1 is strictly grazing land which is fenced off as a result of the surrounding private land owners fencing their adjacent private lands. I told the Sorensens that the oil shale withdrawal was scheduled to be revoked in the near future and advised them to contact me every several months to find out when the revocation had been completed.

We then inspected Tract 2. Much of it was under cultivation, and there was an old wooden farm building and corrals located in the southeast corner of the tract. The Sorensens surprised me by stating that Tract 2 belonged to a Rueben Christensen and that they had been leasing this "private" land from him for years. I told them that Tract 2 was BLM-administered public land and that it was scheduled to be sold this fiscal year. They were obviously surprised that they were trespassing on federal land and asked if I'd check the Sanpete County ownership plats in Manti. I replied that I would check these plats and contact them later concerning my findings.

The Sanpete County ownership plats definitely showed the property as belonging to "Rueben A. Christensen Trustee". Additional county records seemed to support this ownership plat. On Thursday, December 1, 1983, I contacted the BLM's Utah State Office and was told that Tract 2 was definitely public land. I also informed the Sorensens of my findings.

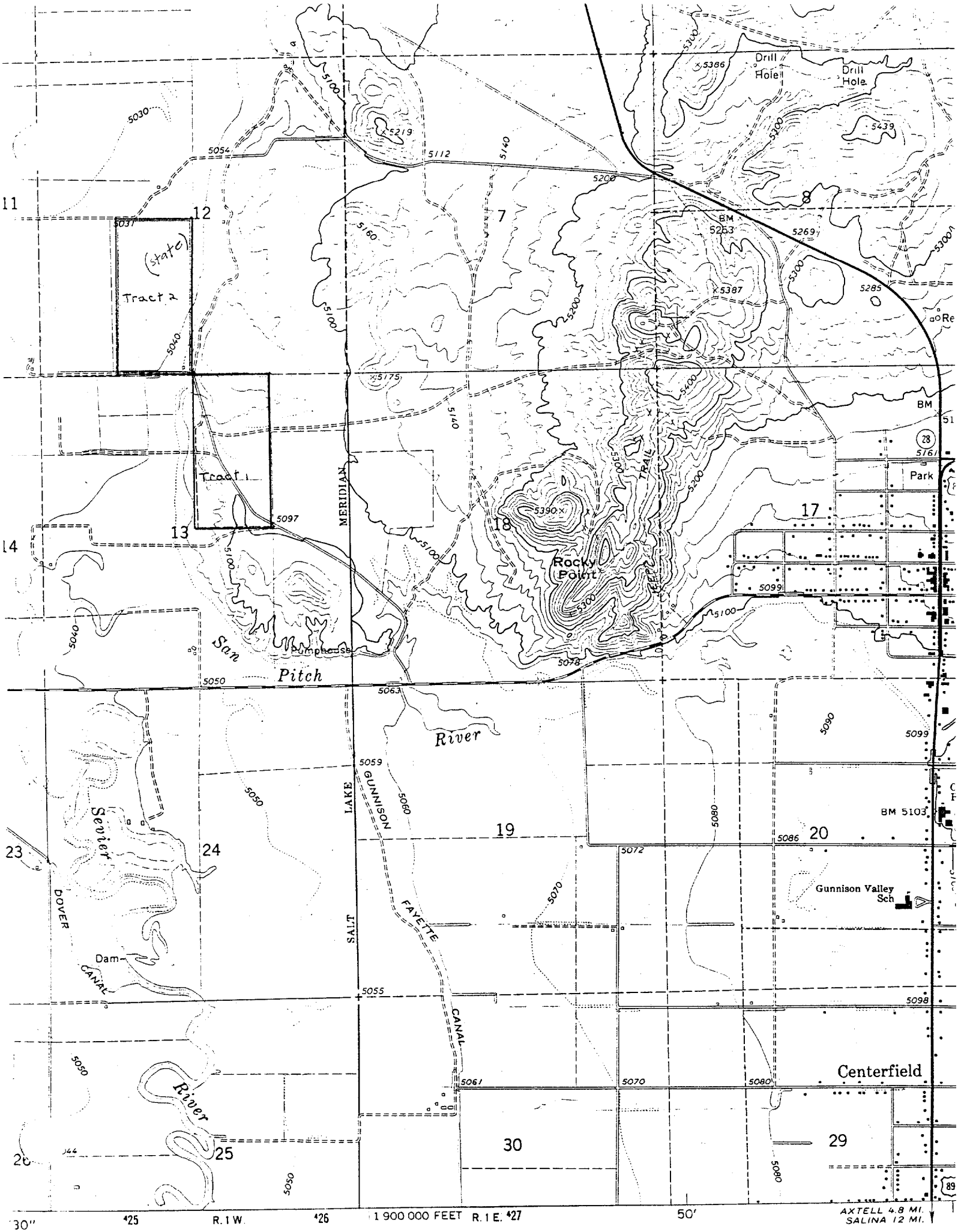
On December 12, 1983, Lane Sorensen called me and said that he had Reuben Christensen standing next to him with an abstract of title showing that the subject property had been patented to the State of Utah. I called Cliff Crelly of the Utah State Office and asked him to double check the land status of Tract 2. Cliff called back later that same day to inform me that an inspection of the Control Document Index revealed that the subject land had been patented to the State of Utah in 1899. The action was never platted and the mistake has apparently gone undetected until the present. Cliff said he would send me a corrected plat along with a copy of the document conveying title.

I called Mr. Reuben Christensen the same day and spoke with his wife. I explained what had happened and apologized for the concern this episode obviously caused. Mrs. Christensen was just relieved that the mistake had been found. She and Mr. Christensen had already arranged to visit the Utah State Office while up in Salt Lake City on business. The USO was going to furnish them with a copy of the document of conveyance and answer any additional questions they might have regarding land status.

Mountain Valley MFP Decision L-1 will have to be modified since the subject parcel west of Gunnison is privately owned. However, Tract 1 appears to have some potential for sale should the oil shale withdrawal be revoked. A more in-depth investigation of Tract 1 would have to be completed before making any definite decisions regarding its suitability for sale.

Jeffrey M. Daugherty

mb
12-19-83



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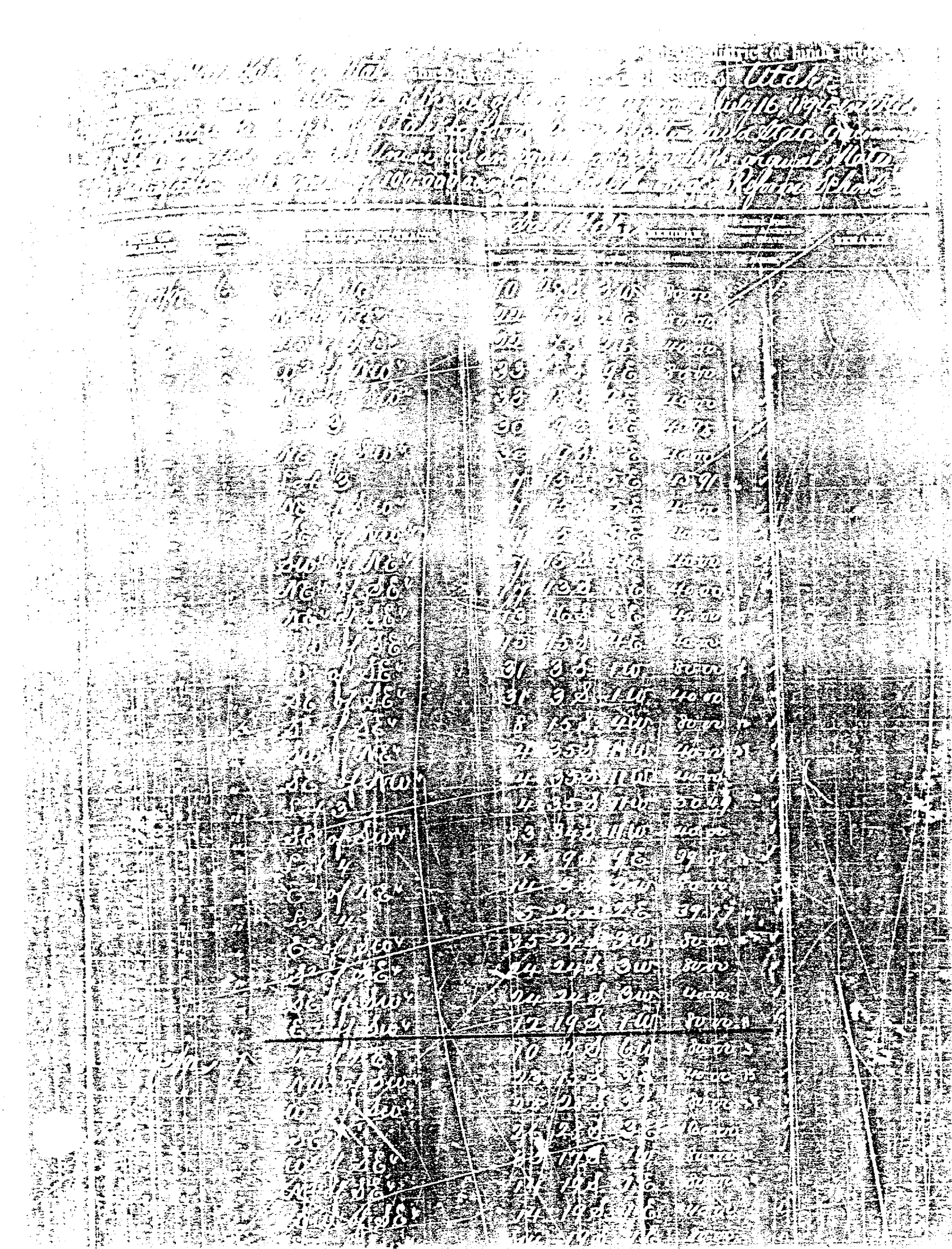

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS
INTERIOR BOARD OF LAND APPEALS
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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22203

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RICHARD F. CHRISTENSEN

IBLA 84-800 Decided February 14, 1985

Appeal from decision of the Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management, rejecting color-of-title application U-53424.

T. 13 S., R. 4 E. Sec. 15, NW¼ NE¼. SRPA

Affirmed.

1. Color or Claim of Title: Applications

BLM may properly reject a color-of-title application filed pursuant to sec. 1 of the Color of Title Act, as amended, 43 U.S.C. § 1068 (1982), where the applicant claims chain of title originating with a certificate of tax sale to the county, executed prior to the withdrawal for Federal purposes. A certificate of tax sale does not constitute a conveyance and does not establish color of title because the right of redemption had not expired and there can be no adverse possession.

APPEARANCES: Evan A. Schmutz, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah, for appellant.

OPINION BY ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE MULLEN

Richard F. Christensen has appealed from a decision of the Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), dated July 10, 1984, rejecting color-of-title application U-53424.

On July 13, 1983, appellant filed a class 1 color-of-title application for 39.18 acres of land situated in the NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 15, T. 13 S., R. 4 E., Salt Lake Meridian, Sanpete County, Utah, pursuant to section 1 of the Color of Title Act, as amended, 43 U.S.C. § 1068 (1982). In his application, appellant stated that the property has been in his family since Sanpete County conveyed it to Elray Christensen, his father, by quitclaim deed dated March 14, 1945. Taxes have been paid since that time, a portion of the land was cultivated in 1979 and the property contains approximately $500 worth of improvements. Appellant further stated that he did not become aware that he did not have clear title to the land until May 1982. Appellant also listed the conveyances upon which he relies to establish his claim of title, starting with a tax sale in 1921 to Sanpete County from Fritz Christofferson, a subsequent redemption by Christofferson and another tax sale in 1926.

By letter dated May 21, 1984, BLM asked appellant to provide copies of the various deeds in his chain of title. On June 18, 1984, appellant provided

a copy of an "Auditor's Tax Deed," dated April 21, 1931, transferring the property from the auditor of Sanpete County to the county. The auditor's tax deed indicates that the property was originally "sold" to Sanpete County; that a certificate of sale, dated December 20, 1926, was executed because of Christofferson's failure to pay delinquent taxes; and that the 1926 sale was subject to a statutory 4-year right of redemption. Appellant also provided copies of a quitclaim deed, dated March 14, 1945, from the county to his father; a warranty deed, dated June 16, 1949, from his father to his mother, Gladys G. Christensen; and a warranty deed, dated August 24, 1966, from his mother to him.

In its July 1984 decision, BLM rejected appellant's application because appellant's chain of title originated subsequent to the withdrawal of the land and, thus, the property had not been held in peaceful, adverse possession, as required by the Color of Title Act. BLM noted that the land had been temporarily withdrawn "from lease or other disposal" by Exec. Order No. 5327, dated April 15, 1930, and permanently withdrawn by Public Land Order No. (PLO) 4522, dated September 13, 1968 (33 FR 14349 (Sept. 24, 1968)).

In his statement of reasons for appeal, appellant contends that, although it is proper for BLM to reject a color-of-title application where the chain of title relied upon had originated subsequent to a withdrawal of the land, appellant's chain of title originated with the 1926 tax sale to the auditor of Sanpete County, prior to the April 1930 Executive order temporarily withdrawing the land.

[1] It is well established that BLM may properly reject a class 1 color-of-title application where the applicant's chain of title originated at a time when the land has been withdrawn or reserved for Federal purposes, because the land could, therefore, not be held in "peaceful, adverse possession" as required by 43 U.S.C. § 1068 (1982). John S. Cluett, 52 IBLA 141 (1981), and cases cited therein.

As we noted, appellant claims that his chain of title originated with a tax sale conveying the land to a predecessor-in-interest prior to the withdrawal. If that is true, the withdrawal would be subsequent to the origin of the chain of title and would not defeat appellant's application. Mary C. Pemberton, 38 IBLA 118 (1978), and cases cited therein. However, in order to establish that a chain of title originated as of a particular date, a color-of-title applicant must submit a document which, on its face, purports to convey title to the land to the applicant or his predecessor-in-interest. John S. Cluett, supra, and cases cited therein.

Appellant has submitted a copy of a tax deed dated April 21, 1931, which purports to convey title to the property in support of his color-of-title claim. Paul Marshall, 82 IBLA 298 (1984). The deed is dated subsequent to the April 15, 1930, withdrawal, but states that it is based on a certificate of sale, dated December 20, 1926, which is prior to the withdrawal.

The question then becomes whether appellant can take advantage of the period of time that the property was held by the county under the certificate of sale. In Estate of John C. Brinton, 25 IBLA 283, 286 (1976), we held that

a tax deed breaks "all previous titles" and initiates a new chain of title. Furthermore, we stated that "[p]eaceful, adverse possession * * * cannot include any time when the ostensible title was held by a political subdivision because of nonpayment of taxes." Id.; see also Beaver v. United States, 350 F.2d 4, 9-10 (9th Cir. 1965).

It might be argued that the Board's holding in Estate of John C. Brinton, supra, would indicate that, for purposes of determining initiation of a chain of title, a color-of-title applicant cannot take advantage of any period of time that a political subdivision holds title to land by virtue of tax sale proceedings or otherwise. We did not so hold. Rather, as a tax deed initiates a new chain of title, an applicant cannot take advantage of any time where the political subdivision had taken possession of the land, i.e., "ostensible title," for nonpayment of taxes and had not yet conveyed it. In Beaver, supra, the court expressed doubts as to whether the state, which was merely holding property taken for nonpayment of taxes, could be said to be in "possession" of the land, under "color of title," as required by 43 U.S.C. § 1068 (1982). The court concluded that, in any event, in the absence of a showing that the state exercised "actual, exclusive, continuous, open and notorious possession of the parcel," this period of time could not be considered as part of the color-of-title applicant's 20-year period of adverse possession. Id. at 10-11.

We are cognizant of the general rule that a county may acquire title to land by adverse possession. 3 Am. Jur. 2d Adverse Possession § 140 (1962). Moreover, in Bozievich v. Slechta, 109 Utah 373, 166 P.2d 239 (1946), the Supreme Court of Utah held that possession by a county under an auditor's tax deed was adverse possession under the state statute, despite certain defects in the tax sale proceeding. The court quoted from an earlier case, Home Owners' Loan Corp. v. Stevens, 98 Utah 126, 133, 97 P.2d 744, 747 (1940), which stated: "The title, by virtue of the sale for taxes and the auditor's deed executed subsequent thereto, was in the county." (Emphasis added.) Bozievich v. Slechta, 166 P.2d at 241. Thus, the State courts in the State of Utah have found that a successor in title can rely on adverse possession by a county pursuant to an auditor's tax deed.

However, in Bozievich, the Utah State court also recognized that a successor in title cannot rely on possession by a county under a tax sale certificate. The court stated that:

> Such a certificate does not purport to convey title to the land. The purchaser of a tax sale certificate knows that the legal owner has a certain definite period within which he may redeem from the sale and until such period has passed it is presumed that when such purchaser takes possession he takes it in subordination to the right of the owner and not adversely to him. [Emphasis added.]

Bozievich v. Slechta, 166 P.2d at 241. Therefore, if we were to accept the Utah State court's determination regarding the effect of an auditor's tax deed, appellant's claim would still fail. A color-of-title applicant cannot use possession under a tax sale certificate as a basis for his color-of-title

claim. The rights under such certificate do not constitute adverse possession because the delinquent taxpayer's right of redemption has not expired. There can be no color of title in such circumstances.

In the present case, prior to the April 21, 1931, tax deed Sanpete County was not "holding" the property herein under color of title. The December 1926 certificate of sale did not purport to convey title to the land to the county and cannot be relied upon by appellant. Joe Stewart, 33 IBLA 225 (1977), and cases cited therein.

We conclude that appellant's chain of title originated subsequent to the April 15, 1930, Executive order withdrawing the land and that BLM properly rejected appellant's color-of-title application.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to the Board of Land Appeals by the Secretary of the Interior, 43 CFR 4.1, the decision appealed from is affirmed.

R. W. Mullen
Administrative Judge

We concur:

Wm. Philip Horton
Chief Administrative Judge

C. Randall Grant, Jr.
Administrative Judge

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

3800/2000
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Implementation of Mountain Valley MFP Lands L-5 Decision

DATE: September 21, 1983

AUTHOR: John Branch

This Staff Report supplements a Staff Report on the same subject dated September 14, 1983. In the previous report it was recommended that the mine hazards identified in the Mountain Valley MFP be back filled with tailing material. On September 20, 1983 this was accomplished. The four sites effected were also contoured and seeded with Crested Wheatgrass and Fourwing Saltbush as well. The seed was raked in by hand. Total cost for implementation of the decision was less than $ 400.00.

John Branch

JBRANCH:ba
9-21-83

DECISION RECORD/RATIONALE

DECISION: Approve proposal to fill in mine hazards in the Gunnison Area.

RATIONALE: The proposed action will eliminate the mine hazards and the contouring and seeding will blend the disturbed areas in with the surrounding topography. The proposed action is identified for implementation in the Mountain Valley MFP. No signifigent impacts were found as a result of the environmental assessment and it is determined that no environmental impact statement is needed.

J. Ladwick Lister
Area Manager

9/21/83
Date

E.A. No.
UT-050-83-98

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Mountain Valley Planning Unit Management Framework Plan
Land Decision L-5 Implementation

Proposal: To fill in four existing prospect pits located west of Gunnison. The pits are approximately 10'x 15' x 15' deep and pose a moderate hazard to the general public. All pits would be backfilled with tailing material already on the site and the disturbed areas contoured to blend with the surrounding topography. Disturbed areas would then be seeded.

Existing Environment: All prospect pits are open at the surface and unfenced. These pits pose a moderate hazard to small children, and animals as they may fall into the pits and be injured or may not be able to get out.

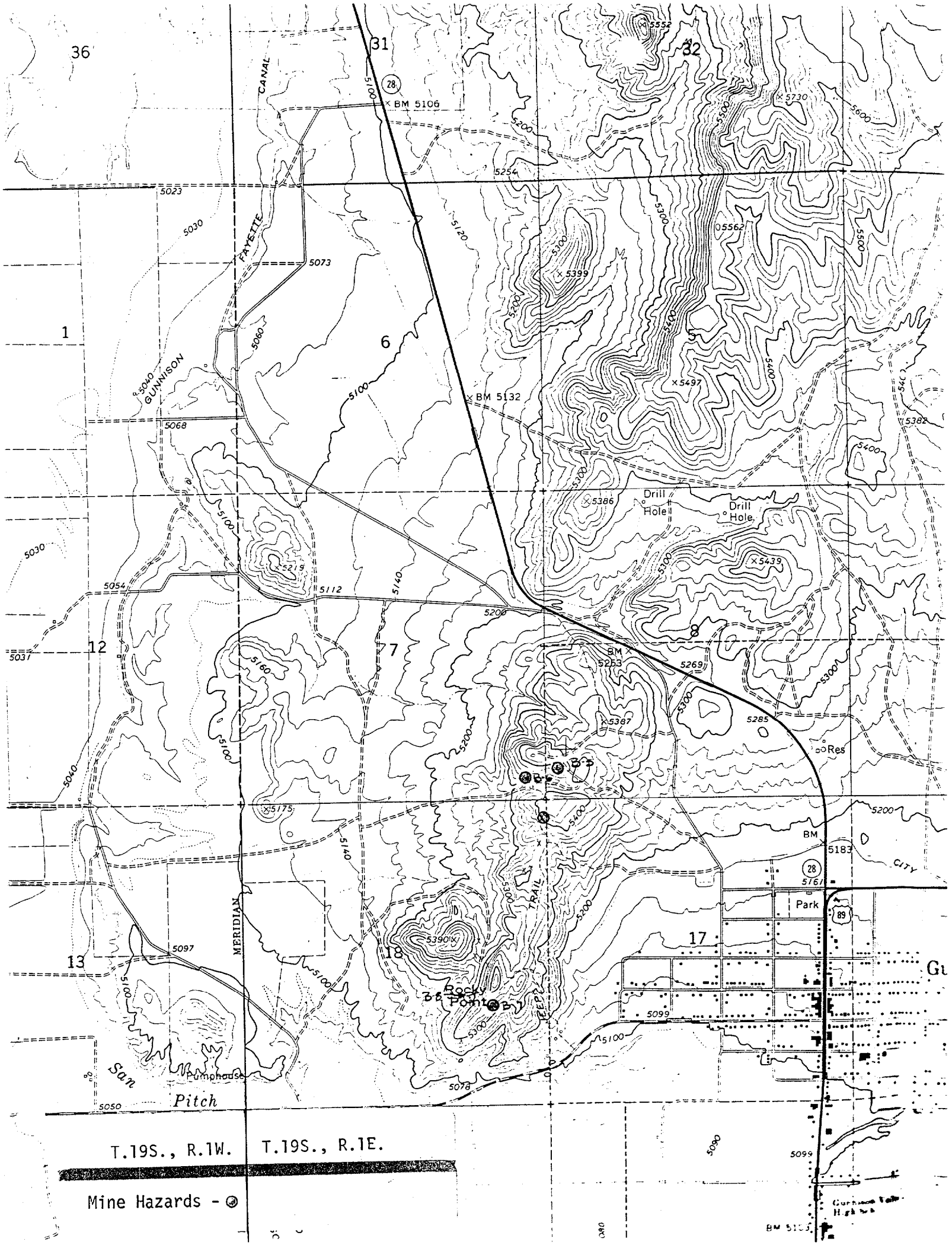
Impacts: Impacts resulting from implementation of the proposal would be positive. The potential hazard to the general public would be eliminated. The tailings piles would be pushed back into the pits, eliminating them as well. The area would then be contoured and seeded to blend with the natural environment.

No Action Alternative: The no action alternative would result in the prospect pits being left open. The hazard potential would remain moderate. Injury or death to a member of the public may eventually result from implementation of this alternative.

Public Comment: The L-5 lands decision of the MFP was finalized July 19, 1982. Since that time no public comments have been received concerning it. No mining claims are known to exist which include the pits, therefore no comments are expected to be received from mining claimants. If comments were solicited from the general public, they would be expected to be favorable towards the proposal because of its positive effect on public health and safety.

J. Roderick Lister
Area Manager

Date 9/21/83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BM 5106
BM 5132
BM 5253
BM 5183
Drill Hole
Drill Hole
Res
Park
89
Rocky Point
Pumphouse
San Pitch
T.19S., R.1W.
T.19S., R.1E.
Mine Hazards - ⊗

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEARANCE
Gunnison Mine Hazards
T.19S., R.1E., secs. 7,8,18

The proposed sites are located within previously disturbed areas ~~therefore no archaeological survey was conducted~~. so a Class I literature review and records check was done. There are no ~~known~~ recorded sites in the project area.

Marian Lentte
Archaeologist

9/20/83
Date

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANT CLEARANCE

INTRODUCTION

BLM land within the Sevier River Resource Area contains two plant species which are high priority with regards to Federal Listing under the Endangered Species Act. Both of these plants are rare and are known to be subject to current threat or endangerment from various sources.

Penstemon wardii A. Gray Ward Beardtongue

Townsendia aprica Welsh & Reveal
Last Chance Townsendia

There is also one plant specie which is officially listed as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act - Federal Register No. 198 10/11/79.

Sclerocactus wrightiae L. Benson
Wright Fishhook Cactus

Populations of these three plant species have been located and documented within the Resource Area. Habitat information and requirements are known and can be applied to various actions accordingly.

REFERENCE SOURCES

1. Welsh, S.L. 1978. Endangered and Threatened Plants of Utah; A Reevaluation. Great Basin Naturalist 38 (1) :118.

2. Greenwood, L.R. 1980. Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive Plant List - Richfield District.

3. Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive Plant photograph collection- Sevier River Resource Area - Photos verified by Dr. Welsh of BYU.

4. Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive plant location and habitat data summary for the Richfield District - Data taken from mounted specimens contained in the BYU Herbarium; computer printout for the BYU Herbarium; and plants collected by L. Greenwood and subsequently verified by Dr. Welsh.

5. Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Plant location overlay for the Sevier River Resource Area.

6. SRRA Herbarium - Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Plant collection for the Sevier River Resource Area. All specimens verified by S.L. Welsh of BYU.

T&E OCCURRENCE

Populations of the three described plant species do not occur in the area of concern. Therefore there would not be any adverse impacts to T&E plant species.

RECOMMENDATION

Allow the action to take place.

Larry R. Greenwood

Larry R. Greenwood

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

2000/3800
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Implementation of Lands L-5 Recommendation, Mountain Valley Planning Unit

DATE: September 14, 1983

AUTHOR: John Branch

The L-5 multiple use decision identified in the Mountain Valley Planning Unit Management Framework Plan requires the closing of open mine hazards in the Gunnison area by the end of fiscal year 1983. These hazards consist of shallow prospect pits approximately 10 to 15 feet square and 10 to 15 feet deep. The multiple use decision requires the pits be backfilled with the tailing material.

On September 8, 1983 I examined the hazards. Three of the prospect pits pose a moderate hazards to the public and could be easily filled in with the mine tailings which exist on the site. A fourth site, which poses a low hazard potential, is located is the same area as the other three and should also be filled in and contoured to blend with the surrounding topography.

All backfilling would need to be done with a medium sized bulldozer. The work would take less than a full day to accomplish and could probably be done for less than $ 500.00.

No mining claim location notices were found during the field exam and no record of mining claims recorded in the area could be found on BLM microfiche dated July 7, 1983. It is therefore concluded that the pits are abandoned and that no legal constraints with regards to the mining laws exist which would prevent the decision from being implemented.

John Branch

United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO
1600
(U-058)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Sevier River Resource Area
P.O. Box 705
Richfield, Utah 84701

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Current Status and Recommendations for Future Action Regarding Mountain Valley MFP Multiple Use Decision L-1

DATE: November 18, 1982

AUTHOR: Jeffrey M. Daugherty

MFP Decision L-1 recognizes the fact that there is agricultural trespass on three separate tracts of land in the Sevier River Resource Area. It says to "dispose of tracts under trespass if not needed for Bureau programs." It goes on to stipulate that any disposals be in conformance with Executive Order 11988 which deals with floodplains. No action has been taken on this decision to date.

The State of Utah has applied for the tract in T. 25 S., R. 3 W., under a state selection. The application has not yet been received at the district or area offices, however. I recommend that this particular parcel be disposed of to the state upon receipt of an application. This action would, of course, be subject to Executive Order 11988 and the findings of the standard reports.

The other two tracts have been identified for sale as part of the "Asset Management Program." These tracts can be sold if and when there is a slowdown in demand type case work which will permit the area realty specialist the time to process them.

Jeffrey M. Daugherty

JMDAUGHERTY;mb
11-18-82

IN REPLY REFER TO
1600
(U-058)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Sevier River Resource Area
P.O. Box 705
Richfield, Utah 84701

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Current Status and Recommendations for Future Actions Regarding Mountain Valley MFP Multiple Use Decisions L-2, L-3 and L-4

DATE: November 18, 1982

AUTHOR: Jeffrey M. Daugherty

MFP Decisions L-2, L-3 and L-4 all deal with resolving the problems associated with open dumping. In Decision L-2, waste disposal sites serving the communities of Gunnison, Mayfield, Salina, Monroe and Circleville are to be converted to sanitary landfills. All five of these sites are currently under Recreation and Public Purpose Leases. Decision L-3 deals with cleaning up unauthorized dump sites near the communities of Elsinore, Sevier, Burrville, Koosharem, Marysvale and Kingston. Public land is to be made available to these communities for appropriate and approved solid waste disposal sites. And finally, Decision L-4 requires that the former Venice Dump be cleaned up via BLM force account crew action.

Before going any further, the Salina site is no longer an issue. The town has constructed a new landfill on city-owned land located about a mile east of the town. The BLM issued a road right-of-way (U-47327) across public lands to provide the city with access to this new site. The grant stipulated that the old landfill be cleaned up and this has been accomplished just recently. We are now requesting that Salina City relinquish the R&PP Lease under which the old dump was authorized.

Excluding the previously mentioned Salina site, none of the aforementioned sites have been converted to sanitary landfills. Most of the communities listed have been contacted at one time or another over the past five or six years about cleaning up their particular site. Usually these contacts were the result of a Utah State Office request for a compliance check on a site under R&PP lease or as a result of an occasional random compliance check. The Sevier River Resource Area's efforts were, quite frankly, not as strong in this area as necessary because of a lack of a full-time surface protection specialist throughout many of these years.

During the past several years, however, a great deal of pressure has been exerted on several of the above-mentioned communities. In July of 1980, the Utah State Office requested that we do a compliance check on Richfield's landfill (R&PP Lease U-29007).

We began a particularly strong effort to pressure Richfield into bringing its disposal site into compliance.

In February of 1981, we were aided somewhat in our efforts by the Utah State Department of Health. The state, under the direction of the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, was to conduct an on-site inventory of all disposal sites in the state. The names of those which did not meet the federal criteria were to be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for publication on a national open dump inventory list. In March of 1981, we accompanied the state people on their inventory of the Salina, Richfield, Sigurd, Venice, Elsinore and Monroe-Joseph sites (see attached Staff Report). The state personnel concentrated their initial efforts on those landfills in the Sevier River Valley of Sevier County. All of the above-mentioned communities received subsequent letters from the state informing them that their sites were "open dumps" and requesting that they contact the state to set up compliance schedules. (Unfortunately, this state program is now defunct due to lack of funding and apparent policy changes at the federal level). We used the opportunity to write our own certified letters to the above-mentioned communities as well as Marysvale, Sevier and Circleville. The letter concerning the Sevier and Venice sites was sent to the Sevier County Board of Commissioners. These letters explained that we had conducted our own inventory of these sites and detailed the problems. The letters asked the appropriate city or county officials to contact us so that a compliance solution could be worked out. Only Elsinore ever really contacted us as we had requested. (Note: Richfield was not sent a letter since we had already been working closely with town officials).

Richfield City was apparently concerned enough that they contracted with an engineering firm to study the solid waste problem. In April of 1981, the firm recommended that the present Richfield facility be turned into a central landfill for those communities in Sevier County which elected to participate in a central landfill system. We let Richfield City know we fully supported such a program.

At the current time, the central landfill concept is nearing reality. The towns of Richfield, Glenwood, Sigurd, Elsinore, Monroe-Joseph, Annabella and Sevier County (which would include Venice and Sevier) have signed an interlocal agreement creating the Sevier Metropolitan Interlocal Solid Waste Agency. Richfield's disposal site will be the main facility. Convenience stations (dumping) will be provided near Annabella, Elsinore and Monroe where people can take their refuse. A large John Deere trash compactor has already been purchased and bids have been advertised for additional equipment.

We have been concentrating our compliance efforts lately on those towns involved in this central landfill system. At times it appeared that the system would not get off the ground because of the reluctance of certain communities. Therefore, last winter we sent another set of certified letters to those entities to whom we had sent similar letters the year before. The idea was to keep the pressure on. We feel that once the central landfill system is functional, this will serve as a model for other communities in our resource area. In fact, in August of this year we received a letter from the Mt. Pleasant City Administrator who informed us that the communities in Sanpete County were looking at a countywide landfill. We are presently dealing with Sanpete County on identifying appropriate lands for one or perhaps two county landfill sites.

I recommend that our efforts over the next several years be concentrated in two principle areas. First, we should continue to pressure Richfield City and the other towns participating in the Sevier Metropolitan Interlocal Solid Waste Agency to make this system operational. Initial efforts should be concentrated on the Richfield disposal site since it will serve the other participating communities. We will also work with towns like Monroe and Elsinore who have contacted us about making land available for outlying convenience (dumpster) stations. Once this system is operational and the Richfield site is in compliance, we can then pressure towns like Monroe, Elsinore and Sevier to clean up the present sites which will no longer be used.

The second area is providing public land to the communities of Sanpete County for a central landfill. We should assist the county in selecting suitable public land and in completing the R&PP application. An eventual central landfill system in Sanpete County would mean that the current Gunnison and Mayfield facilities could be closed.

Decision L-4 could be programmed to be accomplished by the force account crew in Fiscal Year '84.

Progress toward the achievement of these decisions may progress slowly because of the reluctance of many of these towns to change the status quo as well as our own lack of a surface protection specialist.

Jeffrey M Daugherty

JMDAUGHERTY:mb
11-18-82

United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO
~~2800~~ 600
(U-058)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Sevier River Resource Area
P.O. Box 705
Richfield, Utah 84701

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Current Status and Recommendations for Future Actions Regarding Mountain Valley MFP Multiple Use Decisions L-6 and L-7

DATE: November 9, 1982

AUTHOR: Jeffrey M. Daugherty

The Mountain Valley MFP Multiple Use Decision L-6 says that we should "identify and designate a proper width corridor for the new Interstate Highway I-70 through Sevier Valley from Salina, Utah to Cove Junction." Rather than formally designating a corridor, District and Area lands and planning specialists feel that what was meant here was the issuance of an appropriate right-of-way to accommodate the UDOT's needs, while at the same time allowing the BLM to include stipulations mitigating adverse impacts to Public Lands.

The Utah Department of Transportation is applying for rights-of-way along the proposed interstate highway in six separate segments. The SRRA has already written the land report for the Sevier to Junction and Junction to Elsinore segments. We recommended to the Utah State Office that these segments be granted. The S.O. actually grants these rights-of-way. A third segment, Sigurd to Salina, has been received at the SRRA but has not been processed yet. The three remaining segments have yet to be submitted.

We recommend that the current application be processed here in the SRRA by the end of February, 1983. The other two segments should be processed within the 120 day processing time limit once they are submitted.

Mountain Valley MFP Decision L-7 states that we are to "designate a transportation corridor across public lands between Junction and Circleville, Utah, of sufficient width to accommodate the reconstruction of route U.S. 89 in this area." The UDOT has not yet submitted a right-of-way application for this. The agency has informed me that they still plan on going through with this realignment of U.S. 89, but that I-70 is top priority now. It will probably be a year or more before the resouce area sees an application. It is recommended that, as in L-6, we process the right-of-way application within 120 days of its receipt.

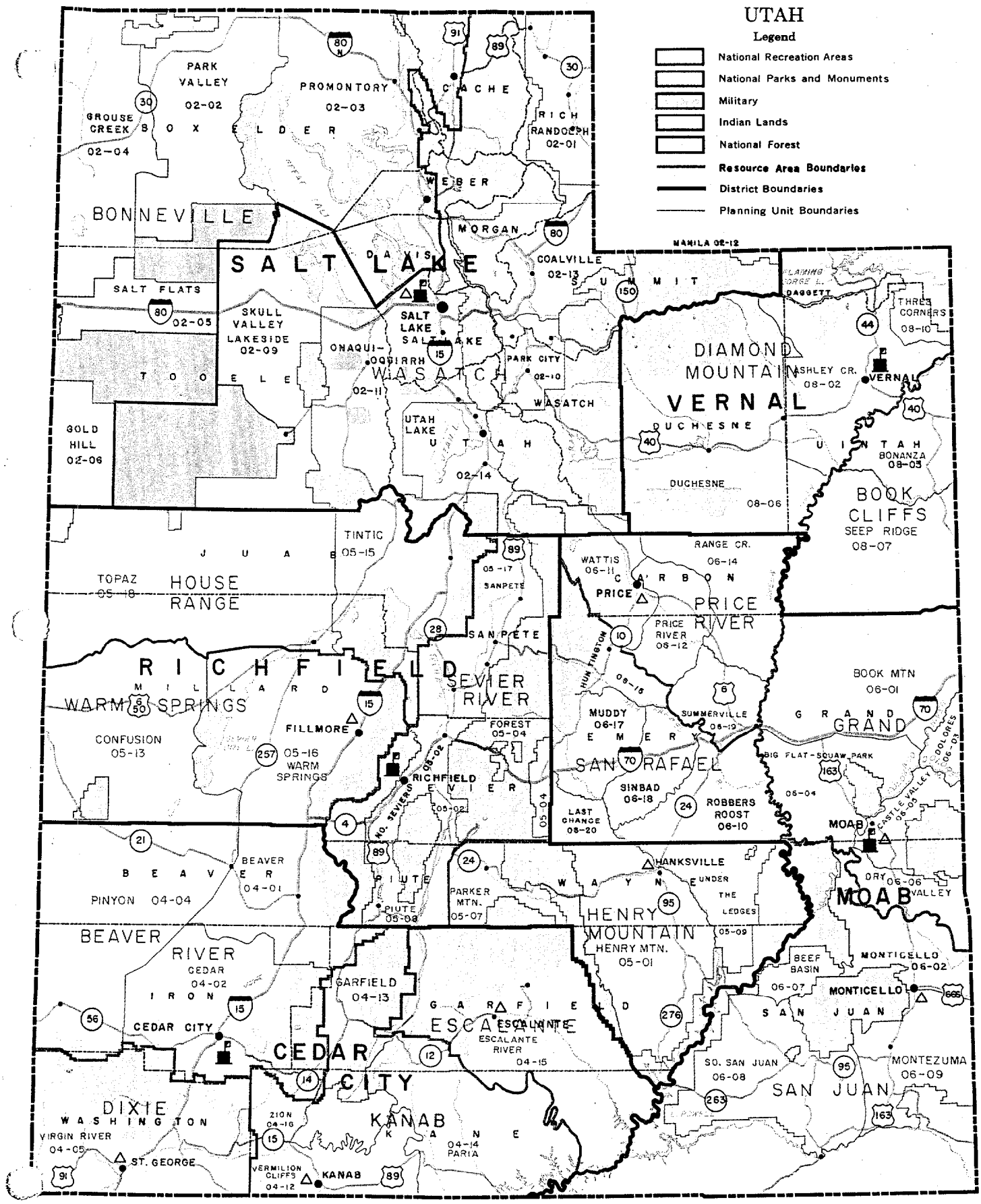
Jeffrey M. Daugherty

JMDAUGHERTY:mb
11-09-82

UTAH

Legend

- National Recreation Areas
- National Parks and Monuments
- Military
- Indian Lands
- National Forest
- **Resource Area Boundaries**
- **District Boundaries**
- Planning Unit Boundaries



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AREA OFFICE

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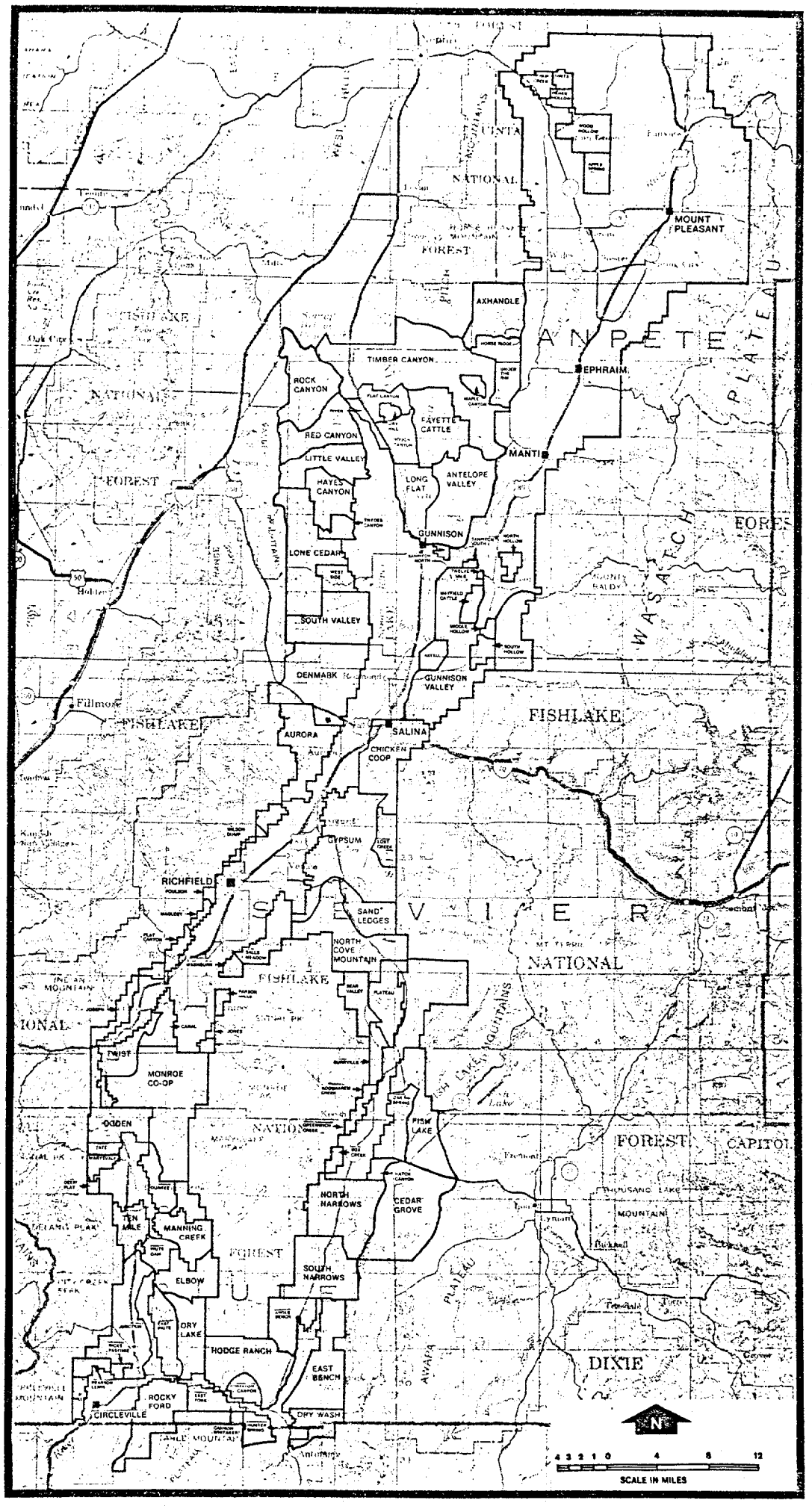
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LONG FLAT
ANTELOPE VALLEY
GUNNISON
LONE CEDAR
SOUTH VALLEY
DENMARK
GUNNISON VALLEY
Fillmore
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AURORA
SALINA
CHICKEN COOP
GYPSUM
RICHFIELD
SAND LEDGES
NORTH COVE MOUNTAIN
FISHLAKE
NATIONAL
TWIST
MONROE CO-OP
OGDEN
FISH LAKE
NORTH NARROWS
CEDAR GROVE
TEN MILE
MANNING CREEK
ELBOW
SOUTH NARROWS
ORY LAKE
HODGE RANCH
EAST BENCH
ROCKY FORD
CIRCLEVILLE
DRY WASH
FOREST
DIXIE
CAPITOL
SCALE IN MILES

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
324 SOUTH STATE, SUITE 301
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111-2303

IN REPLY REFER TO

U-50756
2620
(U-930)

BLM RECEIVED
NOV 13 1985

NOV 15 1985

PROGRAM MGMT			
ADMIN			
PERSONNEL			
IRM			
TRAINING			
AREA all			

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Richfield

From: State Director

Subject: State Quantity Selection Application U-50756

Please review your decision to do a planning amendment in processing state quantity selection application U-50756. In reviewing, please use the information found in 43 CFR 1610.8(a)(3), Washington Instruction Memorandum No. 81-156 (copy enclosed), and U.C.A. 65-1-44 which states:

> "...Upon selecting, exchanging, or otherwise acquiring lands of the United States, the board shall honor all leases, permits, contracts, and terms and conditions of user agreements on United States' lands including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and all existing activities that currently or historically have dictated an understanding of usage between the land user and the federal government. Improvements of the permittee or lessee to the land shall be also honored by the state in the acquisition of federal lands."

If you decide that a planning amendment is not required, you should publish a notice in the Federal Register announcing that, after further review, you have determined that a planning amendment is not required and that one will not be prepared. If you decide that a planning amendment is still required, please submit your rationale in writing to the State Director (U-930) for review.

If you have any questions, please contact Milton Rupp, 524-3142.

Roland Robison

1 Enclosure
Encl. 1 - WO IM No. 81-156

IN REPLY REFER TO:
2621(321)
1601(202)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

December 30, 1980

Instruction Memorandum No. 81-156

To: State Directors

From: Director

Subject: Guidance for Determining Whether State Indemnity Selections (SISs) are in Conformance with Existing MFPs

This memorandum is intended to supplement the 43 CFR 1601.0-5(c) definition of conformance to provide more detailed and specific guidance for determining whether SISs are in conformance with existing MFPs. The guidance provided in this memorandum pertains only to conformance determinations for SISs. It documents the verbal guidance provided at the BLM State Director's Meeting in Denver on October 9, 1980, and recognizes the fact that (1) disposition of public land by state selection is seldom if ever specifically mentioned in MFPs and (2) satisfaction of State selections are considered to be very much in the public interest.

Even though our plans are for the most part silent with regard to SISs, in some instances, the uses and management guidelines within the plan do provide a basis for reaching a conclusion as to whether an SIS is in conformance with the plan.

The following supplemental guidance is to be used in making a determination if an SIS is in conformance with an existing MFP where SISs are not specifically provided for in the plan.

SISs are considered to be in conformance with an existing MFP if one of the following conditions prevail:

1. <u>No Anticipated Change In Existing Use</u>

   If it can be determined that the use of the lands will not appreciably change upon being transferred to State ownership from that now provided in the MFP, the SIS is considered to be in conformance with the existing MFP.

   <u>Example:</u> A tract of high value timber land for which the existing MFP has already considered competing values and concluded that the land should be managed for full timber production. It has been determined that no other commercial values higher than timber production exist and there is no reason to believe the land will not continue to be managed as now prescribed by the MFP. The geographic location and physical attributes of the land also indicate that a change of use is very unlikely.

If a determination of conformance cannot be reached utilizing the criteria above, the criteria described in Section 2 below should then be utilized.

2. No Anticipated Loss of Significant Public Values

If it can be determined that no significant public values will be lost or impaired which the MFP indicated should be preserved, due to the transfer of the lands to State ownership, the SIS is considered to be in conformance with the existing MFP.

Example: A 160-acre tract of public land needed for expansion of a local community. The MFP does not indicate that the tract is suitable for disposal. However, the MFP does indicate that no significant public values exist such as cultural values, endangered wildlife habitat or species, etc. In the event significant public values do exist, a determination that the plan is in conformance can only be made if there are sufficient State and local laws (land use planning controls) to insure that the values will be protected.

The satisfaction of indemnity selection rights and disposal of parcels of public lands for that purpose have been determined by the Secretary to be "serving the national interest" in the context of Section 102(a)(1) of FLPMA (WO Instruction Memorandum No. 81-34). Therefore, a great deal of common sense in conjunction with a liberal interpretation of the above criteria should be used in making conformance determinations for SISs. Only in those instances where a change of use is determined eminent or where significant public values would be lost, which the MFP indicated should be saved, should an SIS be concluded to be in nonconformance. When such a conclusion is reached, and assuming that the SIS has merit and should be considered, the formal consideration is accomplished through an MFP amendment. Depending on the significance of the anticipated impact and the decision strategy involved, an appropriate type of amendment procedure should be selected utilizing WO Instruction Memorandum No. 80-401.

WO Instruction Memorandum No. 80-109 provides general guidance for determining whether a proposed action is in conformance with an existing MFP (Section 1601.8(b)(3)). This guidance should be continued to be used for all 1601.8(b)(3) determinations with the specific exception of SISs. Where an SIS is determined to be in conformance utilizing the guidance in this memorandum, that determination should be considered proper and not contradictory to WO Instruction Memorandum No. 80-109. Each conformance determination made pursuant to the guidance in this memorandum must be in writing and explain the reasons for that determination.

In those situations where an SIS is located in an area not covered by an existing MFP, the procedures contained in 43 CFR 1601.8(c) should be followed. The same criteria as set forth in Sections 1 and 2 should be utilized in determining whether the SIS is suitable for disposal.

Please contact the Director (202), Gordon Cheniae, FTS 343-5682, if you have any questions regarding the guidance in this memorandum.

Ed Hurley

Associate Director

2800

Form 1541-3
(July 1965)
(formerly 4-1599 a)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CONFIRMATION/REPORT OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

TO		FROM	
Name	Gary Hall	Name	Andy Godfrey
Office	SRRA	Office	U.S. Forest Service
Location	Richfield, Utah	Location	Richfield, Utah
Telephone Number	896-8228	Telephone Number	896-4491

Purpose of Call: Andy returned my call. I told Andy that Rod Lister had asked me to call him concerning the proposed Dairy Canyon Detention Basin. Andy said he was preparing an EA for the project and noticed it involved public land. He asked if I wanted him to include the public lands in his analysis. I told him that this would be OK. He also asked if we were going to issue a right-of-way. I told him it was our understanding that no construction activites would occur on public land and the only impacts would be inundation of approximately 1.5 acres in the event of a 100 year flood. Andy verified there would be no construction activities on public land. I told Andy since only a small

Explanatory Remarks:
acreage of unimproved public land was involved and chances of significant impacts or disturbances were minimal, we would consider this casual use and would not require a right-of-way. We then discussed T&E species and cultural resources. Andy said a T&E clearance and cultural resources clearance had been done for the total project including the involved public lands.

5/22/87
(Date)

Gary L. Hall
(Signature)

CONFIRMATION COPY

copy to SRRA

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UTAH STATE OFFICE
324 SOUTH STATE, SUITE 301
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111-2303

2622
U-50757
(U-942)

RECEIVED JAN 6 1987 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

DEC 8 1986

BLM Richfield

	Initial	Act	Info.
DM			
ADM			
RESOURCES			✓ PL
OPERATIONS			
PEAS			

DEC 11 1986

PROCUREMENT			
ADMIN.			
PERSONEL			
PAO			
TRAINING			
AREA	12/12 SRRA		

CERTIFIED MAIL - Return Receipt Requested

Ralph Miles, Director
Division of State Lands and Forestry
3 Triad Center, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, UT 84180-1204

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed is Quantity Grant Clear List No. 44 conveying title from the United States of America to the State of Utah. This clear list describes 80 acres pursuant to your application for Miner's Hospital No. 128.

The acknowledgement of receipt of this document by the State is necessary for our records. Please return the duplicate signed copy to the Bureau of Land Management.

Sincerely yours,

Roland G. Robison ACTING
State Director

Enclosures:
As Stated Above

Receipt is acknowledged of Quantity Grant No. 44 for Miner's Hospital purposes this _____ day of _____, 19___.

2622
U-50757
(U-942)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the annexed copy of Clear List No. 44 is a true and literal exemplification of the original issued by me on this date, DEC 8 1986.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of this office to be affixed at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the date and year above written.

STATE DIRECTOR
ACTING

Certifying Officer

2622
U-50757
(U-942)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

UTAH CLEAR LIST NO. 44

The State of Utah has selected the following described lands in part satisfaction of the 50,000 acres for Miner's Hospital purposes made by the Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 110), and February 20, 1929 (45 Stat. 1252):

Serial Number Utah 50757
Filed February 25, 1982

Salt Lake Meridian, Utah

Subdivision	Section	Township	Range	Area
E½NW¼	22	25 S.	3 W.	80.00 acres

Total 80.00 acres

The selected lands have been found to be subject to selection being surveyed unreserved public lands of the United States, free from adverse claims of record and have been classified as subject to selection by the State and open to disposition in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended 49 Stat. 1976; 42 U.S.C. Sup 315F).

Reports received from the Minerals Section of the Bureau of Land Management indicate that the selected lands are not valuable for minerals other than oil and gas, sodium, potash, and geothermal.

Therefore, and pursuant to Delegation of Authority, Bureau of Land Management Manual 1203 of February 9, 1983, this list embracing 80.00 acres is hereby approved subject to valid rights existing at date of selection;

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE UNITED STATES from the lands so clear listed:

1. Right-of-way thereon for ditches and canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Act of August 30, 1890, 26 Stat. 391; 43 U.S.C. 945;

2. All oil and gas, sodium, potash, and geothermal in the land so patented; and to it, or persons authorized by it the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from the same upon compliance with the conditions and subject to the provisions and limitations of the Act of July 17, 1914 (38 Stat. 509, as supplemental; 30 U.S.C. 121-124), the Act of March 4, 1933 (47 Stat. 1570), and the Act of December 24, 1970 (84 Stat. 1566. 30 U.S.C. 1001-1025).

The area heretofore certified under this grant together with lands included in the list, aggregates 47,579.74 acres.

DEC 8 1986
Date

ACTING
ROLAND G. ROBISON
STATE DIRECTOR
UTAH STATE OFFICE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RICHFIELD DISTRICT OFFICE
150 EAST 900 NORTH
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

6840
(U-052)

SLM

	Initial	Act	
DM			
ADM			
RESOURCES			
OPERATIONS			
TAS			

new copy

MAR 15 1988

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Locations of Townsendia aprica Populations

DATE: March 10, 1988

AUTHOR: David Young and Larry Greenwood

The attached locations for Townsendia aprica are summarized and should be added to the MSA data base for the Sevier River Resource Area. Also, the data should be used in the preparation of SRRA's EIS/RMP. A D-Base III file has been set up and this data will be added to the other T&E data.

David Young
Larry R. Greenwood
SRR

cc:
SRRA
Planning Environmental Assessment

TOWNSENDIA APRICA POPULATIONS

11/5/87

SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA

1)	T. 25 S., R. 5 E.	SE1/4NW1/4 Sec. 15; Sec. 22	
2)	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	S1/2 Sec. 31 and T. 25 S., R. 5 E. E1/2NW1/4	
3)	T. 26 S., R. 5 E.	NW1/4 Sec. 3	
4)	T. 26 S., R. 5 E.	SE1/4NW1/4 Sec. 16	
5)	T. 26 S., R. 5 E.	SW1/4SE1/4 Sec. 17	
6)	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	NW1/4 Sec. 11 and NE1/4 Sec. 14	
7)	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	S1/2SE1/4 Sec. 7	
8)	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	NW1/4NW1/4 Sec. 2	
9)	T. 24 S., R. 5 E.	NW1/4SW1/4NW1/4 Sec. 8	
10)	T. 21 S., R. 1 E.	NW1/4NW1/4 Sec. 27	(probably T. jonesii var. lutea)
11)	T. 22 S., R. 1 W.	SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4 Sec. 13	" " " " "
12)	T. 23 S., R. 1 W.	SW1/4NW1/4NE1/4 Sec. 30	" " " " "
13)	T. 23 S., R. 1 W.	SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4SW1/4 Sec. 8	" " " "
14)	T. 22 S., R. 1 W.	SE1/4NW1/4SW1/4 Sec. 13	" " " " "
15)	T. 23 S., R. 1 W.	NE1/4 Sec. 5	" " " " "
16)	T. 22 S., R. 1 E.	NE1/4SW1/4 Sec. 25	" " " " "

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley P.A.
Activity	~~Lands~~
Objective Number	L-1 Lands

Objective:

Eliminate the unauthorized agricultural use of public lands on the following sites:

T. 14 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 25	SE¼NW¼	transfered to Garth christensen
T. 19 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 12	E½SW¼	– error – never was public land
T. 25 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 22	E½NW¼	– transfered to State

Rationale:

The need exists to correct the unauthorized use of public lands identified in the URA, Unauthorized Use section according to trespass procedures. These lands have been exclusively used as private landholdings by the individual trespassers to the exclusion of the general public.

The nature of the trespasses include the use of the land on T. 14 S., for a poultry shelter (s) and range, on T. 25 S., the storage of forage products (bales) on a small segment of public land adjacent to a local dairy and on T. 19 S. several farm structures have been built and the land cultivated for some type of crop production.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner providing the maximum benefit to the general public and to correct past abuses (BLM Manual 1602, 1.12).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Initiate action to correct agricultural trespasses on approximately 200 acres of BLM land by the disposal procedures relating to sales outlined in Title II, of FLPMA.

Rationale:

The lands in trespass are not a part of the grazing program or the allotment system and have not been identified as being essential for resource management within the planning area. For the most part, land management would be difficult because of the isolated location of these lands in relation to other public lands.

These lands have probably become an integral part of the overall farm operations of those trespassing individuals. According to Sanpete County records, taxes are currently being paid on those lands located in T. 19 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 12 eventhough the Master Title Plat shows those lands as being part of the public's domain. The lands in T. 25 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 22 lie within the boundary of the 100 year flood plain and would be largely unaffected by any flood activity. E.O. 11988 describes disposal of public lands lying in a floodplain.

Support Needs:

Reality Specialist-needed to provide an EAR and Lands Report.

Appraiser-needed to determine fair market value of public land to be sold.

Multiple-Use Analysis

The current use, although unauthorized, does not conflict with existing or proposed resource uses.

Economically, there would be a moderate to high negative impact resulting from the sale of these lands in the present. Current market value is based on the lands ability to provide forage in some form in relation to agriculture and its location in terms of development. Prices could range anywhere from $100 to $1500 per acre depending on the use the land is to be put. Front end capital investment could start at $4000 and be as high as $80,000 for those lands with good agricultural potential. The land south of the town of Monroe could be quite expensive because of its capability for urban or industrial development based on its proximity to the town. A moderate to high positive impact could result in the long run from this sale as property values increased over time adding to the total dollar value of the new owner's assets.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendations

Lands L-1.1

1. Initiate proper procedures to abate trespass. Dispose of tracts under trespass if not needed for Bureau programs.

Support Needs

1. Trespass actions
2. Land classification
3. Archaeological and mineral investigation & EAR.
4. Sales preparation.
5. Conducting sale.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that all disposals shall be in conformance with Executive Order 11988.

Reasons

1. Trespass abatement is a high priority work item.

Alternatives Considered

1. Take no action.
2. Trespass occupant and issue order remove improvement and cease use.

Reason

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

E.O. 11988 directs all Federal agencies to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out their responsibilities for:

1. acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and facilities;

2. providing Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements;

3. conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-2

Objective

Improve BLM land quality and minimize environmental degradation on five authorized waste disposal sites located in the town of Gunnison, Mayfield, Salina, Monroe and Circleville by the end of 1982.

Rationale:

The need exists to upgrade present dumping practices on BLM lands to comply with the mandates of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94-580) dealing with solid waste disposal and State Health Department guidelines. According to the Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations, amended and adapted on July 17, 1974, conversion is considered essential and to be initiated without delay. Because of the financing difficulties local governments will face, the Board has instructed its staff to work cooperatively in the development of reasonable construction schedules. Therefore, adequate time frames are needed. Basic guidance standards prescribe that management program decisions must be consistent with public health and safety standards affecting solid waste disposal (BLM Manual 1602, C.3.a.).

Bureau objectives are to protect lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable descruction, abuse and deterioration and correct past abuses to the extent feasible (BLM Manual 1602).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2 Step 3

Recommendation:

The following five waste disposal sites should be converted to sanitary landfills which meet Utah State Board of Health's guidelines for sanitary landfill site operations described in the Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations.

Gunnison - T.19S.,R.1E., Sec. 8 closed
Mayfield - T.19S.,R.2E., Sec. 31 closed
Salina - T. 21 S., R. 1 E.,Sec. 30 conveyed to state
Monroe - T. 25 S., R.3W., Sec. 7 (closed)
Circleville - T.30S.,R.4W. Sec. 22 closed

These conversions should be made in conjunction with the time schedules established through the cooperative effort of the State Health Department and the affected communities.

Support Needs:

Surface Protection Specialist-needed to monitor clean-up operations and insure compliance with lease stipulations.

Utah State Division of Health-needed to determine the potential of these sites as sanitary landfills and to establish guidelines and a time schedule for closure should the sites not qualify. The Division should also provide assistance in terms of possible funding opportunities to cover large initial capital investments required to meet sanitary landfill operations.

Rationale:

Current dumping practices of allowing wastes to remain on the ground surface leads to many undesirable effects such as fly and rodent breeding, air and water polution and aesthetic blight. Proper sanitary landfill operations will eliminate these problems and help create a healthy environment on public lands.

Maintaining health and safety standards for the general public on lands administered by the BLM is an important objective identified in BLM Manual 1602.

: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation would have no impact on existing URA values or MFP recommendations of the other resource activities. The recommendation would, as the rationale states, eliminate a potential health problem, help reduce the unsightly conditions at the sites and comply with the state of Utah's Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations.

If these sites are determined by the State Division of Health to be satisfactory as landfill sights, each community government would be required to invest funds for equipment, or contract to have the necessary operations carried out. Typical sanitary landfill costs for a population of 5000 or less averages about $64,000 for capital investments which includes engineering services, equipment, equipment and attachments, access roads, facilities (trailer and shed) utilities, fencing, landscaping and miscellaneous expenses. The annual operating costs for this size operation is approximately $35,000 with more than 80 percent of this total needed for personnel, additional equipment, maintenance and operation costs.

This would have a high negative impact on the financial abilities of these small communities to provide this service to their residents. Part of this economic impact could be mitigated if funds are made available to these communities under the stipulations of the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976," Section 4009, Rural Community Assistance.

This action would significantly improve the environment in the present and the future. Current operations allow wastes to remain on the surface which leads to many undesirable effects as identified in the rationale. Sanitary landfill operations would eliminate this problem and that of burning and would help maintain the existing character of the land.

There would be a moderate negative impact on society in general since operating times would have to be established and the convenience of open dumping would be eliminated. Dump users would now have to schedule their disposal practices to coincide with landfill operation schedules and perhaps pay a small fee for the privilege of using the sight.

Alternative I

Work with the State Division of Health and the affected counties to identify centrally located areas that could meet the needs of the small communities thereby reducing the total costs associated with sanitary landfill operations.

Multiple Use Analysis

The infrastructure and economic impact would be reduced because each community would

Note
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2.1 Step 3

not be required to operate its own waste disposal site. Transportation costs would be added for residents hauling solid wastes to a landfill or a waste waste collection system would have to be instituted. The latter would impose garbage collection fees on residents which are not now required to pay.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Convert disposal sites to sanitary land fills in cooperation with and through the iniatives of the Utah State Health Department as rapidly as possible.

Reason

1. The requirement for Sanitary Land Fill operations is a State requirement and should be initiated by the State through their laws.

Support Needs

1. Realty Specialist to coordinate work through State Health Department.

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Reason

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Cooperation should be obtained between State and local government agencies to locate and establish sanitary land fills which meet the needs of all local communities.

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)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-3

Objective:

Correct the unauthorized use and eliminate the degradation to BLM lands caused from open dumping practiced by the communities of Elsinore, Sevier, Burrville, Koosharem, Marysvale and Kingston by the end of 1982. closed closed cleaned-up
closed

Rationale;

None of the above towns have filed the proper applications to legalize the use of BLM lands for dumping purposes even though several have been contacted more than once by the Reality Specialists from both the area and District offices. BLM Manual 1602, (B), defines trespass efforts to include prevention, control and the collection of damages for all forms of unauthorized use and destruction to public lands.

Indiscriminant dumping of solid waste material is currently being done in violation of the Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations for the State of Utah which declares it "unlawful for any person to deposit any solid waste in any place except at a site which has been designated by a city, county, district or other properly designated agency, and approved by the Utah State Division of Health." None of these sites have been adequately analyzed as to their suitability for disposal areas and none would currently qualify as sanitary landfills.

Bureau objectives are to protect lands, resources, environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration and correct past abuses to the extent feasible (BLM Manual 1602).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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

Recommendation:

Close the following sites to any form of of waste disposal and work in cooperation with the State Division of Health and the affected communities to implement adequate cleanup measures on these sites.

Elsinore - T.24S.,R.3W., Sec. 30,31 closed
Sevier - T.25S.,R.4W., Sec. 29,30 cleaned-up
Burrville - T.26S.,R.1W., Sec. 11
Koosharem - T.26S.,R.1W., Sec. 34 closed
Marysvale - T.27S.,R.4W., Sec. 21
Kingston - T.30S.,R.3W., Sec. 13,14

Closings should be made in conjunction with the State Division of Health's elimination program of open dumps as related to the Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations which will be used to meet guidelines outlined in Title II of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

Support Needs:

Surface Protection Specialist-needed to monitor clean-up operations.

Utah State Division of Health-needed to identify sites as not being in compliance with state and federal regulations for solid waste disposal and to establish guidelines and a time schedule for closing the sites. Expertise is also needed to identify new suitable sites as well as assistance (State & Federal funding opportunities) for establishing proper sanitary landfills to serve community needs.

Rationale:

No action has been taken by the trespassing communities to legalize the use of these BLM lands for waste disposal sites or to determine the adequacy of the sites in terms of environmental soundness.

Most of these sites lie in drainages with inadequate soil to cover the waste material. This condition has led to unsightly garbage being strewn about the unauthorized sites, as well as acting as excellent breeding grounds for insects and rodents and contributing to the degradation of surface and possibly subsurface water supplies. No protection has been provided against papers and other lightweight trash which become airborne on windy days and increases the area of pollution.

These sites are eyesores, illegal and defile public lands without just cause. None could meet the criteria for sanitary landfills as outlined in the Code for Solid Waste Disposal and new sites should be determined in cooperation with the State Division of Health, the counties and the affected communities.

Multiple-Use Analysis

Same impacts and alternatives as those identified in Lands L-2.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (August 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3.1 Step 3

Lands L-3.1

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Make land available to communities for appropriate and approved solid waste disposal sites.

2. Clean up existing sites after new sites are authorized with proper stipulations.

Reason

1. Total closure of existing disposal sites would bring about indiscriminate and random dumping on public lands.

The present practice, even though in trespass, does keep refuse in a fairly well centralized location.

Support Needs

1. Lands actions by Realty Specialist.

2. Coordination with State Health Department.

3. Contract or other labor and supervision.

Alternatives Considered

1. Make central site available to appropriate counties.

2. Not allow disposal on public lands.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Cooperation should be obtained between State and local government agencies to locate and establish sanitary land fills which meet the needs of all local communities.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-4

Objective:

done

Upgrade the quality of BLM land on an unauthorized dump site previously used by the town of Venice to conform as close as possible to the original characteristic of the land by the end of 1981. (T. 23 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 24)

Rationale:

The application to use this site as a waste disposal area was denied because Sevier County was hesitant in making application for the town and the Venice LDS Ward (the original applicant) was not considered a legal entity. Local residents used the site prior to and during the application procedure necessitating clean-up measures when the use was denied. An effort was made to bury the waste but not effectively and a situation still exists which locals could misinterpret as a area for further dumping.

Bureau objectives are to protect lands, resources, the environment and public values therein from avoidable destruction, abuse and deterioration and correct past abuses to the extent feasible (BLM Manual 1602).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Initiate proper clean up and burial methods that meet the minimum requirements for phasing out open dumps as identified in Utah's Code of Solid Waste Disposal Regulations.

Rationale:

This action is necessary to meet the health and safety requirements established by the State of Utah and administered by the Division of Health.

This action would also help eliminate the possible future misidentification of the defunct site as an on-going dumping area for local residents.

Basic guidance standards prescribe that management program decisions must be consistent with public health and safety standards affecting solid waste disposal (BLM Manual 1602, C.3.a.).

Support Needs:

Force Account Crew-provide assistance in terms of the need for any heavy equipment to cover and grade the site to conform to the surrounding landscape.

YCC-provide assistance in terms of collecting any scattered debris for burial and compaction.

Surface Protection Specialist-needed to monitor clean-up operations.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact on the environment from the clean up effort as identified in the rationale. No negative impacts have been identified.

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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Through planned action clean up the old dump as manpower and funds become available.

Reason

The proposed action would not require considerable amounts of manpower and heavy equipment operation. It is necessary to comply with State anti-litter laws and State health standards.

Support Needs

1. Identification of site planned for cleanup.
2. Equipment operation and labor for project.
3. Possible contract preparation.
4. Supervision of operation.

Alternatives Considered

1. Not clean up old dump site.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that action will be initiated and completed in FY 1982.

Reason

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Funds and manpower should be identified in the Annual Work Plan for FY 1982. Elimination of the problem requires the setting of a realistic time frame to insure completion of the decision.

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)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-5

Objective:

Correct existing hazardous conditions associated with open lime pits located in T. 19 S., R. 1 E., Sections 8 and 18, and an open mine shaft located in T. 29 S., R. 3 W., Section 5, by 1981.

Rationale:

These sites could cause serious injury because of their accessibility to the general public. The problem involves deep holes, some as deep as 30 feet, that have not been filled in or covered over. No signs or posted warnings are in place at the lime pits. A small fence surrounds the mine shaft, but does not effectively eliminate the actual open shaft hazard.

Bureau objectives are to provide an environment safe and free from avoidable hazard while on public lands (BLM Manual 1602, G.3.d.).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-5.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Eliminate the hazardous conditions by taking the following actions:

A. The open lime pits should be back-filled with the topsoil and waste material remaining at the sites. For those holes where enough local fill is not available, fill should be hauled in and the area graded to match the surrounding landscape.

B. The open mine shaft should be filled if no legal constraints exist. As a temporary solution, the shaft should be covered with heavy shoring and proper warning signs posted.

Support Needs:

Force Account Crew-heavy equipment needed to move fill material and landscape area to conform to surrounding terrain.

Surface Protection Specialist-needed to monitor fill-in operation

Rationale

The open lime pits are no longer in use and the area should be returned to as close a natural condition as possible. Serious injuries could occur from either of the hazardous areas. Filling in the sites would eliminate this possibility and help meet the agency's responsibility for protecting the general public from avoidable dangers.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact in terms of restoring the environment to its original condition and moderate impact in relation to protecting the general public as identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-5.1 Step 3

Lands L-5.1

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Eliminate hazards through planned actions after legal responsibilities and public notices have been taken care of.

Reason

1. The Bureau is responsible for hazards on the public lands. There are also legal problems in backfilling a mine shaft if it was the point of discovery for locatable minerals.

Support Needs

1. Minerals research into ownership etc., of pits and mine shaft.

2. Minerals validity determination of minerals claims, and possible contest.

3. Equipment operation and labor to backfill holes.

4. Contract preparation and supervision.

Alternatives Considered

1. Do not backfill.

2. Fence four sign sites where hazards exists.

3. Attempt to require those responsible for hazards to correct the situation.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following provisions:

a) Conduct ownership and validity determinations and other legal requirements for modifying the pits and mine shafts in FY 1982.

b) Complete corrective action in FY 1983.

Reason

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

It is also important to establish a realistic time frame to insure proper completion of the decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY REFER TO:
2000/3800
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

TITLE: Implementation of Lands L-5 Recommendation, Mountain Valley Planning Unit

DATE: September 14, 1983

AUTHOR: John Branch

The L-5 multiple use decision identified in the Mountain Valley Planning Unit Management Framework Plan requires the closing of open mine hazards in the Gunnison area by the end of fiscal year 1983. These hazards consist of shallow prospect pits approximately 10 to 15 feet square and 10 to 15 feet deep. The multiple use decision requires the pits be backfilled with the tailing material.

On September 8, 1983 I examined the hazards. Three of the prospect pits pose a moderate hazards to the public and could be easily filled in with the mine tailings which exist on the site. A fourth site, which poses a low hazard potential, is located is the same area as the other three and should also be filled in and contoured to blend with the surrounding topography.

All backfilling would need to be done with a medium sized bulldozer. The work would take less than a full day to accomplish and could probably be done for less than $ 500.00.

No mining claim location notices were found during the field exam and no record of mining claims recorded in the area could be found on BLM microfiche dated July 7, 1983. It is therefore concluded that the pits are abandoned and that no legal constraints with regards to the mining laws exist which would prevent the decision from being implemented.

Frank

The follow up on mining
hazards for the
Mountain Valley PU - A
should be placed in
MFP. Also attached
a follow up to the
of Utah prioritizing
hazards throughout the
unit
Chuck

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 NORTH 100 EAST
Suite F
RICHFIELD, UTAH 84701

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

3800/2000
(U-058)

STAFF REPORT

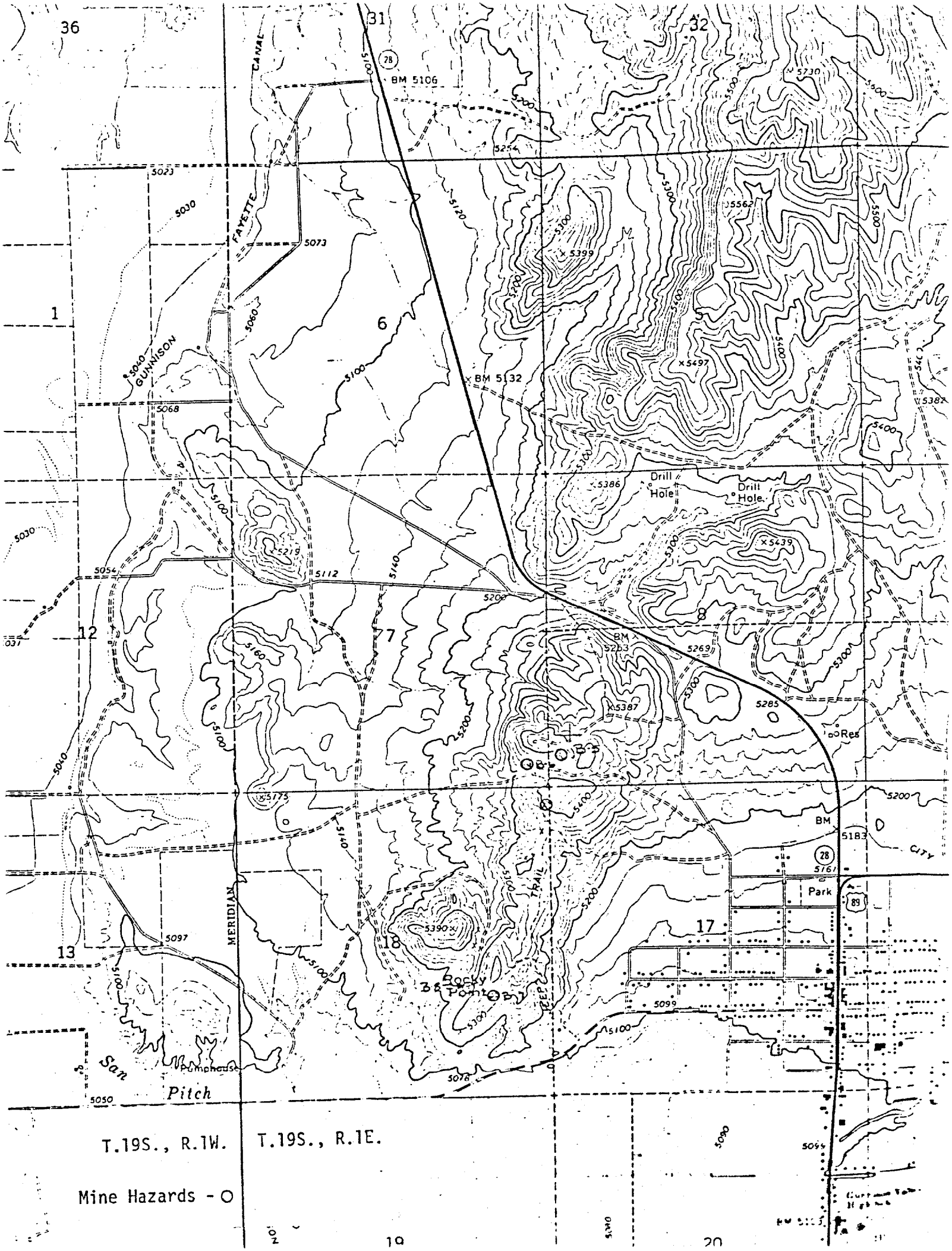
TITLE: Implementation of Mountain Valley MFP Lands L-5 Decision

DATE: September 21, 1983

AUTHOR: John Branch

This Staff Report supplements a Staff Report on the same subject dated September 14, 1983. In the previous report it was recommended that the mine hazards identified in the Mountain Valley MFP be back filled with tailing material. On September 20, 1983 this was accomplished. The four sites effected were also contoured and seeded with Crested Wheatgrass and Fourwing Saltbush as well. The seed was raked in by hand. Total cost for implementation of the decision was less than $ 400.00.

John Branch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CITY
Rocky Point
TRAIL
San Pitch
Pumphouse
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T.19S., R.1E.
Mine Hazards - O

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SEVIER RIVER RESOURCE AREA
180 North 100 East
Richfield, Utah 84701

IN REPLY REFER TO:
3800
(U-058)

Sept. 23, 1983

Ms. Sally Kefer
Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining
4241 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Dear Ms. Kefer:

Enclosed is the list you requested of the mine hazards thus far identified in the Sevier River Resource Area. A similar list was sent to Mr. Paul Sjoblom on September 28, 1982 at his request. The inventory area in which we are primarily concerned includes only the public lands located in Sanpete, Sevier, and Piute counties. No effort has been made to identify mine hazards which occur on private, State, or Forest Service lands.

Thus far, 59 mine workings have been inventoried. Of these, 13 were classified as having a high hazard potential to the general public, 35 as having a moderate potential, and 11 as having a low hazard potential. The rationale used in rating the hazard potential is explained in the enclosed attachment.

We have also enclosed two 7½ minute topographic maps showing the area where most of the identified hazards are located. Most mine hazards in this area are related to uranium mining which took place between 1940 and early 1960. Very few of the adits and declines have been surveyed to determine the actual hazards which they pose. Underground workings in the vicinity of the VCA and Prospector mines are known to be quite extensive.

If we can be of any further help to you in identifying mine hazards which may qualify for closure under the program being conducted by the State of Utah, please let us know. Any questions concerning this information should be directed to John Branch of this office.

Thank you for your time and we look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Area Manager

Enclosure: 4
Mine Hazard Inventory
Rationale for Rating Mine Hazard Potential
Marysvale Quadrangle
Antelope Range Quadrangle

Rationale For Rating Mine Hazard Potential

Low - Slight chance of injury from entering mine hazard. Slight chance of entering hazard accidentally. Example: Short adit with stable partal and back.

Moderate - Chance of injury due to hazard moderate or unknown at this time or moderate chance of accidentally entering hazard. Example: Securely fenced shaft; adit of unknown extent where unsafe back, portal, or open winze may be present; shallow prospect pit. Further underground investigations needed in most adits to determine actual extent of hazard.

High - Chance of injury due to hazard high or high chance of accidentally entering hazard. Example: Unfenced or poorly fenced shaft, adit with open winze or unsafe back or portal present.

Radiation Readings

All radiation levels were measured with a Geometrics Model GR-101A portable gamma ray scintillometer. This insturment measures gamma ray intensities frcm the radioactive elements potassium 40, bismuth 214, and thallium 208. Intensities of radiation are interpreted as indicating the amount of parent material, potassium uranium, and thorium, respectively, in the area. All measuresments were made at the surface entrance to the shaft, decline, or adit. This information is included for your information only.

Mine Hazard Inventory - Sevier River Resource Area

Type	Location	Quad Map	Description	Radiation Reading (cps)	Land Status	Hazard Potential
A-1. Adit	T28S, R3W, Sec. 29: NW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Piute Reservoir	Portal almost covered, untimbered, approximately 20 feet to face.	80-120	BLM	Low
2. Adit	T28S, R3W, Sec. 29: NW¼ SW¼ SW¼	Piute Reservoir	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	Private	Moderate
3. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 23: NW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Wood barricade across portal, danger signs, untimbered, unknown extent.	220	BLM	Moderate
4. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 12: NW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
5. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 11: SE¼ NE¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
6. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 12: SW¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, unknown extent.	70	BLM	Moderate
7. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 10: NE¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, unknown depth.	100	Private	Moderate
8. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 10: NE¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Open, timbered portal, caved about 10' back.	100	Private	Moderate
9. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 9: SW¼ NW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Open portal, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
10. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 9: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal almost covered, untimbered, unknown extent.	100	BLM	Moderate
11. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Wood barricade across portal, danger signs, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
12. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Main portal, securely fenced, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Low
13. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal fenced with chainlink fence, timbered unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
14. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
15. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, unknown extent	?	BLM	Moderate
16. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, approximately 20' back.	?	BLM	Low
17. Subsidence	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, 15-20' deep, 20-30' across.	?	BLM	Moderate
18. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ SE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, old fence around collar, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
19. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Open, old fence around collar, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	Private	High
20. Subsidence	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open, unfenced, 10-15' feep, 10-15' around.	?	Private	High
21. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: NE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open portal, untimbered, unknown extent.	?	Private	Moderate
22. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 21: NW¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Open collar, unfenced, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
23. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: NE¼ NW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
24. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: NW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
25. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: SW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, unknown extent.	500	BLM	Moderate
26. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 24: SW¼ SE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Collar open, old wire fence in need of repair, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
27. Decline	T26S, R4W, Sec. 24: NW¼ NE¼ SE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, open winze reported inside.	270	BLM	High
28. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 23: NW¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal timbered, partially caved, unsafe, approximately 130' to face.	150	BLM	High
29. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 23: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 50 feet to face.	60	BLM	Low
30. Shaft	T26S, R4W, Sec. 25: SE¼ SE¼ NE¼	Antelope Range	Collar open, wire fence in good condition, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High
31. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SW¼ NE¼ SW¼	Antelope Range	Portal partially covered, untimbered, approximately 50 feet to face.	90	Private	Low

Mine Hazard Inventory - Sevier River Resource Area

Type	Location	Quad Map	Description	Radiation Reading (cps)	Land Status	Hazard Potential
B-1. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: NE¼ SW¼ SW¼	Antelope Range	Portal partially covered, untimbered, unknown extent.	130-5000	BLM	Moderate
2. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	180	BLM	Moderate
3. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 14: SW¼ SW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Portal open, approximately 10 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
4. Shaft	T21S, R1E, Sec. 4: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Redmond	Collar timbered, open, unfenced.	?	BLM	High
5. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 8: SW¼ SW¼ SW¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 10' X 10' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
6. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 7: SE¼ SE¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 10' X 10' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
7. Pit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 18: SW¼ NE¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Open, unfenced prospect pit, approximately 20' X 20' X 15' deep.	?	BLM	Moderate
8. Adit	T19S, R1E, Sec. 18: SE¼ NW¼ SE¼	Gunnison	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 20 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
9. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 20: SE¼ NE¼ SE¼	Marysvale Canyon	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
10. Shaft	T23S, R3W, Sec. 23: SW¼ NE¼	Richfield	Collar open, unfenced, approximately 20 feet deep.	?	State	Moderate
11. Shaft	T23S, R2W, Sec. 25: SE¼ SW¼ SW¼	Sigurd	Collar open, unfenced, wooden ladder to bottom, approximately 50 feet deep.	?	Private	High
12. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, heavy wooden door, danger sign, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
13. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ SW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Collar open, approximately 10' X 4', old wooden fence in need of repair, ladder down shaft.	?	BLM	High
14. Decline	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal caved, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
15. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal caved, untimbered, unknown extent	?	BLM	Low
16. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Collar open, old wire fence in need of repair, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	Private	High
17. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, caved about 15 feet back.	?	Private	Low
18. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent, adjacent to road.	?	Private	Moderate
19. Subsidence	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Antelope Range	Open, unfenced, approximately 25 feet across and 15 feet deep, adjacent to road.	?	BLM	Moderate
20. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SE¼ NW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Collar with headframe, open on east side of headframe with ladder down.	?	Private	Moderate
21. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: NE¼ SW¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, flow of fresh air, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
22. Shaft	T27S, R3W, Sec. 5: NW¼ NE¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Collar with headframe, open on west side of headframe with ladder down.	?	BLM	Moderate
23. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: NW¼ NW¼ NE¼	Marysvale	Portal open, timbered, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
24. Adit	T26S, R4W, Sec. 28: SW¼ SW¼ SE¼	Antelope Range	Portal timbered, caved.	?	BLM	Low
25. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: SE¼ NE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, wire mesh fence, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
26. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 6: SW¼ SE¼ SW¼	Marysvale	Portal open, untimbered, approximately 30 feet to face.	?	BLM	Low
27. Adit	T27S, R3W, Sec. 4: SW¼ NE¼ NW¼	Marysvale	Portal timbered, wire mesh fence, unknown extent.	?	BLM	Moderate
28. Shaft	T29S, R2½W, Sec. 34: NE¼ SE¼ SE¼	Phonolite Hill	Collar open, unfenced, approximately 4 feet by 4 feet, depth in excess of 50 feet.	?	BLM	High

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-6

Objective:

Provide transportation corridor for the Utah Department of Transportation's connecting highway link in the Interstate system which will cross approximately 11 miles of public land lying parallel to U.S. 89 from Sevier-Cove to Salina in Sevier County.

Rationale:

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 directed that 37,700 miles of interstate routes be selected to connect by as direct route as possible the principal metropolitan areas, cities and industrial centers in the country. The Utah State Road Commission, on January 20, 1958, took formal action to approve the route from the Colorado-Utah border, through Salina Canyon, Sevier County, and Clear Creek Canyon to Cove Fort.

Several factors were instrumental in choosing the proposed route which included: capacity restraints and the need to meet future demand; the existing safety record; the deteriorating condition of the existing highway and appurtenances; the rising maintenance costs; and the many different types of vehicles trying to utilize the same road at differing speeds with different space requirements.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner that will provide the maximum benefit to the general public (BLM Manual 1602, 1.12).

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L 10.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Infrastructure values would probably be positively impacted as the need for fire fighters and their support units would be reduced as a result of the limited fire suppression policy. Some negative impacts would result to the socio-economic sector in the short run as some potential wood harvest areas could be eliminated as a source. This impact would be temporary until regrowth has been accomplished.

There could be a low short term negative impact to forest, range and watershed values. Depending on the location and the amount of acreage affected by the fire, there could be a temporary loss of pinyon-juniper stands with the potential to be harvested for fire wood or as christmas tree cutting areas. A short term loss would occur to the range in terms of vegetation which would also have an affect on the watershed condition. This negative impact would be reversed as revegetation takes place and in some cases a more desirable plant species could enhance livestock and wildlife forage availability. Watershed values would improve from better vegetation density which could result on the burn areas.

Wildlife values could be impacted both positively and negatively depending upon where the fire occurs and what type of vegetation is effected. All of the limited suppression burn areas will be closely monitored to prevent damage to critical ranges which are considered essential for maintenance of various wildlife species.

There would be a low negative short term impact to recreation values. Visual resources could be affected if burn areas are close to roads used by the general public. This impact would be effectively negated as revegetation occurs.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Implement the modified fire plan as outlined under the specialist recommendation.

Rationale

Full fire suppression is not necessarily the best method for managing range fires. Many areas would benefit from a controlled burn within a prescribed area. There would be savings in terms of manpower and equipment needs if certain areas within the planning area could be identified as let burn areas.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationales for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

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)*
~~Mountain Valley~~
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Establish a transportation corridor with a 400 foot right-of-way width on the following sites;

T. 22 S., R. 1W., Sections 10, 11
R. 2 W., Sections 26,33
T. 23 S., R. 2 W., Section 5
R. 3 W, Section 13
T. 24 S., R. 3 W., Sections 3,9,10,20,20
21,29,30,31
T. 25 S., R. 3 W., Section 6
R. 4 W., Sections 1,10,15,21,22

Rationale:

This new interstate highway link will improve highway safety, help reduce highway maintenance costs and help meet future demands for safe, efficient road systems.

Support Needs:

Realty Specialist - needed to provide Lands Report.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

URA Values. The proposed highway route would have a low negative impact on range lands. Several allotments are involved with the corridor, but the amount of public land administered by the BLM affected by the highway proposal is negligible. Livestock use is minimal and the suitability to grazing is limited. Access problems to the allotments would result unless adequate off-ramps or a service road is maintained along the corridor.

There would be a moderate negative impact to wildlife because of the increased crossing hazard resulting from greater highway widths causing larger fatalities to the deer population and to the migratory routes used by these animals to obtain food and water in the valley.

The I-70 proposal is to be built to withstand a ~~10-0~~ 100-year flood. During the construction phase, the amount of erosion or sedimentation entering the Mountain Valley water ways would be very high. There would also be a greater influx of salts (sodium chloride) resulting from winter de-icing operations and a possible contamination from chemical or oil spills from the highway or its structures during construction and maintainence periods. Mitigating measures could reduce these impacts if the recommended procedures outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement for Interstate 70 through Sevier Valley were carried out.

Long term benefits could result to watershed values if water control structures are

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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built to increase infiltration and reduce the downstream water energy created from severe storms which occasionally fall on the many canyons leading into the valley along the proposal route.

No serious social impact would result from the highway in the long run, but services and housing would be required during the construction phase to handle the influx of workers needed to build the I-70 link. Another short term problem would involve the additional dust, noise and temporary changes in travel patterns during the construction phase.

There would also be an impact from the increased growth and economic activity the new highway would bring adding to the infrastructure problems in the future.

Additional impacts beyond the scope of this analysis and their mitigating measures can be found in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for Interstate 70 through the Sevier Valley, March 18, 1977.

Multiple Use Recommendations	Reason
1. Identify and designate a proper width corridor for the new Interstate highway I-70 through Sevier Valley from Salina, Utah to Cove Junction.	A corridor needs to be designated for this vital link of the national Interstate Highway system. The designation of the corridor can be beneficial through planned location which can reduce adverse environmental impacts. This highway is badly needed as the present route (US-89) is in a deteriorated condition and the traffic load has become very heavy since the completion of I-70 east to Denver.

Support Needs	Alternatives Considered
1. Area Manager to formally designate corridor.	1. Do not designate a highway corridor.
2. Stipulate other authorizations to protect this corridor.	2. Do not allow the interstate highway to cross public lands.
3. Consultation with UDWR and range personnel to identify livestock and wildlife crossings.	

Decision	Reason
Accept multiple use recommendation as written	See rationale for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-7

Objective:

Provide transportation corridor for the Utah Department of Transportation's highway realignment proposal for U.S. 89 which will cross 1.5 miles of BLM land in two places: the first segment crossing approximately 1.5 miles south of the town of Junction; the other segment crossing a little less than one mile from Circleville.

Rationale:

The Utah Department of Transportation has identified two problems with the existing highway. The first involves the above-average maintenance cost which are running approximately $900 - 1200 above average. These excess costs have been attributed to the breakup of the pavement surface caused by differential settlement and the high rate of traffic use which on the average includes a load frequency of 1200 autos and 400 heavy trucks per day. A "Dynaflect Test Analysis" measuring pavement stability was performed in 1973 which showed 15 surface deficiencies and 13 subgrade deficiencies in the subject segment of highway. These deficiencies are to be done away with by the addition of the new highway segments.

The other problem involves the identification of several high-traffic-hazard locations. From a safety standpoint, the present highway has the following deficiencies:

a. The existing paved surface (including shoulders) does not meet the minimum criteria for the level of service it is submitted to.

b. Road segment has narrow shoulders and steeper-than-standard side slopes.

c. Narrow bridge crossings (24.5 ft. between concrete railings) are critical safety concerns.

d. Sight distance is restricted at five locations.

Because of the above problems, the Utah Department of Transportation plans to realign U.S. Highway 89 to improve highway safety and facilitate better traffic flow.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner that will provide the maximum benefit to the general public (BLM Manual 1602.1.12).

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Establish a transportation corridor capable of handling a 2 lane highway on the following sites:

Location	Length
T. 30 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 8	.28 mi
T. 30 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 27	.35 mi
T. 30 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 34	.93 mi

Rationale

This new highway realignment will improve highway safety and help reduce highway maintenance costs.

Support Needs;

Realty Specialist-needed to provide Lands Report.

Multiple Use Analysis

Impacts for this proposal have been identified in the "Environmental Evaluation - US-89 from Garfield County line to Junction," May, 1978. No significant adverse impacts have been identified in the evaluation especially where BLM administered lands are involved.

A low negative impact will result to the environment during the construction phase of the realignment. This same impact would be experienced socially in the short term as noise, dust and need for temporary changes in travel patterns cause an inconvenience to local inhabitants and those passing through.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Designate a transportation corridor across public lands between Junction and Circleville, Utah of sufficient width to accomodate the reconstruction of route US-89 in this area.

Reason

This corridor and the relocation of this route could be beneficial in making a more safe highway and one of lower maintenance costs. The designation of a corridor would make it possible to locate the highway in an area where the adverse environmental impacts can better be avoided and the corridor can better be protected.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7.1 Step 3

Support Requirements

1. Realty Specialist to complete land report

2. Area Manager to properly stipulate construction and other use authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Not designate a corridor.

2. Not allow rerouting US-89 across public lands.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

See rationale for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley P.A.
Activity
Lands
Objective Number
L-8 Lands

Objective:

Adjust the boundaries on the following lands administered by the BLM and the National Forest System.

T. 23 S., R. 3 W. Sections	13	440
	23	80
	34	560
T. 24 S., R. 3 W. Sections	3	441.18
	9	360
	10	40
	17	305.21
	19	160
	20	560
	21	40
	29	200
	30	639.42
	31	399.79
T. 24 S., R. 4 W. Section	35	320
T. 25 S., R. 3 W. Section	6	40.02
T. 25 S., R. 4 W. Sections	1	159.69
	3	480.28
	9	160
	10	440 — 160 acres of this transfered to Paiute Tribe
	15	240 — Transfered to Paiute Tribe
	20	160
	21	567.67
	29	440
	30	640
	31	358.90
T. 26 S., R. 4 W. Sections	5	79.16
	6	573.93
	7	595.84
	18	557.44
	19	589.67
	29	5.82
	30	458.88
		11,092.90

Rationale;

There are lands presently managed by BLM which could be given better management by the National Forest. Some small tracts of BLM lands are isolated from larger blocks which are adjacent to National Forests. Generally these lands have lower priority for development and protection than the larger blocks. As a consequence these lands do not receive the necessary attention to secure good management practices. They are too small to implement good grazing practices, and it is difficult to justify any expend-

(continued)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley P.A.
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-8 Lands

itures of funds. These isolated and small tracts are adjacent to large blocks of National Forest lands which are either under intensive management or being considered for this type of management. Equal protection of all resource values currently being applied the BLM can adequately be applied through the administrative procedures of the National Forest System.

Manual 1603, 3, b, (2) identifies lands program long term objectives of supporting public land management through exchanges, withdrawals, and other realty transactions needed for land management purposes.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley P.A.
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8.1 Step 3

completed

Recommendation L-8.1

Transfer and/or "trade" approximately 11,000 acres of public lands to the Fishlake National Forest.

Rationale

These lands are BLM administered lands lying adjacent to the Fishlake N.F. and are not required for any Bureau programs.

Support Needs

Reality Specialist to do Lands Report and EAR

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with existing resource values or MFP recommendations are evident. The lands will continue to be managed under the multiple use concept since the Forest Service is under the same congressional mandate.

Multiple Use Recommendations

1. Initiate a study with the Fishlake National Forest to identify areas of mutual advantages for boundary adjustments.

2. Give priority to adjustments on the west side of Sevier Valley between South Cedar Ridge Canyon (West of Sigurd) south to Deer Creek (northwest of Marysvale.

Reason

1. There may be areas where both agencies could benefit from boundary adjustments.

2. The BLM administered lands in this area have been examined on several occasions and both agencies were in agreement on the transfer of these lands to Forest Service Administration. The subject lands fit into the Fishlake NF management better than they do the Bureau's.

Support Requirements

1. Realty Specialist to perform studies, classification, lands report, and EAR.

2. Range specialist to make grazing adjustments etc.

Alternatives Considered

1. Not participate in boundaries adjustments program.

2. Not transfer tracts to USFS.

Note: [illegible] if needed.
(Instru[illegible]

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L 8.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that the study encompass the entire Richfield District and all contiguous National Forest lands. Initiate the study in FY 1982.

Rationale

One study should be completed for the Richfield District which will identify all potential land exchanges which exist between the BLM and the National Forest Service. Priorities for exchanges can be determined at the conclusion of the study.

Support Needs

Interdisciplinary Committee from all Resource Areas and the District Office.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Lands
Objective Number: L-9

done

Objective

Eliminate the community of Aurora's unauthorized use of public lands for a pipeline right-of-way for transportation of culinary water.

Rationale

The need exists to correct the unauthorized use of public lands according to trespass procedures. These public lands have been used by the community of Aurora for the purpose of locating a pipeline to transport culinary water supplies.

Bureau objectives are to manage the public lands in a manner providing the maximum benefit to the general public and to correct past abuses (BLM Manual 1602,1.12).

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L 9.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Take corrective action to have the community of Aurora apply for a right-of-way authorization for a culinary water pipeline originating at T. 21 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 19, SW¼NE¼, N¼SE¼.

Rationale

This site has been identified as a culinary water source for the community of Aurora. An application was never filed by the community for an approved right-of-way to construct a pipeline to transport the water. This culinary water supply is an important factor in the overall operation and maintenance of the community.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist

Multiple-Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation. Initiate procedures to issue a right-of-way for the pipeline.

Rationale

Correcting unauthorized use of public lands is a high priority work item.

Decision

Accept the multiple-use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationales developed for the specialist and multiple use recommendation.

Done - Issued in Dept. of Jud '82

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)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-10

Objective

Modify the full suppression fire management program for the Mountain Valley Planning Area.

Rationale

Present policy requires full suppression action on all fires whether or not the fire will do any damage. Fire management areas should be initiated to minimize fire suppression efforts on certain identified blocks of land that would have moderate to no impacts on the resources present. The resulting establishment of these fire management units would require less suppression expenditure and an identification of parameters within which fires would be allowed to burn themselves out or burn to suppression action.

Expected results from a modified fire program would include:

1. The use of fire, either managed wildfire or prescribed fire to create vegetative changes and reduce accumulated fuel loads.

2. Reduced cost of fire suppression in areas of low resource values.

3. Reduced cost of fire suppression in areas of poor or limited accessibility to ground tankers and hand crews.

4. Reduced suppression costs in areas that may be planned for prescribed burns. This would eliminate, in a large part, funds expended to suppress fires where funds are being programmed for starting fires in the same location.

   The fire occurrance in the Mountain Valley Planning Area has been historically low with small fires. Only once in the previous 10 years has a fire on the planning area exceeded 40 acres. Most fires have resulted from single-tree lightning strikes that occur in the pinyon-juniper forests or in the fir-aspen fuel types.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L 10 Step 3

Recommendation

Implement a limited fire suppression program which will continue to assure resources protection for all users. See attached map for limited fire suppression areas.

Rationale

Areas identified for modified suppression have historically had a low fire occur--rance with small acreage loss. The wide interspaces with little or no ground fuel prevent the fires from spreading into large acreage situations. Many of the lightning fires are accompanied by high-intensity localized thundershowers that usually extinguish the ignitions.

Areas of poor or no access usually have large expanses of natural barriers which will limit fire size. These areas are out of sight of the planning areas population centers and fire scars would, for the most part, not be visible from most major thoroughfares.

Limited fire suppression management areas will have identified parameters within which fires should be allowed to burn themselves out or burn to suppression action. These parameters will be prescriptions for each unit and will consider weather factors (temperature, wind speed, velocity, fuel moisture, relative humidity, etc.) property ownership, terrain, landuse, smoke loading and fire behavior. Used with up to the minute situation monitoring, these parameters will allow the Bureau to reintroduce fire into the ecosystem on a preplanned and prescribed basis.

Each fire reported to the Richfield Interagency Dispatch Office will be analyzed to see if its present and predicted behavior on an identified block or unit will fit the established parameters (prescription) for that unit. If so, the fire will be monitored by the fire management organization until it expires on its own or exceeds the prescription. At that time, the fire will be extinguished or "herded" back into prescription, depending on the fire behavior, land ownership, and weather for the fire location.

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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L 10.1 Step 3

Support Needs

See attached Fire Management Area Fire Classification Report.

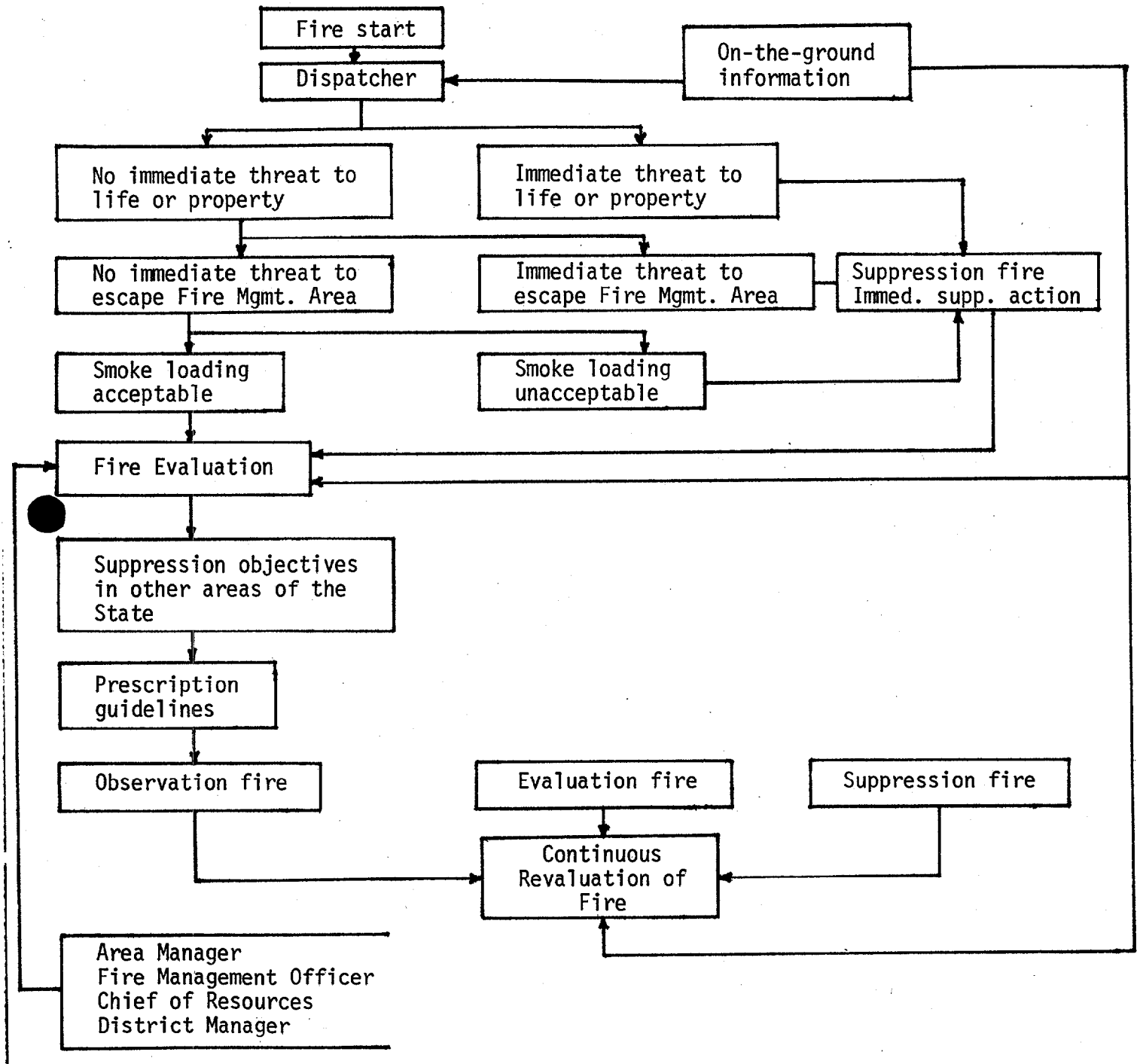
Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

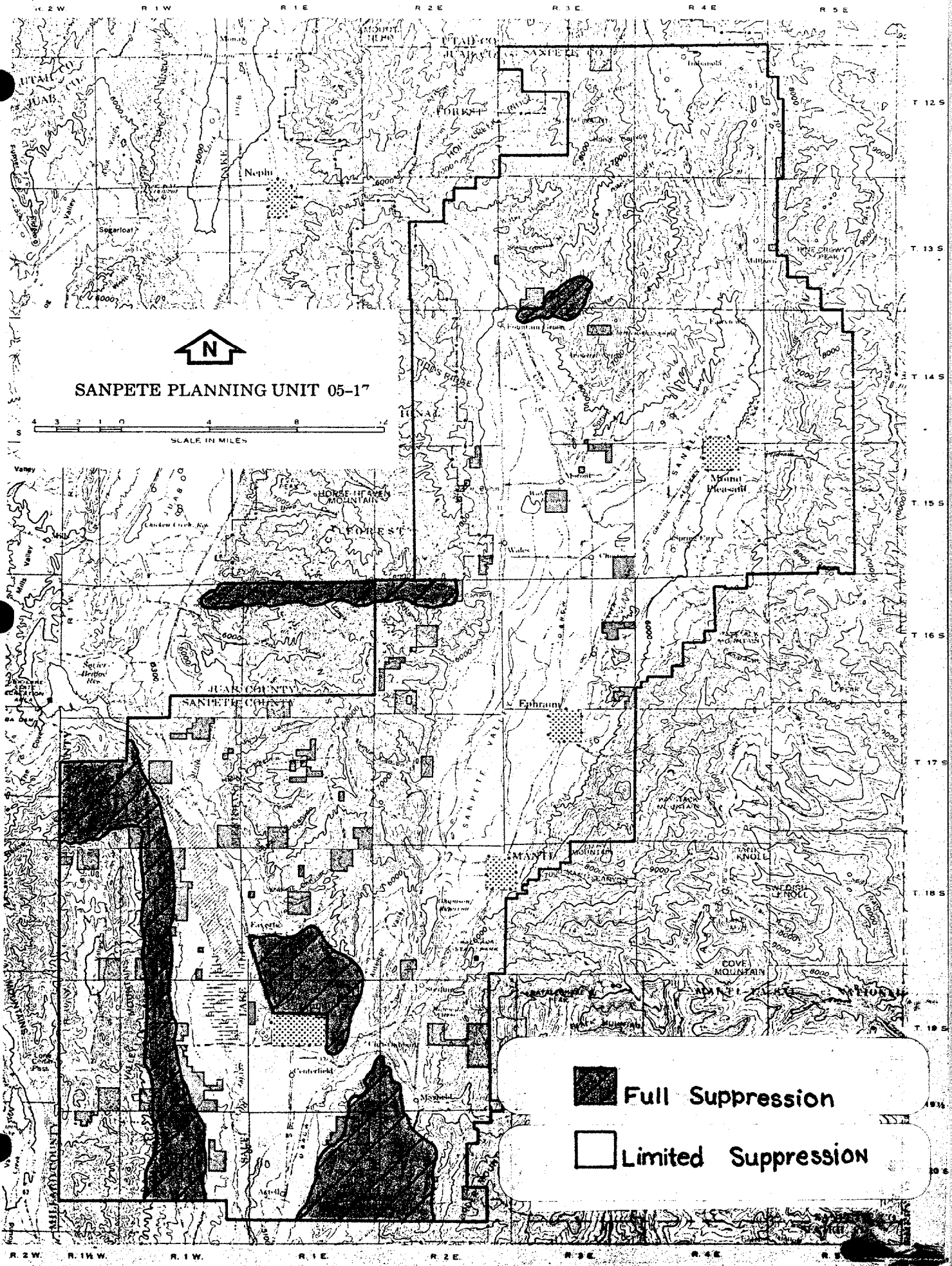
(Instructions on reverse)

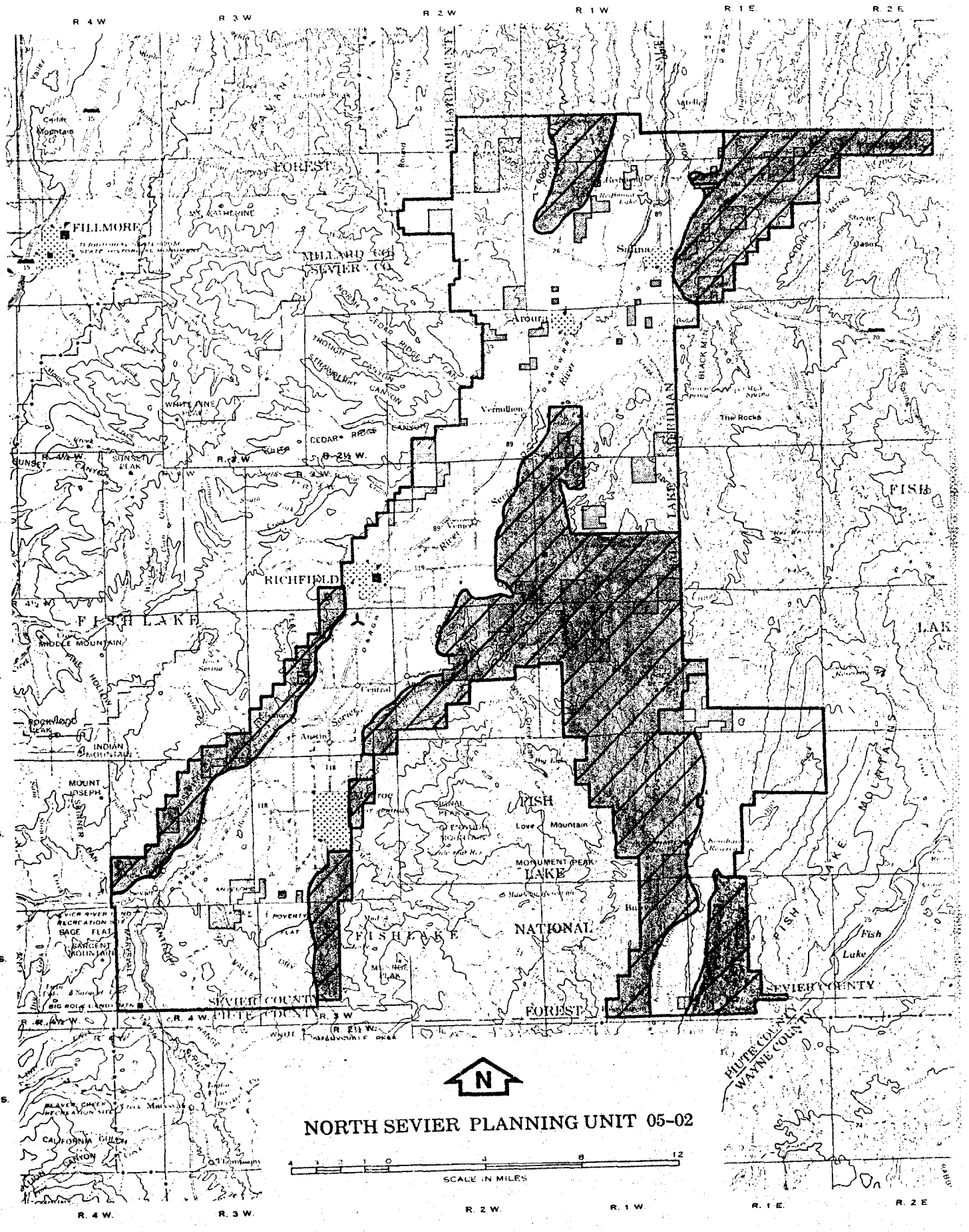
Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

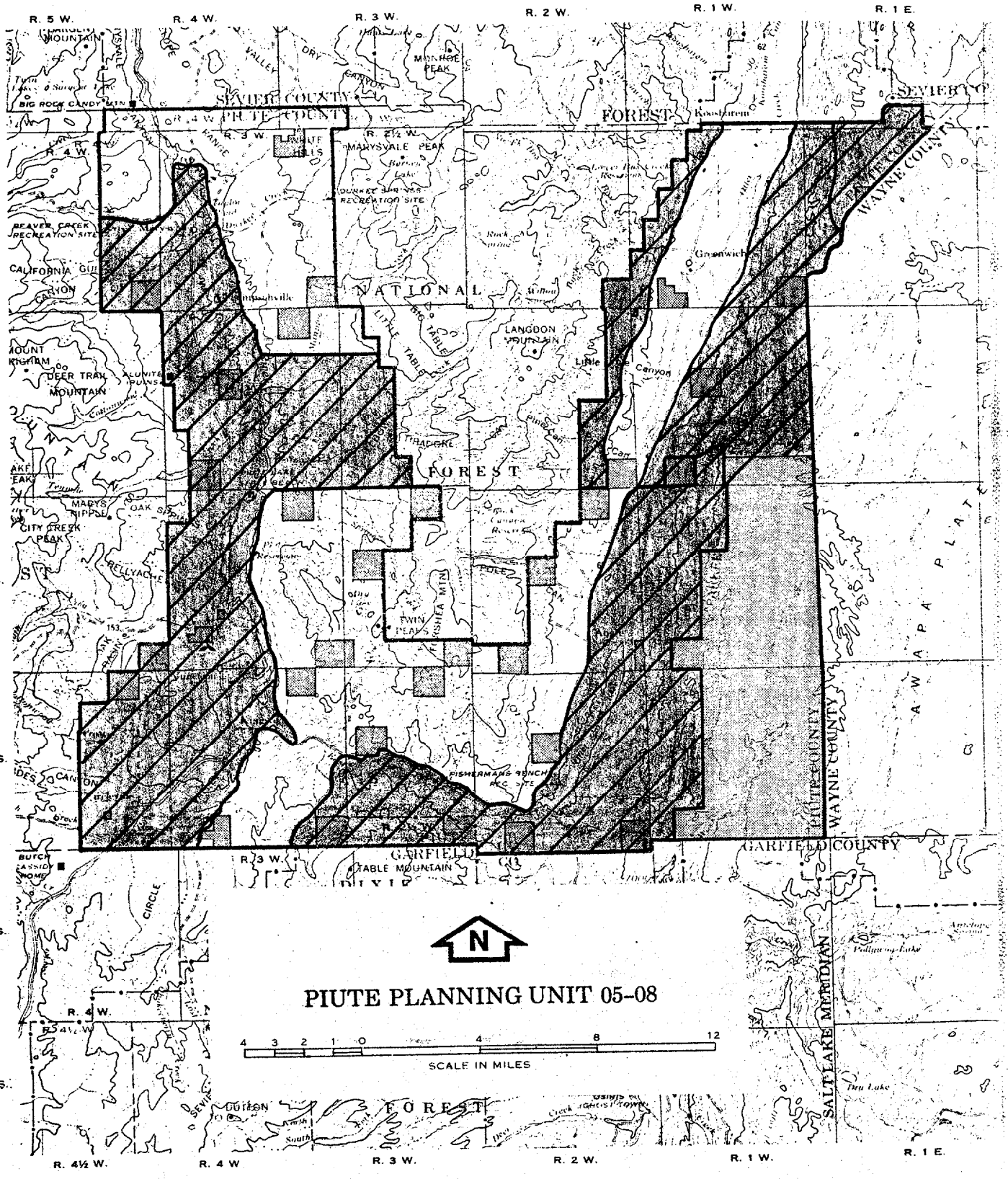
FIRE MANAGEMENT AREA

FIRE CLASSIFICATION REPORT




SANPETE PLANNING UNIT 05-17
N
SCALE IN MILES
Full Suppression
Limited Suppression
Nephi
Ephraim
Manti
Mount Pleasant
Fairview
Centerfield
Mayfield
Gunnison
Sugarloaf
HORSE HEAVEN MOUNTAIN
COVE MOUNTAIN
SANPETE COUNTY
JUAB COUNTY
UTAH CO.
SANPETE CO.
MILLARD COUNTY
FOREST
R. 2 W.
R. 1 W.
R. 1 E.
R. 2 E.
R. 3 E.
R. 4 E.
T. 12 S.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
T. 17 S.
T. 18 S.
T. 19 S.


R 4 W
R 3 W
R 2 W
R 1 W
R 1 E
R 2 E
T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
T. 23 S.
T. 24 S.
T. 25 S.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
FILLMORE
MILLARD CO
SEVIER CO
Salina
Aurora
Vermilion
RICHFIELD
FISH LAKE
NATIONAL
FOREST
SEVIER COUNTY
PIUTE COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY
N
NORTH SEVIER PLANNING UNIT 05-02
SCALE IN MILES


PIUTE PLANNING UNIT 05-08
SCALE IN MILES
4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12
N
R. 5 W.
R. 4 W.
R. 3 W.
R. 2 W.
R. 1 W.
R. 1 E.
R. 4½ W.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
T. 28 S.
T. 29 S.
T. 30 S.
T. 31 S.
T. 32 S.
SEVIER COUNTY
PIUTE COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN
NATIONAL
FOREST
MARYSVALE PEAK
LANGDON MOUNTAIN
TRACHYTE
FISHERMANS BENCH REC. SITE
TABLE MOUNTAIN
DUTTON
CIRCLE
GARFIELD
DIXIE
BEAVER CREEK RECREATION SITE
CALIFORNIA GULCH
DEER TRAIL MOUNTAIN
MARYS NIPPLE
CITY CREEK PEAK
TWIN PEAKS
Greenwich
Little Canyon
AWAPA PLATEAU

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO

1750 (140)

JUN 26 1992

UTAH STATE OFFICE
RECORDS MANAGEMENT

RT	OFFICE	INIT	DATE
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Cy	ASD		
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Cy	EA		
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	R RES		
	MIN		
1	OPER		
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Jerry Goodman - RDO			
	ACTION		COMMENT
	INFORMATION		COORDINATE
	CIRCULATE		APPROVAL

Memorandum

To: State Director, Utah

From: Chief, Division of Legislation and Regulatory Management

Subject: Public Law 102-292

Attached for your records is a copy of the slip law for Public Law 102-292, an Act to transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes. The law, which may be cited as the "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act", was approved by the President on May 26, 1992.

Attachment

Eleanor R. Schwartz

Public Law 102-292
102d Congress

An Act

To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

May 26, 1992
[S. 1182]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act. Conservation.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Certain public lands presently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "BLM") are adjacent to the Fishlake National Forest and are logical extensions of the forest.

(2) Those public lands are isolated and disconnected from other BLM lands and have been identified through the land use planning process of the BLM as suitable for transfer to the Forest Service.

(3) The Forest Service currently manages much of the livestock grazing on those public lands by cooperative agreement with the BLM.

(4) Administration of those public lands as part of the Fishlake National Forest would allow for more efficient and economical management by both the Forest Service and BLM.

SEC. 3. TRANSFER.

Effective date.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, jurisdiction over public lands designated on the map referred to in subsection (b), comprising approximately 10,172.89 acres is hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Such lands shall be added to and administered as part of the Fishlake National Forest.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The lands subject to this Act are those lands identified on a map entitled "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement", dated March 16, 1989, and filed, together with a legal description of such lands, in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture and the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) BOUNDARY.—(1) The boundary of the Fishlake National Forest is hereby modified as indicated on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(2) For the purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of

59-139 O - 92 (292)

the Fishlake National Forest, as modified by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundary of that national forest as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 4. RIGHTS AND PERMITS.

(a) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act shall affect valid existing rights of any person under any authority of law.

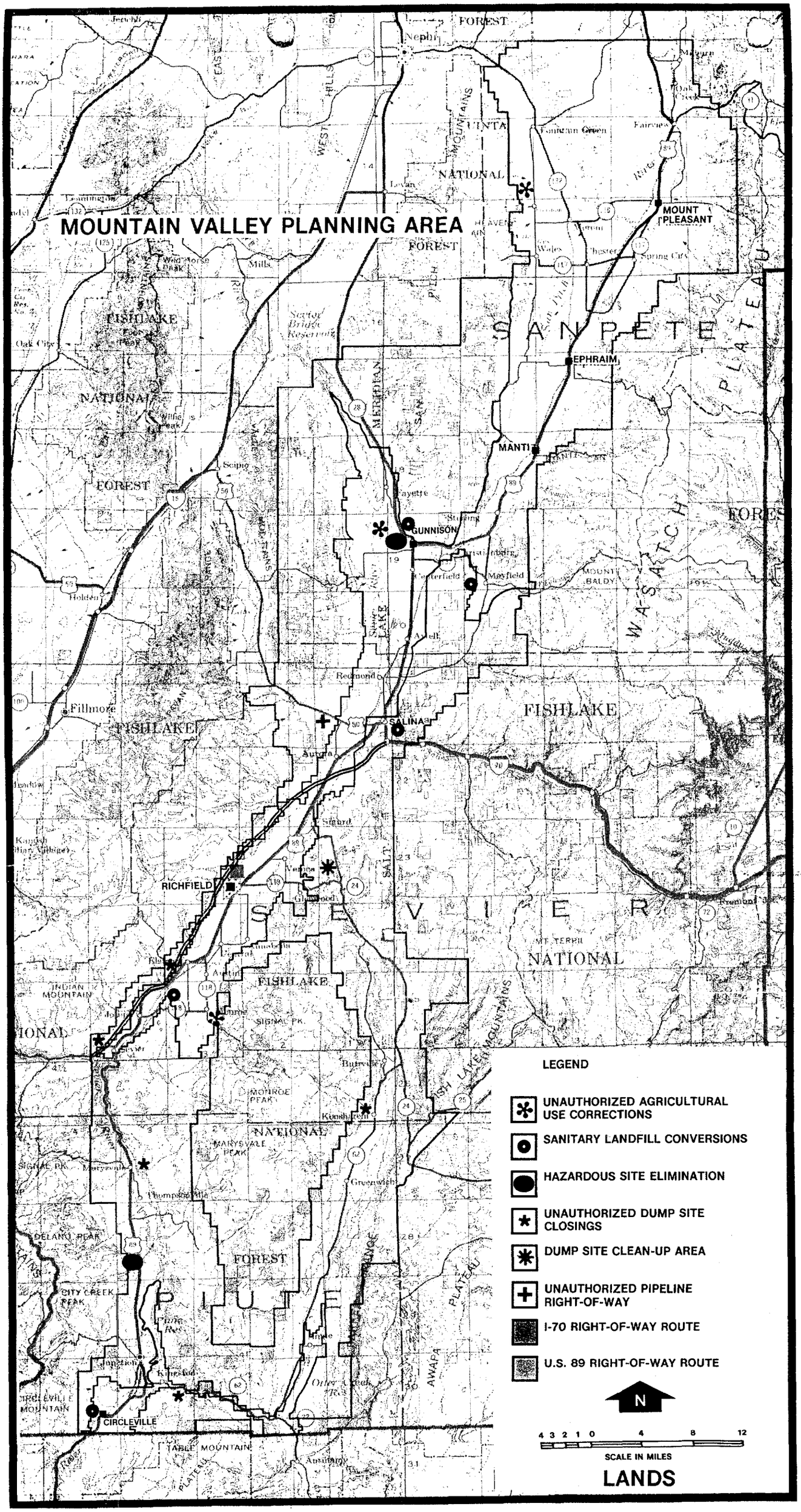
(b) AUTHORIZATIONS TO USE LANDS.—Authorizations to use lands transferred by this Act which were issued prior to the date of transfer shall remain subject to the laws and regulations under which they were issued. Such authorizations shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any renewal or extension of such authorizations shall be subject to the laws and regulations pertaining to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The change of administrative jurisdiction resulting from the enactment of this Act shall not in itself constitute a basis for denying or approving the renewal or reissuance of any such authorization.

Approved May 26, 1992.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1182:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 102-517 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 102-206 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 137 (1991): Nov. 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 138 (1992): May 12, considered and passed House.

O


MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA
Nephi
FOREST
UINTA
NATIONAL
MOUNT PLEASANT
EPHRAIM
MANTI
GUNNISON
SANPETE
PLATEAU
WASATCH
FISHLAKE
NATIONAL
FOREST
Fillmore
SALINA
RICHFIELD
SEVIER
NATIONAL
FISHLAKE
FOREST
PIUTE
CIRCLEVILLE
LEGEND
UNAUTHORIZED AGRICULTURAL USE CORRECTIONS
SANITARY LANDFILL CONVERSIONS
HAZARDOUS SITE ELIMINATION
UNAUTHORIZED DUMP SITE CLOSINGS
DUMP SITE CLEAN-UP AREA
UNAUTHORIZED PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY
I-70 RIGHT-OF-WAY ROUTE
U.S. 89 RIGHT-OF-WAY ROUTE
N
4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12
SCALE IN MILES

LANDS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Minerals-Sand & Gravel
Objective Number: M-1

Objective:

Provide sources of sand and gravel and borrow material so that the needs of the general public, the requirements of the building construction industry, and the demands for road construction and maintenance material can be met over the next ten years.

Rationale:

One of the Bureau's long term objectives (as stated in the 1603 Supplemental Guidance Manual) is to make mineral materials available for use as needed to meet market demand. More than 75,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel and borrow material were consumed from public lands in the planning unit in 1978. Construction of I-70 through the area, the continued need for maintenance of existing roads, and an increasing demand for material by the private sector will insure an accelerated demand for the material. This accelerated demand will deplete currently producing deposits and will require the development of new sources of material.

Sand and gravel and borrow material are high bulk, low unit value materials that require centrally located production areas to minimize transportation costs. For this reason, it is important that sand and gravel deposits be made available for development throughout the planning unit.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis Continued

A moderate to light positive impact can be associated with the economic sector. These sites have been identified as being economically feasible for production. Estimates of tonnage and grade are computed partly from samples or measurements and partly from projections of existing reserves.

These sites are located near the major roadways in the planning unit, upon which the material would be used. The Utah Department of Highways estimates 25¢ per ton mile to haul material. Identifying and using sites in close proximity helps reduce hauling costs for state and county use.

There appears to be no impact on threatened and endangered species on the sites designated, but a more thorough study should be undertaken before any large scale material removal is permitted.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept specialist recommendation.

Rationale

Known quantities and qualities of materials have been identified and would facilitate highway construction.

Support Requirements

1. Realty Specialist to prepare EARs.
2. Area Manager to designate sites.

Alternatives Considered

1. Examine each site upon application for materials.
2. Require materials to be removed from existing sites.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Rationale

See rationales developed under specialist and multiple recommendations.

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)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Minerals-Sand & Gravel

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 1.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Delineate the following lands as community pit sites for obtaining sand and gravel

T. 17 S., R. 2 E. Sec. 21: NE¼NE¼SE¼
T. 18 S., R. 1 E. Sec. 17: S½SW¼NW¼NW¼
T. 21 S., R. 1 W. Sec. 20: NW¼NE¼
T.26 S.R.1E. Sec.18:N½NE¼SE¼NW¼,S½SE¼NE¼SW¼
T. 23 S., R. 2 W. Sec. 12: NW¼SE¼

Rationale

Demand for sand and gravel for public use has been increasing over the past three years. Numerous requests for small amounts of material are being received. The above described sites are in areas where sand and gravel has previously been removed and are readily accessible to the general public.

Support Needs

Establishment of Use Areas
Appraisal Reports

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a negative impact on watershed values since topsoil would be removed. Access to and from the sight in terms of roads are needed and strict compliance to BLM rules for removing material could not be enforced. Minimizing the impact could call for restricting the size of the area where topsoil is to be removed, rehabilitating cuts to slopes of less than 15 to 20 percent, and reseeding the soil with plants indigenous to the area.

The same impacts identified for social, economic and wildlife URA values under ML-1.1 would apply to this recommendation.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Set up community pits on some of the sites identified above as the needs are better identified.

2. Strive to identify areas of heavy use and set up pits on a need basis.

Rationale

The needs are not well defined at the present time.

Support Requirements

1. Mineral specialist for field examinations.
2. Area Manager to designate sites.

Alternatives Considered

1. Not designate community pits
2. Issue permits on demand basis.
3. Not allow any materials removal.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Rationale

See rationale for the multiple use 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)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Sand & Gravel
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

In view of the anticipated demands for sand and gravel and borrow material for the construction and resurfacing of state and county highways in the planning unit, delineate the following lands as appropriate sites for obtaining this material.

T.15 S.R.2E. Sec. 25: SW¼NE¼
T.18S.R.1W. Sec. 1;NW¼NW¼SE¼NE¼
T.19S.R.1E. Sec. 8: S½NE¼
T.19S.R.1W., Sec. 34: NW¼NW¼
T.21S.R.2W. Sec. 10; E½SW¼NW¼
T.22S.R.2W. Sec. 22: N½
T.23S.R.2W. Sec. 7: SE¼ NW¼
T.24S.R.1W. Sec. 22: NE¼NE¼
T.24S.R.3W. Sec. 17: S½NE¼
T.24S.R.3W. Sec. 20: W½SE¼, SE¼NE¼
T.25S.R.4W. Sec. 29: N½SW¼
T.29S.R.2W. Sec.14: NE¼SW¼
Sec. 27: SE¼SE¼
T.27S.R.1E Sec. 17: SE¼SW¼

Rationale:

Construction of I-70 through the planning unit and the maintenance of existing roads will require substantial quantities of sand and gravel and borrow material. These sites have been designated because they are underlain by known quantities of sand and gravel and they are adjacent to existing roads and the proposed route of I-70 where the material could be processed and transported economically.

Support Needs

Appraisal Reports
Issuance of contracts, Permits and Right-of-Ways

Multiple Use Analysis

Wildlife URA values would have a low negative impact since human activity of this type usually prevents use by the deer population while sand and gravel removal is occurring. However, this will only be a short time affect since sites involved will be rehabilitated and available for deer use after the material is removed.

There would be a low negative affect on the environment caused by the removal. Dust and noise in the affected area would increase in the short term and until rehabilitation was completed.

There would be a moderate positive impact on the infrastructure and social sections since demand for sand and gravel is based on state and county needs for road construction and maintenance and for inclusion in concrete products to meet local demand. This would be a benefit in terms of having areas identified and reserved with mineral deposits that can be extracted economically and legally upon determination of need.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Sand & Gravel
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 1.3 Step 3

Recommendation

As the need arises, provide quantified sources of sand and gravel from those areas identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay as M-1.3 that could be utilized for currently unidentified construction or maintenance projects.

Rationale

Those lands identified on the Overlay as M-1.3 are known to be underlain by alluvial material. All demands for sand and gravel for individual construction or maintenance projects cannot be determined at this time. Because sand and gravel are high bulk, low unit value materials that require centrally located production areas, these deposits will have to be developed to meet the demands of such projects.

Multiple Use Analysis

Of those proposed sand and gravel sites identified on the MFP Step 1 overlay were developed in the future, there would be a negative impact on watershed, wildlife and recreation URA values. The extent of this impact can not be determined at this time since present and future demand for the next 10 years can be expected to be met by those sites presently in use and those identified for reserve status.

There would be a positive impact on the infrastructure, social and economic sectors; but again, the degree of impact can not be determined because the need for these sites beyond the 10 year supply has not been quantified.

Since future demand for these sites cannot be specifically identified and the deposits have been classified as Undiscovered Speculative Resources where quality and quantity of the minerals is unknown, analysis should be deferred until the time of actual demand for the material.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to use previously used pits on demand basis.

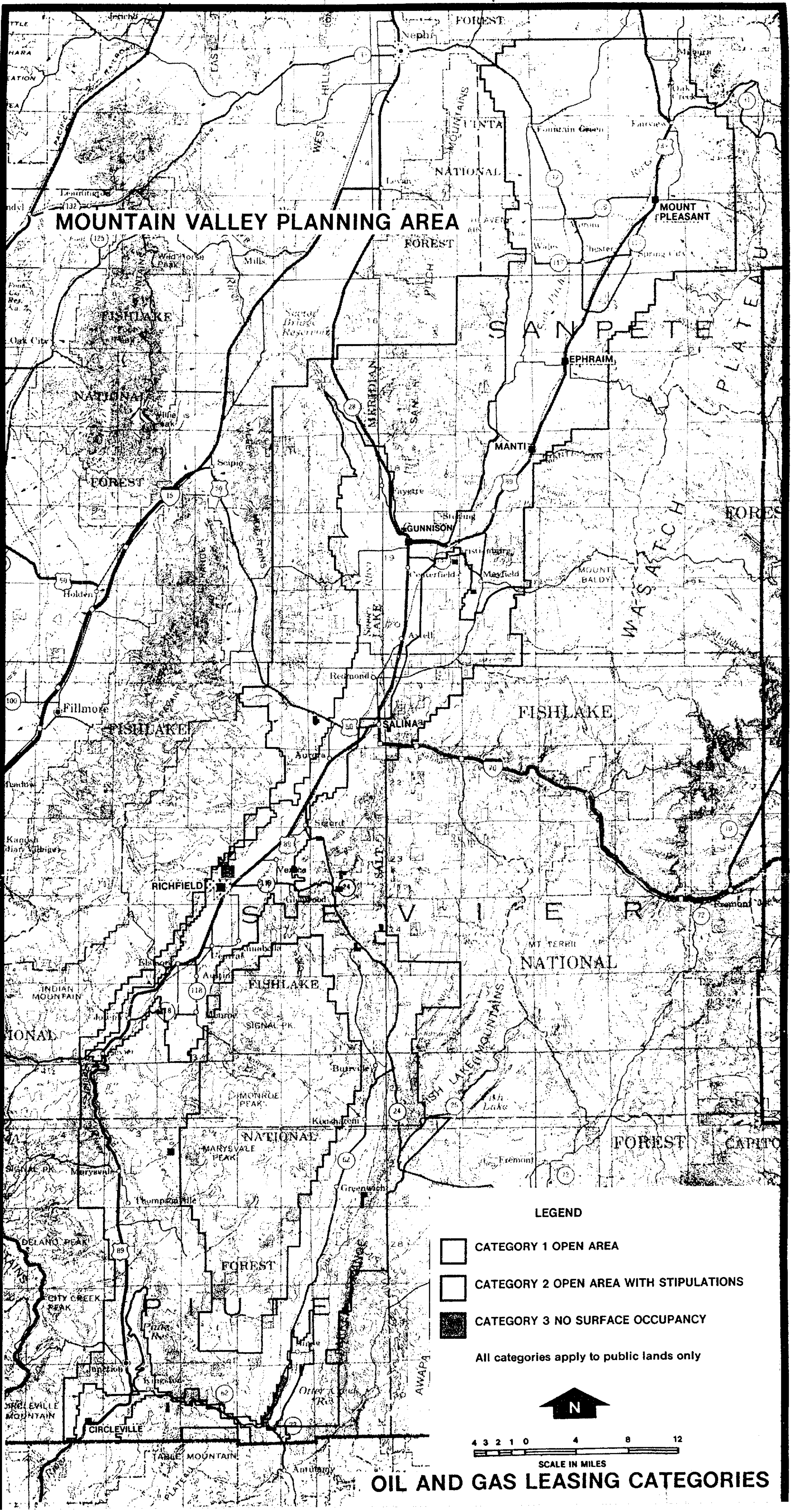
2. Use authorization stipulations as a means to correct earlier poor practices on material sites.

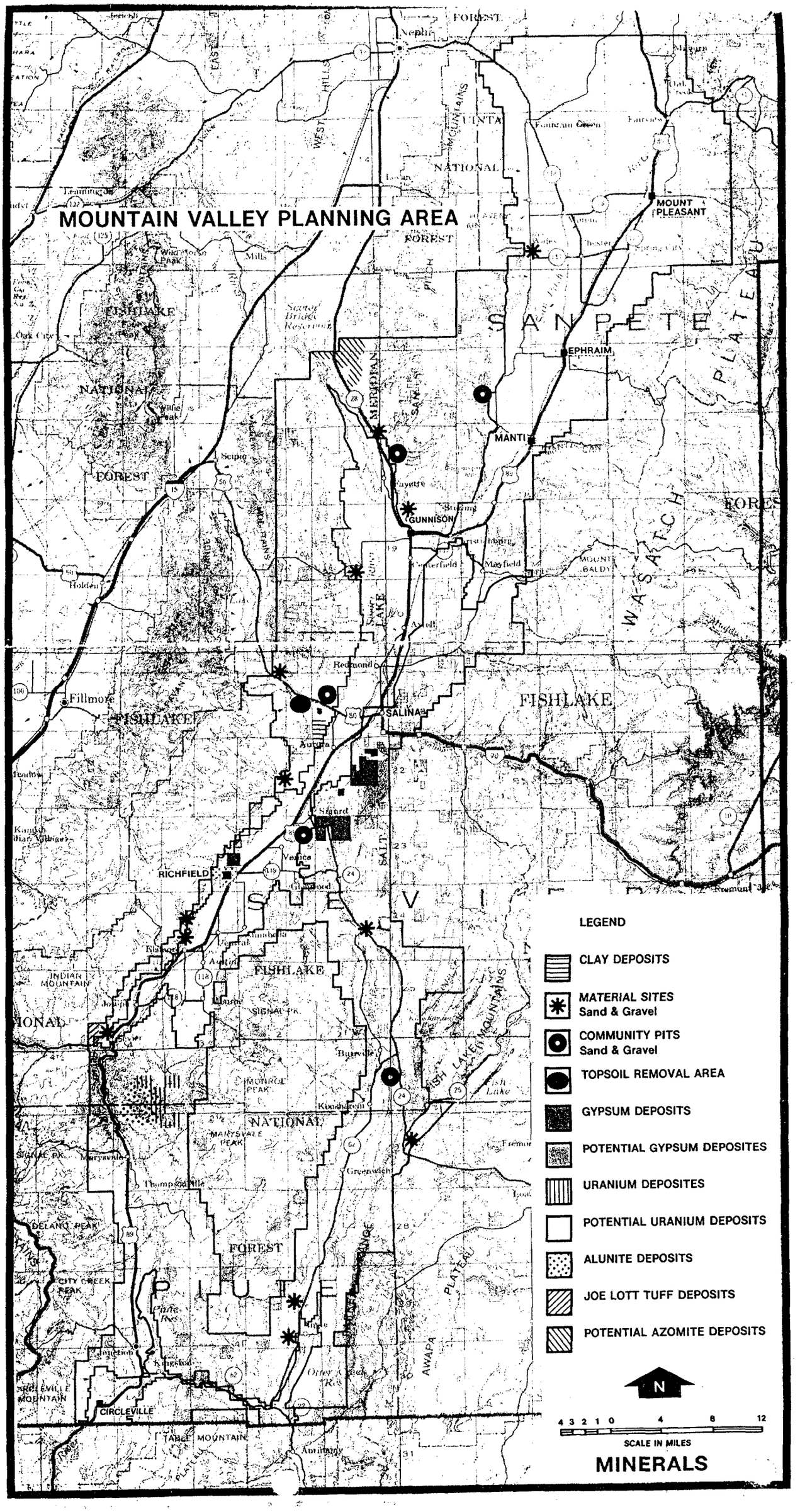
3. Follow Bureau approved procedures in authorizations.

Rationale

There is a continuing demand for barrow materials and sand and gravel throughout the area. Often sites in poor condition or needing hazard reductions can be rehabilitated through proper stipulations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed


MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA
LEGEND
CATEGORY 1 OPEN AREA
CATEGORY 2 OPEN AREA WITH STIPULATIONS
CATEGORY 3 NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY
All categories apply to public lands only
N
4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12
SCALE IN MILES
OIL AND GAS LEASING CATEGORIES
MOUNT PLEASANT
EPHRAIM
MANTI
GUNNISON
SALINA
RICHFIELD
CIRCLEVILLE
SANPETE
SEVIER
FISHLAKE
NATIONAL
FOREST
WASATCH
PLATEAU
Fillmore
Holden
Scipio
Nephi
Levan
Mayfield
Centerfield
Axtell
Redmond
Aurora
Sigurd
Venice
Glenwood
Elsinore
Monroe
Joseph
Sevier
Burrville
Koosharem
Fremont
Greenwich
Marysvale
Junction
Kingston
Antimony
MARYSVALE PEAK
MONROE PEAK
SIGNAL PK.
MT. TERRILL
MOUNT BALDY
DELANO PEAK
CITY CREEK PEAK
INDIAN MOUNTAIN
CIRCLEVILLE MOUNTAIN
TABLE MOUNTAIN
AWAPA


MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA
MOUNT PLEASANT
EPHRAIM
MANTI
GUNNISON
SALINA
RICHFIELD
Fillmore
Redmond
Aurora
Sevier
Salina
Sigurd
Venice
Glenwood
Elsinore
Joseph
Monroe
Burrville
Koosharem
Greenwich
Fremont
Marysvale
Thompsonville
Circleville
Kingston
Antimony
Junction
Panguitch
Orderville
Mt. Carmel
Hatch
Tropic
Escalante
Boulder
Cannonville
Henrieville
Cedar City
Parowan
Enoch
Holden
Scipio
Leamington
Oak City
Delta
Lynndyl
Sevier Lake
Sevier Bridge Reservoir
Fish Lake
Fish Lake Mountains
Sanpete Valley
Wasatch Plateau
Awapa Plateau
Pine Valley Mountains
Table Mountain
Circleville Mountain
City Creek Peak
Delano Peak
Signal Pk.
Monroe Peak
Marysvale Peak
Indian Mountain
Mount Baldy
Salt Lake Meridian
Uinta National Forest
Fishlake National Forest
Dixie National Forest
LEGEND
CLAY DEPOSITS
MATERIAL SITES Sand & Gravel
COMMUNITY PITS Sand & Gravel
TOPSOIL REMOVAL AREA
GYPSUM DEPOSITS
POTENTIAL GYPSUM DEPOSITES
URANIUM DEPOSITES
POTENTIAL URANIUM DEPOSITS
ALUNITE DEPOSITS
JOE LOTT TUFF DEPOSITS
POTENTIAL AZOMITE DEPOSITS
N
4 3 2 1 0 4 8 12
SCALE IN MILES

MINERALS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Sand & Gravel
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 1.3 Step 3

Support Requirements

1. Minerals specialist for field examinations and stipulating use authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Allow materials removal where ever the applicant desires.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use 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)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Minerals – Joe Lott Tuf
Objective Number: M-2

Objective:

Provide a source of volcanic aggregate (Joe Lott Tuff) that will meet the needs of the building construction industry over the next ten years.

Rationale:

The Joe Lott Tuff has been utilized in the Marysvale area as a decorative stone. In recent years developers have looked favorably on the material as a light-weight building aggregate for concrete blocks and pre-cast construction. Similar material is currently being mined west of Provo and has been utilized successfully in the Logan-Salt Lake area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Minerals - Joe Lott Tu
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-2.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Delineate the following public lands as a volcanic aggregate material sale area:

T. 25 S., R. 3 W.
Sec. 30: W½
Sec. 31: NW¼

Rationale:

The Joe Lott Tuff is exposed on and is known to underlie the above described lands. The URA Step 3 Inventory indicates a high interest in the deposit on these lands by a number of prospective developers. Good access to the lands is provided by an existing road.

Support Needed:

Appraisal Reports
Administrative Action (See action needed in Adm. Action Section)

Multiple Use Analysis

Welded Tuff could possibly be declared a locatable mineral in which case impacts caused by mining on BLM land could not be restricted through federal regulations. However, impacts can and will be identified since this is a multiple use analysis dealing with specific values.

There would be a low positive impact on the social values due to increased employment resulting from any minimal extraction. The number of personnel needed would be minimal due to the mining procedures that would be used to extract the material.

A low to moderate positive impact would result economically to the local inhabitants as jobs will be created to both meet the demand to extract the mineral and to the service industry to provide support.

There would be a moderate negative impact to the environment as the mineral is extracted. The mineral would have to be crushed at the sight causing large volumes of dust to enter the atmosphere and the noise level to increase appreciably. Dust would also occur on the dirt roads needed to haul the material to market. Mitigating measures could be instituted, but at a higher cost of production. Long term impacts would be noticeable on the landscape even if rehabilitation is done.

There would be a moderate to high negative impact on watershed URA values since the proposed area to develop and extract the tuft is located in an area with a low critical erosion condition classification (61-80, SSF). This material is a very fine substance which could easily be moved out of this subwatershed by surface runoff and would cause an increase in salinity and acidity especially to Clear Creek. Quantification of this impact is impossible in terms of actual tons of sediment yield however the impact would be moderate at the very least due to increased per-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

centage of bare ground and the surface disturbing activity of the mining operation and and road building. Reclamation of the extraction of this material would be impossible due to the nature of the substrata and expected acidity of the material and the impact to URA watershed values would be permanent.

There is a high negative impactive on MFP Recommendation W 8.1 which requires the restriction of all uses on Icicle Bench. Without the ability to exclude development of the Joe Lott Tuft it would be impossible to close off this area to any surface disturbing activities.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate lands as a preferred source of aggregate materials of this type.

Rationale

The materials are exposed in this area and would not require a large amount of surface disturbances in the mining operations. The area is close to the proposed I-70 and route US-89 highway junction which would provide good transportation routes.

Support Requirements

1. Minerals specialist for administrative actions to determine validity of existing mining claims.

2. Minerals Specialist and Compliance Specialist to prepare stipulations and monitor operations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Not identify specific areas as for sale areas.

2. Process sales application on a demand basis on areas applied for.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Reason

See rationales developed by specialist and multiple use recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION - Volcanic Aggregate Joe Lott Tuff

Request that the Solicitor's Office review all decisions relating to the locatability/saleability of mineral commodities similar to the Joe Lott Tuff and issue an opinion as to the legal disposal authority of the Joe Lott Tuff. This request should be initiated in FY 1981.

Rationale

Mining claims currently cover the majority of the lands that are recommended as a material sale area. It is felt by both BLM and Forest Service field personnel that the Joe Lott Tuff material is a saleable commodity and therefore, not subject to location under the General Mining Law. A Solicitor's opinion would provide clear guidance as to the disposal authority and would provide a legal basis for contesting the existing mining claims in the area.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals – Oil & Gas
Objective Number	M-3

Objective:

Maximize the potential of oil and gas production occurring within the planning unit by allowing continued leasing and exploration activities.

Rationale:

Petroleum and natural gas are commodities identified by the Directors of the USGS and Bureau of Mines as of "compelling national significance." One of the long term objectives of the Bureau of Land Management is to make energy minerals available for use consistent with national energy policies and related demand. Demand for crude oil is currently rising at a 4 percent annual rate while domestic production is continuing to decline. The United States currently imports 49 per cent of its oil.

Rock units underlying the planning unit have provided favorable environments for the accumulation of hydrocarbons. These sedimentary units also coincide with major structural features which may have created trapping mechanisms which cause the accumulation of these hydrocarbons.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals - Oil & Gas
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Maintain the status of all of the public lands in the planning unit that are currently in Category 1 and 2 for oil and gas leasing, and allow for continued leasing, exploration and drilling activity on these lands.

Rationale

Geophysical exploration has been conducted throughout much of the planning unit. Drilling activity has been limited to the northern half of the unit. The great majority of the planning unit is underlain by sedimentary rocks that lie at various depths. Major structural features are also known to occur within the unit. Thus there is a strong potential for major discoveries of hydrocarbons within the unit.

Category 1 and 2 designations will allow for the leasing and exploration for oil and gas and at the same time protect other surface resources. In addition, regulations and the Multipoint Surface Use and Operations Plan govern exploration operations. Category 3 designated lands permit exploratory drilling to whipstocking or slant drilling from off-site locations.

Multiple Use Analysis

There could be a low to moderate negative impact with recreation MFP recommendation, R-2.1 and its URA values. Those areas in the Marysvale Canyon, U-24 highway and the Parker escarpment will need special stipulations added to the Category 1 and 2 classifications to negate the impact.

Most of the deer critical winter concentration areas were covered by Category II designations, as well as a few of the most important crucial winter range areas. Some of the critical concentration areas were overlooked. The legal descriptions of the subject lands appear below.

T. 19 S., R. 2 E.,	Sec. 21	E½,E½NW¼
	Sec. 22	All (except patented mining claims)
	Sec. 27	W½,W½NE¼,NE¼NE¼,
	Sec. 33	N½NE¼,
	Sec. 34	N½NW¼

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Minerals - Oil & Gas

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

T. 20 S., R. 2 E.	Sec. 17	W½E½, E½W½, NW¼SW¼
	Sec. 19	E½, E½SW¼
	Sec. 20	E½, E½W½, S½SW¼, SW¼NW¼
	Sec. 21	W½W½, NE¼NW¼
	Sec. 28	W½NW¼, NE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼
	Sec. 29	All
	Sec. 30	E½,E½NW¼, E½SW¼
	Sec. 31	W½, W½E½
T. 21 S., R. 1 E.	Sec. 1	W½SW¼, SW¼NW¼
	Sec. 3	All
	Sec. 9	All
	Sec. 10	All
	Sec. 11	All
	Sec. 12	S½, W½NW¼, S½NE¼
	Sec. 14	All
	Sec. 15	All
	Sec. 17	All
	Sec. 20	All
	Sec. 21	All
	Sec. 22	N½, SW¼
	Sec. 28	W½, N½NE¼
	Sec. 29	All
	Sec. 30	All
	Sec. 31	E½, E½NW¼, NW¼NW¼
	Sec. 33	NW¼
T. 22 S., R. 1 W.	Sec. 1	All
	Sec. 12	E½NE¼, N½S½NW¼NE¼, S½N½NW¼ NE¼, E½SE¼SE¼, S½S½SW¼SE¼
T. 28 S., R. 3 W.	Sec. 6	S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼
	Sec. 7	N½N½
	Sec. 17	SW¼, W½SE¼, S½NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, NW¼NW¼
	Sec. 20	All
	Sec. 29	All
T. 27 S., R. 4 W.	Sec. 26	SE¼SE¼
	Sec. 35	E½

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Minerals – Oil & Gas
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

These lands should be placed in category II with a stipulation prohibiting oil and gas activities during the deer winter use periods.

The total acreage involved in such a change would be approximately 18,000 (determined from the legal descriptions, further refinement from the plat books may become necessary if the changes are adopted).

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue Oil & Gas program under the category system. Stipulate notices of Intent to insure surface protection.

Rationale

The Oil & Gas leasing category system is working well. Exploration can be adequately controlled through stipulations or Notices of Intent.

Support Requirements

1. Minerals Specialist to maintain category system, and assign surface protection stipulations.

2. Compliance specialist to perform compliance work.

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Designate the deer critical winter range as described in the multiple use analysis with a category 2 classification for oil and gas leasing.

b) Designate the culinary water source sites for the communities of Greenwich, Kingston and Sigurd with a Category 3 classification for oil and gas leasing.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist
Mineral Specialist

Rationale

Adequate protection should be afforded the deer winter concentration areas. The vitality and productivity of these deer herds require the protection of these areas. Winter range is the limiting factor for these herds. Any unrestricted use from Oil & Gas exploration activity in these areas during their use by deer would be detrimental to the herd.

The culinary water sites must be protected from any activity with the potential to contaminate them.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Minerals-Geothermal Stea
Objective Number: M-4

Objective:

Maximize the potential for utilization of the geothermal resource within the planning unit by allowing continued leasing and exploration activities.

Rationale:

The great majority of the planning unit has been identified by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey as having the potential for the discovery of a valuable geothermal resource. This potential is based on the number of deep-seated faults which occur throughout the area and the number of warm water springs that emerge along these faults in the central portion of the unit.

One of the long term objectives of the Bureau of Land Management is to make energy minerals available for use consistent with national energy policies and related demand. The geothermal resource has long been recognized as a source of energy that will help meet the nations energy goals.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Geothermal Stea
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Maintain the existing "open leasing" status of all public lands in the planning unit for the geothermal resource. Allow for exploration activity on these lands with a minimum of seasonal or surface occupancy stipulations.

Rationale:

Current interest in the geothermal resource in the planning unit is centered in the Monroe-Joseph area. The classification by USGS and the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey of the majority of lands in the planning unit as being potentially valuable for the discovery of the geothermal resource will undoubtedly lead to additional leasing and exploration activity.

Fifty percent of geothermal lease rentals paid by lessees is returned directly to the states and counties by the federal government. In addition to this economic benefit of leasing all exploration and development proposals are subject to the regulations in 43 CFR Part 3200 and 30 CFR Part 270. These regulations provide protection for other surface resources during the exploration for and development of the geothermal resource.

Support Needs

Possible preparation of additional leasing EARs.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

No significant impacts have been identified for the infrastructure or social sectors. Both low positive and negative impacts would result in terms of needed services and an inconvenience to users because of the need to convert to steam heating systems. Cleaner heat would be provided and less pollution problems to be handled by local governments.

There would be a moderate to high positive impact to the economic sector as costs for domestic heating to consumers and local government users could be reduced in the long term. Short term benefits could be reduced due to costs associated with heating system conversions. Road maintenance costs would have to be addressed in order to keep access open to the pumping sights. Counties would benefit in terms of returned royalties received from leases.

A moderate negative impact would initially result to the environment from the drilling operations. This would be a short term impact which could be negated over time. A

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

positive impact would result to the atmosphere from a reduction in air pollution normally associated with energy producing plants which are now used to supply heating fuels or electricity. Socio-economic costs from pollution which the producer usually passes off to the environment would be reduced to those associated with eliminating the salts precipitated from the stream.

There is a moderate negative impact on watershed URA values if the open leasing status for geothermal steam is maintained for the same reasons as stated in Oil and Gas Multiple use analysis. The conflict with exploration activity in the Monroe-Joseph area is primarily the surface disturbance to the Parson-Mills allotment which is recommended to be a restricted use area. Degredation of water quality is a possibility due to the high total dissolved solids issuing from geothermal springs and adequate precautions need be taken to prevent overall flow from receeding surface waters. The potential of thermal pollution also exists should waters issuing from geothermal springs enter the Sevier River.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Leave lands open to geothermal leasing and exploration where the environment and the resources can be adequately protected through stipulations.

2. Use Oil and Gas Category designations as a basic guide to issuance of authorizations. Analyze each application on its own merit.

Rationale

1. Environmental and other resource values are too great to allow unconditional drilling and exploration on all public lands.

2. Oil & Gas operations are similar to that of geothermal and many of the safeguards to these activities are built into the O & G categories

Support Requirements

1. Minerals Specialist to analyze each Notice of Intent or application to drill test wells to ensure environmental and resource protection.

2. Compliance Specialist to monitor all geothermal activity.

Alternatives Considered

1. Confining geothermal leasing and exploration to KGRAs.

2. Leaving all public lands open to geothermal activities on a demand basis.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals–Clay Minerals
Objective Number	M-5

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration and development of the clay resource (bentonite and Fuller's Earth) on public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

Western Clay Company currently mines and processes bentonite and Fuller's Earth within the planning unit. Their production has increased substantially over the past four years and future demand is expected to increase at a 5 percent annual rate.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Clay Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-5.1 Step 3

Recommendation

In view of the continuing production of bentonite and Fuller's Earth from within the planning unit, delineate the following lands as being essential for the development of that resource:

T. 19S.,R.2E.
Sec. 22: All (exclusive of patented claims)
Sec. 27: W½,W½E½,NE¼NE¼ (exclu- of patented claims)
Sec. 28: E½

T.21S.,R.1W.
Sec. 30,31: All (exclusive of patented claims)

T.22S.,R.1W.
Sec. 6: W½NE¼,NW¼,N½SW¼

Rationale:

Mining activity is currently being conducted on mining claims (both patented and unpatented) on the above designated lands. All lands identified are suspected to be underlain by bentonite and Fuller's Earth, but to date, little exploration work has been conducted to determine the quality and quantity of the material. Current developers indicate that the increased demand for both bentonite and Fuller's Earth will require the mining of adjacent lands as currently producing beds are depleted.

Multiple Use Analysis

Mining is currently being conducted in mining claims in the area. Mining of clay involves surface type removal which causes a slight negative impact to the environment in terms of air, noise and water pollution. The scenic quality of the land would also decrease until some form of rehabilitation is accomplished.

Wildlife. All those sources located in T. 19 S., R. 2 E., are within critical deer winter range. This area historically harbors a high density deer population which would be deprived of much of this range if the subject mining activity increases. The productivity of the entire herd unit (40) will be negatively effected by the continued loss of forage and space in this critical area. The loss will be negatively effected by the continued loss of forage and space in this critical area. The loss will result from human activity pre-empting mule deer use during the winter and the fact that the area will probably be difficult or impossible to revegetate within a reasonable timespan. No feasible substitute for this winter range exists.

Watershed. The continued development of the clay resource near Mayfield would have a light to moderate negative impact on watershed URA values. The primary impact from development of this resource is the removal of all vegetation with the unliklihood of any revegetation nearly impossible. Although the mining is limited to a small area it is characterized by steep slopes and surface runoff and increased sediment yield are expected to be substantial. The problem is slightly less near Aurora due to the shallower slopes, however revegetation will also be a problem. Erosion con-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

trol structures will be required in both areas to prevent any head cutting from gullies in these areas.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate lands listed as valuable for bentonite and Fullers earth.

Rationale

No formal actions are required to implement this recommendation. The lands are merely recognized as having this value.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals-Gypsum
Objective Number	M-6

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location and development of the gypsum resource from the federal mineral estate and the public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

U.S. Gypsum and Georgia Pacific are currently mining and processing gypsum near Sigurd. Because of the present demand for wallboard, both producers have allocated supplies to their existing consumers. The Planning Area Analysis indicates that the demand for gypsum products will increase at an annual rate of 4 to 6 percent, thus assuring a constant demand from producers within the unit.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Gypsum
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-6.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

In view of the continuing production of gypsum from within the planning unit, delineate the following lands as being essential for the development of that resource:

T.22S.,R.1W.
- Sec. 10: SE¼
- Sec. 11: N½N½,S½NE¼,S½S½
- Sec. 14: All
- Sec. 15: E½
- Sec. 21: E½
- Sec. 22: SW¼,E½
- Sec. 23: All
- Sec. 29: NE¼

T.23S.,R.1W.
- Sec. 4,5,6: All
- Sec. 7: W½,W½E½
- Sec. 8: E½W½,E½
- Sec. 9: All

Rationale:

The above described lands are blanketed with unpatented mining claims and are lands upon which current mining operations are being conducted. Reserves on these lands have been calculated from 40 possible quarry sites and are estimated to be 4 million tons of gypsum.

Multiple Use Analysis

Economically, there would be a high positive impact with the recommendation. Currently, 100,000 tons of gypsum material is mined per year in the planning area by two companies. U.S. Gypsum has identified reserved available to support 30-40 years of additional mining at present production and Georgia Pacific with an estimated reserve for only 6 to 8 years. Together, the two companies employ an estimated 175 people making them the major non-government employer in Sevier County. Demand for gypsum is expected to increase at an annual rate of 4 to 6 percent through 1982. By identifying these areas as potential gypsum sights, continued production would be an on-going operation that would help maintain current employment levels and provide tax dollars to the local governments.

High negative impacts would result to the environment from the mining operations. Increased air, noise and water pollution would occur because of the amount of surface disturbance associated with the mining.

There is a high negative impact on watershed URA values and recommendation if the gypsum resource is further developed on those areas identified as containing deposits of gypsum since these areas are located in the Arapien Shale hills in critical and severe erosion condition classes. These areas are characterized by sharply incised gullies which are actively eroding. Sediment yield is already very high. Develop-

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

ment of this resource will result in degredation of water quality, removal of already sparse vegetation and increased erosion. Quantification of this impact is impossible. SSF's in the area range from high 60's to the low 80's. Reclamation of these areas after gypsum is strip-mined can not be accomplished to the marginal precipitation zone and soil limitations. Potential destruction of several threatened and endangered plant species could occur.

Wildlife (WL-3.1) recommends the areas be put in an area of critical concern because of their identification as deer winter concentration sites. Wildlife would be negatively impacted by the human activity so as to cause a significantly measurable change in the deer herd size. This mining operation would decrease the amount of forage available to the wildlife population.

There would also be a low negative impact on the scenic quality of the land which would result in a reduction in the land's value as a recreation resource.

Since it has been recommended that the gypsum deposits be designated as essential for development and no mining activity is currently taking place or planned, a detailed multiple use analysis should be deferred until the area is actually developed for the minerals. Future exploratory activities should not create any noticeable impacts on the area and will not require a detailed analysis.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
1. Designate these lands as valuable for gypsum resource	1. No formal actions required, merely identified as having gypsum resource values.
Support Requirements	**Alternatives Considered**
None	None
Decision	**Rationale**
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Minerals-Gypsum
Overlay Reference: Step 1 M-6.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

Delineate the lands identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay (M-6.2) as containing potentially valuable deposits of gypsum and maintain the availability of these lands for exploration and possible development of the gypsum resource.

Rationale:

The lands identified on the overlay lie adjacent to currently producing areas and are underlain by the Arapien Shale, which contains the gypsum beds now being mined. Reserve estimates on lands identified as (M-6.1) have been estimated at 4 million tons. This reserve figure has been arrived at without the benefit of extensive drilling to determine the exact contact of the gypsum/anhydrite contact. The anhydrite is inert and cannot be mined. Past mining experience indicates that the contact varies greatly, and can dramatically reduce suspected reserve figures. Additional reserves will be sought as the existing reserves are depleted. The exploration for the additional reserves will undoubtedly occur on the lands that are adjacent to existing operations and on lands known to be underlain by the Arapien Shale.

Multiple Use Analysis

Same analysis applies to M-6.2 as that identified in M-6.1.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale for M-6.2.

Support Requirements

None.

Decision

Recognize the lands as being potentially valuable for gypsum production.

Rationale

Formal designation of the lands is unnecessary at the present time. Recognition of the land's potential for gypsum production would assure consideration for this use in future land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals-Uranium
Objective Number	M-7

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location and development of the uranium resource on public lands within the planning area.

Rationale:

Uranium is one mineral identified by the Director of the Bureau of Mines as of "compelling national significanees". One of the long term objectives of the Bureau of Land Management is to make such minerals available for use consistent with national policy and related demand. Planning Area Analysis data indicates that demand for uranium is expected to increase at an annual rate of 15 percent through 1985. Higher price (currently $43.00 per pound for refined U_3O_8) will also be a major incentive leading to increased exploration and development of previously mined areas and lower grade deposits. More than 211,000 tons of uranium ore have been mined in the Marysvale area. Several companies are presently actively exploring the area.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Uranium
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M 7.1 Step 3

Recommendation

In view of renewed development of uranium from within the planning unit, delineate the following lands as being essential for the development of that resource:

T. 26 S., R. 3 W.
Sec. 18: N½, N½SW¼,SW¼SW¼,NE¼SE¼
T. 26 S., R. 4 W.
Sec. 14,24,25,: All
T. 27 S., R. 3 W.
Sec. 1: W½
Sec. 3: E½
Sec. 11: N½
Sec. 12: NW¼

Rationale

Past production of uranium came from these and adjacent lands. The lands are blanketed with unpatented mining claims that are currently being explored. Several companies have indicated that extensions of old ore bodies and deep-lying ore bodies have been discovered. The results of the exploration program will determine whether the deposits are mineable.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation would cause a moderate adverse impact to the infrastructure. this would result from the additional services that would be required to meet any mining expansion in the area. Housing, schooling, and improved road systems would have to be increased in an economically depressed area that is not capable of rapidly expanding these services without putting stress on their already overburdened financial capabilities. No rents or royalties would be allocated to the local governments because of the locatable classification of the mineral.

Because of the need for personnel to mine the uranium if production is increased, there could be a moderate negative impact to the cultural background of current residents. Out-of-state employees would bring in new ideals and conceptions that would not necessarily be consistent with the predominant cultural beliefs identified in the area. Laws and customs would be affected by this influx which could over the long term influence the high moral standards currently displayed. There would also be a need to incorporate more local laws and regulations to handle the larger population which goes against the predominant attitude of lessening government control held by local residents.

Economically, a low positive impact would be experienced by the local residents from the newly created demand for services resulting from any increased mining activity.

There would be a moderate to high negative impact to the environment which would be caused by the increased surface disturbing activities associated with mining activities. More than 300 acres would be affected by this mining operation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Minerals-Uranium
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-7.1 Step 3

No substantial impact on watershed values except for further surface disturbance in an area already with a high degree of surface degredation. Relatively shallow slopes in this area tend to keep sediment yield rates down.

These areas are not considered crucial to big game winter range, although many species of game and non-game animals do inhabit the area. The proposed activity would destroy much of the habitat, and render it nearly impossible to reclaim. The area may receive some winter bald eagle use although it is believed to be of low intensity. There are no known eagle roost or nest sites in the area which functions primarily as a hunting area. This impact is is probably not too severe. Since uranium is locatable there is little that can be done under the 1872 law to control this activity.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Designate the lands above as valuable for uranium resources.

Rationale

1. No formal actions required, merely identify as having uranium values

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley

Activity
Minerals-Uranium

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-7.2 Step 3

Recommendation:

Delineate those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 overlay (M-7.2) as being potentially valuable for the uranium resource and maintain the availability of these lands for exploration and possible development of the uranium resource.

Rationale

The lands identified on the overlay are underlain by volcanic rock units that are known to contain vein type deposits of uranium. Past exploration has been centered around those former producing mines identified in M-7.1 and just recently has exploration of these areas begun. The entire area is known to be blanketed with unpatented mining claims.

Multiple Use Analysis

The same impacts identified in M-7.1 would probably occur to those lands identified for delieneation in M-7.2.

The area covered by this recommendation does include a portion of the Monroe Front mule deer concentration area. Unfortunately, since uranium is locatible, we have no suitable means of controlling the activity. If the mining does encroach upon the estimated 2000 acres of overlap, the loss to critical deer winter range would be quite high. Other sections of the uranium area delineated by this recommendation are within crucial deer winter range and will result in a loss of an undetermined acreage for wintering mule deer. Under the existing mining laws we have no reasonable hopes for reclamation or protection of the more critical areas, even though it is needed.

Because these mineral deposits potentially exist based on geologic conditions and because actual quantity and quality have not been established, a detailed multiple use analysis cannot be done at this time and should be deferred until actual mining activities are undertaken.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Identify the lands above as valuable for uranium resources.

Rationale

1. No formal actions required, merely identify as having values.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives

None

Decision

Recognize the lands as being potentially valuable for uranium production.

Rationale

Formal designation of the lands is unnecessary at the present time. Recognition of the land's potential for uranium production would assure consideration of this use in future land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals-Azomite
Objective Number	M-8

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration, location and development of the welded tuff (Azomite) resource on the public mineral estate in T. 16 and 17 S., R. 1 W.

Rationale:

The welded tuff material that underlies these lands has been mined and utilized in the poultry industry as a grit. More recently it has been used successfully in agriculture as a soil conditioner.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals Azomite
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-8.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Delineate those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay (M-8.1) as containing potentially valuable deposits of welded tuff (Azomite) and maintain the availability of these lands for exploration and development of the azomite resource.

Rationale:

Azome Mining Company periodically operates a quarry on these lands in Sections 4 and 5 of T. 17 S., R. 1 W. The remainder of the lands are known to be blanketed with unpatented mining claims that have been staked for the azomite resource. Recent analysis of the material indicates that it contains numerous trace elements that are readily absorbed and assimilated in plant and animal organisms. Developers of that material state that it is being accepted increasingly by the agricultural industry as a soil conditioner.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be no significant impacts to the infrastructure, social or economic segments from this recommendation. A low to moderate negative impact would result to the environment if increased mining activity for Azomite occurred. This material is mined through surface operations which would increase the amount of dust and noise affecting the atmosphere.

No impact of any consequence would result to watershed values.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Identify lands as having potential value for azomite resource.

Rationale

1. No formal actions required, lands are identified as possible azomite mineral activities.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Recognize the lands as being potentially valuable for welded tuff (Azomite) production.

Rationale

Formal designation of the lands is unnecessary at the present time. Recognition of the land's potential for welded tuff production would assure consideration of this use in future land use plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals-Alunite
Objective Number
M-9

Objective:

Allow for the continued exploration and development of the alunite resource on public lands within the planning unit.

Rationale:

The largest known resources of alunite in the United States are located in Utah. The greatest percentage of these resources are found on public lands in the Marysvale area. Alunite is a source of both alumina and potassium salts. Planning area analysis data indicates that the alumina and potassium salts consumed by the United States are currently being supplied by imports and other sources. The existence of potassium prospecting permit applications in the area indicates that further exploration of the alunite resource will occur.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Minerals - Alunite
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M-9.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Delineate those lands identified on the MFP Step 1 Overlay (M-9.1) as containing valuable deposits of alunite and maintain the availability of these lands for further exploration and possible development of the alunite resource.

Rationale

The lands identified on the overlay are known to be underlain by volcanic rocks containing replacement bodies of alunite. The lands are blanketed with both patented and unpatented mining claims and by potassium prospecting permit applications. The greatest majority of the known alunite resource in the United States are known to exist in this area. It is, therefore, essential that these lands remain available for possible development of the resource.

Multiple Use Analysis

Any impacts resulting from increased production activity of alunite would have the same impacts as those identified in M-7.1 for uranium. Both minerals are located in the same general vicinity and both would be mined in the same way.

There would be an additional moderate to high negative impact on the Class II VRM area identified in Marysvale Canyon. The recreation recommendation provides that any changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in characteristic landscape. Mining activities have a past record of abuse to the environment and have not been highly successful in their rehabilitation attempts. It is doubtful whether exploratory mining or actual mining operations could be conducted in a manner to meet the Class II restrictions.

There is a moderate negative impact on watershed values of these deposits of alunite are to be developed. This area is principally in the moderate to critical erosion condition class and strip mining the resource would increase sediment yield substantially although it is unquantifiable. Water control structures are already required to slow the rate of head cutting of actually eroding gullies especially in areas where sheep slopes occur. Surface disturbance from mining alunite would result in an increased need to develop more water control structures, and would shorten the storage capacity of sediments.

Wildlife. About 4000 acres of critical deer concentration area along the Monroe Front and 3000 acres along the Marysvale Front are included within this recommendation area. The type of mining activity needed for alunite would have the ability of removing all of this acreage from critical winter range for an extended period, due to the poor rehabilitation potential after this type of land use. The loss of this critical habitat would cause significant reduction in the whole populations

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity ~~Minerals - Alunite~~
Overlay Reference
Step M 9.1 Step 3

of Herd Units 48 and 49.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate lands that have valuable alunite deposits.

Rationale

No formal actions required. Lands merely identified as valuable for alunite ore.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

These lands should be recognized for their deposits of alunite so that future land use decisions can consider any impacts from their development on other resources.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals
Objective Number	M-10

Objective

Provide a source of topsoil material for the general public.

Rationale

One of the Bureau's long term objectives (as stated in the 1603 Supplemental Guidance Manual) is to make mineral materials available for use as needed to meet market demand. The Denmark Wash desilting structure provides an excellent opportunity to make available topsoil which collects behind the structure. This material is deposited annually and must be removed to keep the structure effective.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	10.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Establish a Community Pit area for the removal of topsoil on the following lands that lie on the upstream side of the Denmark Wash desilting sturcture:

T. 21 S., R. 2 W., SL Meridian

Section 13: E½SW¼SW¼SW¼SE¼
Section 24: NW¼NW¼NW¼NE¼

Total: 7½ acres

Rationale

The Denmark Wash structure was built to stop the head cutting of Denmark Wash and to provide a desilting basin for runoff into the wash. Over the years the structure has filled with sediment to a degree that the structure is no longer functional for desilting. Disposal of the topsoil that has accumulated behind the structure will deepen the basin and allow for additional settling of silt to occur. Unlike other areas where topsoil is removed, this material will rapidly be renewed.

MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

No long term adverse impacts would result from the removal of the topsoil. Low negative short term impacts would result from increased noise and airborne dust particles as the material is removed.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the Recommendation.

Rationale

Establishing a community pit for the removal of topsoil will benefit the Bureau's program by eliminating the deposited silt from storm runoffs and help meet the public' demand for topsoil.

Support Needs

Realty Specialist
Area Manager designation

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationales developed for specialist and multiple use recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Forestry
Objective Number	F-1

Objective:

Provide 2,000 cords of firewood and 5,000 fence posts from 195,000 acres of pinyon juniper woodland each year for the next five years in the planning area.

Rationale:

With increased energy costs, many local people now supplement residential heating with wood. BLM land can help to supply a portion of the local needs. However, woodland resources in the planning area are limited to pinyon-juniper areas classified in the "non productive" category. Current harvest has been under 1,500 cords and 3,500 fence posts per year.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Allow harvesting of dead and green wood for firewood and fence posts from the 195,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodlands in the planning area.

Rationale:

Forest productivity in the planning area is sufficient to satisfy local demand.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a slight positive impact on range and wildlife URA values since harvesting green and dead and down timber on approximately 195,000 acres of pinyon-juniper would help increase the amount of usable forage.

There would also be a slight positive impact on the social and economic sectors. The PAA did not identify any sizable demand or any large future demand for wood. Any new demand would be associated with old and new homes that have added wood burning stoves to help aleviate some of the high costs associated with heating fuels. Planning area records indicate the majority of wood removed from the area was done under free-use permits.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue disposal of forest products on a demand basis area wide. Also provide wood cutting opportunities on areas to receive land treatments.

Rationale

1. Area has a viable woodland which produces desirable products on a continuing demand.

2. Some woodland sites are in areas needing rehabilitation work for Watershed, Range Management and Wildlife habitat.

Support Requirements

1. Area personnel to issue use permits.

2. Compliance checks made by area personnel.

Alternatives Considered

Identify specific areas where woodland products will be harvested.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Forestry
Objective Number	F-2

Objective:

Provide 400 Christmas trees per year from 195,000 acres of pinyon-juniper woodland for the next five years.

Rationale:

Many local residents traditionally have cut live trees from public land.

BLM land can help to supply a portion of the public needs. Rising gasoline costs will minimize the number of people wanting trees and living outside the planning area. Current Christmas tree cutting has averaged less than 300 trees per year.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-2 Step 3

Recommendation

Issue Christmas tree cutting permits on a local, non-commercial basis for designated cutting areas at the Sand Ledges, on the Valley Mountains, and on the west side of Grass Valley.

Rationale

No serious impact from previous cuttings has been identified. Current demand is under 300 trees per year. BLM policy objectives include developing and disposing of resources to meet public's needs. (BLM Manual 1602.12).

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be no impact of any consequence on the other resource activities in the planning unit. Demand for this product has been negligible as identified in the PAA, but could increase if prices for trees increase in the future. If this should happen, the harvesting of christmas trees from the delegated areas will help reduce the regrowth of pinyon-juniper trees in the area and aid in the growth of usable forage available to wildlife and livestock.

Multiple Use Analysis

1. Continue Christmas tree disposal on a one tree per family basis on designated areas.

Rationale

1. Trees are not numerous enough for commercial cutting. Make a given number available in each designated area, yearly. Permits will be handled on a first come first served basis.

Support Requirements

1. Area personnel issue tree permits and make compliance inspections of the areas.

Alternatives Considered

1. Permit commercial cutting.
2. Restrict cutting to local residents.
3. Permit cutting area wide.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.
And allow commercial tree cutting on areas not set aside for individual cutting permits in accordance with good silvercultural practices.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.
This maintenance is in conformance with plan intent of allowing actions which are not prohibited when in conformance with NEPA.

G Lorlerick Lister
10-29-92

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RM-2.1 Re[illegible]endations
Initiate the f[illegible] actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Axtell	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	88	39	3-16/5-15 11-1/12-15	4-16/6-15 N 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Gunnison Valley Mayfield	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	2134	1215	10-1/10-15 5-1/6-15	4-16/6-15 off 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	Chain and seed 600 ac at 30 AUMs
Red Canyon	No Change	Cattle	702	173	5-1/8-31	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture grazing system. Alternate use during critical period(4/15-6/15)	Chain and seed 1480 ac at 296 AUMs
River	No Change	Cattle	56	40	4-1/10-15	No Change	Continue custodial management	None
Rock Canyon	No Change	Cattle	1200	388	3-1/10-31	5-1/8-31	Implement existing AMP. Alternate use during critical period (4-15/6-15)	Chain and seed 640 ac at 64 AUMs
Sanpitch (North)	No Change	Sheep	240	80	11-16/2-28 5-11/6-30	5-1/5-31 N 10-1/10-30	Limit grazing to 25 percent of key species during critical period (4-15/6-15)	None
Sanpitch (South)	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	85	28	11-16/2-28 5-11/6-30	4-16/6-15 N 10-1/10-30	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Twelve Mile	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	99	2	4-16/6-15	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Burrville	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	48C	48	6-1/7-30	9-1/5-31C N 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Canal	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	317C 57S	374	12-1/4-30 (10-15/12-10 4-1/4-30)S	12-1/4-30 N	Initiate 2 pasture switch-back grazing system.	None
Hunt	No Change	Sheep	52	52	10-1/11-30 3-1/4-30	5-1/5-15	Custodial management	None
Koosharem Creek	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	46S	46	1-16/1-31	9-1/5-31C N 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Lost Creek	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	66	66	5-1/5-31	5-1/6-15 N	Alternate use during critical period (4/15-6/15)	None
Magleby	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	34	34	10-1/10-15	2-1/3-31	Continue custodial management.	None
Parson Mills	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	21.	21	2-11/2-25	9-1/3-31 off 6-1/6-30	Manage under Monroe Coop AMP. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Sand Ledges	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	451	451	5-1/6-30	5-1/6-15 N	Alternate use during critical period (4/15 -6/15)	Chain and seed 1960 ac at 392 AUMs
Twist	N: Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	209	209	4-20/6-10	12-1/4-30	Initiate 2 pasture switch-back grazing system.	None
Angle Bench	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	356	356	12-1/12-31 3-1/5-31	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None

Initiate the fo[illegible]ing actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Dry Lake	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	57C 200S	238C	5-21/6-30C	5-21/6-30 off	None	Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs. Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs
Dry Wash N°	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	216	216	4-21/6-20	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None
Durkee	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	134	134	1-25/2-20	11-1/2-24	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP.	None
East Bench	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	772	772	10-15/12-31 4-16/5-31	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None
East Fork	No Change	Cattle	120	120	5-1/7-31	10-1/12-31 N°	None	None
Elbow	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	214	214	12-11/1-20	11-1/2-25	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP	Chain and seed 1500 ac at 150 AUMs
Greenwich Creek N°	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	13C 20S	33	5-10/5-31C 3-16/4-15S	9-1/5-31C off 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Hatch Canyon	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	46	46	1-16/1-25	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation system.	Chain and seed 320 ac at 40 AUMs
Hodge Ranch N°	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep Cattle	484	484	9-16/10-15 5-16/6-30	9-1/5-31 N°	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Allot high range to sheep.	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs
Hunter Spring	No Change	Cattle	164	164	10-1/11-15 4-1/4-25	10-1/12-31	None	Chain and seed 500 ac at 40 AUMs
Junction	No Change	Cattle	350	350	11-1/1-15 5-1/5-30	11-1/2-15 N°	Implement 3 pasture rest-rotation and existing AMP	Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs
Manning Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	128	128	10-1/3-31	10-1/2-28 off	None	Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs
Ogden	No Change	Cattle	350	325	5-1/7-15	No Change	None	None
Tate N°	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	20	20	5-10/7-15	5-1/7-15	None	None
Ten Mile	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	149	149	11-1/2-25	11-1/2-25	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP.	None

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Objective Number: RM 1a

Objective

Within 20 years, improve range conditions on 36,780 acres from fair to good in 14 allotments and increase the carrying capacity from the estimated initial capacity of 6217 AUMs to 10,788 AUMs after improvements.

Allotments	Fair Acreage	Trend	Initial Stocking Rate-AUMs	Estimated AUMs after Improvements
Antelope Valley	4,302	Static	1,774	2,155
Fayette Cattle	555	Static	760 183	1,642
Flat Canyon(s)	616	Static	49	79
Hop Creek	521	Static	94	102
Indian Hollow	1,040	Static	179	200
Maple Canyon	1,610	Static	117	179
Rough Canyon	1,043	Static	322	654
South Valley	5,660	Static	1,307	1,336
Bear Valley	2,416	Static	150	335
Joseph	3,220	Static	170	237
North Cove Mountain	11,873	25% Improving 75% Static	836	2,150
Poulson	600	Static	29	53
Box Creek	1,411	Static	109	150
Pearson-Lewis	1,913	Static	127	225
Total	36,780		6,217	10,788

Rationale

These allotments already have a high percentage 50 to 80 percent in good condition and the rest in fair condition. The apparent trend is static. These allotments have the potential for supporting as an optimum the present preference (URA Table 5a)

Many of these allotments are managed under some form of rotation grazing and moderate use that favors the maintenance of key species. Grazing after range readiness is a recognized practice.

Key species include the following cool season grasses: Oryzopsis hymenoides, Stipa comata, Agropyron smithii on the lower foothill and valley ranges. Sitanian hystrix is important in greasewood and saltbrush types. In addition to these species Agropyron spicatum and Stipa lettermanii are important. Crested wheatgrass (agropyron desertorium) are key to management of seeded range.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1a.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 1a.1

Initiate the following actions by 1982: (See attached Recommendation Table).

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Antelope Valley	2 mi. pipeline 10 ac. exclosure
Fayette Cattle	7 mi. fence, 1 spr. 1.5 mi. pipeline, 2 cattleguards
Flat Canyon (Sanpete)	None
Hop Creek	None
Indian Hollow	None
Maple Canyon	1 Spring development
Rough Canyon	None
South Valley	None
Bear Valley	5 mi. fence, 3½ mi. pipeline
Joseph	None
No.Cove Mtn.	6 mi. fence, 1 cattleguard
Poulson	None
Box Creek	None
Pearson-Lewis	1.5 miles pipeline

Rationale RM 1a.1

These allotments appear to be responding favorable to present livestock use in that all the rangelands are in good and fair condition with no declining trend in condition. This is true dispite the recent severe drought years from which these allotments are recovering.

Initial grazing capacities are based on the 1978 range survey for allotments in the Sanpete P.U. and on the adjudicated values from earlier surveys for allotments in the North Sevier and Piute PUs. Surveys completed in 1976 and 1978 on 8 out of 25 allotments in the North Sevier PU and 18 out of 29 allotments in the Piute, PU were used to varify the grazing capacities and earlier surveys. Except for North Cove Mountain in this group, the grazing capacity estimates from the 1976 and earlier surveys are reasonably close in the North Sevier and Piute PUs. North Cove shows 863 AUMs adjudicated preference; the 1976 survey estimated 1250 AUMs. Other studies indicate this allotment may have improved since earlier surveys. An additional 387 AUMs of livestock forage may prove to be available following further studies.

Indian Hollow, in the Sanpete PU, shows an initial grazing capacity estimate of 179 AUMs, 71 AUMs above the present preference of 108 AUMs. Since this range is in fair condition only, and has been licensed for 40% of its preference of 108 for the past several years, further study is suggested before more than a temporary license to graze in excess of preference is issued.

Future wildlife forage allocations for the Indian Hollow Allotment beyond current use will be dependent on range condition, carrying capacity and need as determined through range studies (see wildlife recommendations, WL-4.1 and WL-7.1).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
RM 1a continu

Key browse species include: Eurotia lanata, Atriplex canescens and Artemisia nova and on the higher ranges Pursia tridentata.

Critical growth periods for the grasses are 4/1 to 6/15 at the lower elevations and 5/15 to 7/15 at the higher elevations. Late summer and early fall are critical periods for key browse species.

Refer to RM 2.1 Rationale for details of management.

1a.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Antelope Valley	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1	Sheep	2538	1774	10/16-4/31	10/16-5/31	Alternate use during critical period (4/1-6/15)	Chain & Seed 160 ac. at 20 AUMs.
Fayette Cattle	No Change	Cattle Sheep	2087	943	5/1-9/30C 10/1-11/7 6/1-6/30	6/1-9/30	Implement existing AMP	Chain & Seed 255 ac. at 32 AUMs.
Flat Canyon	No Change	Cattle	350	49	5/1-6/30 10/1-12/31	No change	None	None
Hop Creek	No Change	Sheep	240	94	10/1 -11/30 5/1 - 6/30	No change	None	None
Indian Hollow	No Change	Sheep	108	179	5/1-6/15 10/1-11/15	No change	None	None
Maple Canyon	No Change	Sheep	135	117	10/1-4/30	10/16-11/15 5/1-5/31	None	Spray 300 ac. at 60 AUMs.
Rough Canyon	Consolidate Refer to RM 5.1	Sheep	591	322	1/1-3/10	11/1-3/31	None	None
South Valley	No Change	Sheep	2777	1307	12/1-4/30	No change	None	None
Bear Valley	No change	Cattle	150	150	5/16-10/15	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture grazing system. Alternate use during critical period 5/16-6/30.	None
Joseph	No change	Sheep Cattle	170	170	4/10-5/31	2/1-4/15	None	None
North Cove Mountain	Consolidate Refer to RM5.1	Cattle Sheep	540 C 296S	836	5/1-6/30 10/1-10/25	No change	Initiate 3 pasture grazing system. Alternate use during critical period (5/1-6/30)	Control P-J & Sage-1600 ac. at 160 AUMs Chain & Seed 780 ac. at 78 AUMs.
Poulson	No Change	Cattle	29	29	4/21-5/20	3/20-4/21	None	None
Box Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM5.1.	Cattle Sheep	109S	109	12/1 - 1/31 4/1-5/31	9/1-5/31C 9/1-3/31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest rotation. Refer to RM 5.2	None
Pearson-Lewis	No Change	Cattle	127	127	6/1-10/5	5/15-7/31	None	None

Livestock Water Requirements[1]

(Cattle 1,134 Liters/AUM)

RM 1a

Allotments	Initial Livestock Water Needs (Liters)[2]	Future Livestock Water Needs (Liters)[2]
Antelope Valley	2,011,716	2,443,770
Fayette Cattle	1,069,362	1,862,028
Flat Canyon (Sanpete)	55,566	427,518
Hop Creek	106,596	231,336
Indian Hollow	202,986	226,800
Maple Canyon	132,678	202,986
Rough Canyon	365,148	741,636
South Valley	1,482,138	2,525,418
Bear Valley	170,100	379,890
Joseph	192,780	268,758
North Cove Mountain	948,024	2,438,100
Poulson	328,860	60,102
Box Creek	123,606	170,100
Pearson-Lewis	144,018	255,150
Total	7,333,578	12,233,592

[1]For water development projects, see associated recommendation support needs.

[2]Conversion ratio for liters: 3.78 Liters = 1 gal.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.d1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
Accept the recommendation as written except for the following allotments:	
Rough Canyon - Reduce initial carrying capacity to 307 AUMs	The reduction in livestock AUMs from initial estimated (range survey) capacity are made to meet present wildlife needs. Estimates of present wildlife needs appear to be realistic.
Joseph - Change grazing period to 2/1 - 3/31	Changing the period of livestock use as shown will favor the growth and reproduction of cool season grasses, hence should improve range condition.
Poulson - As written. Add, rest one year out of four.	By providing rest one year out of four in addition to changing the period of use from 4/21 - 5/20 to 3/20 -4/21 should improve the condition of this allotment from fair to good within 15 to 20 years.

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): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1a.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modifications:

a. Continue to use the current season-of-use on the following allotments:

Allotment	Season-of-Use
Fayette Cattle	5/1-9/30 Cattle 10/1-11/17 Sheep 6/1-6/30 Sheep
Joseph	5/10 - 5/31 Cattle
Box Creek	4/1 - 5/31 Sheep 12/1 - 1/31 Sheep
arson-Lewis	6/1-10/5 Cattle

b. Adjust the initial grazing capacity on the following allotments:

Allotment	New Preference
Fayette Cattle	1450 AUMs
Rough Canyon	307 AUMs

c. Provide land treatment on the following allotments:

Allotment	Approximate Acreage
Antelope Valley	160
Fayette Cattle	255
Maple Canyon	300
No. Cove Mountain	2,380

d. Implement a grazing system as the need is identified in the development of Allotment Management Plans for each allotment.

e. Establish monitoring udies on allotments which presently not have studies. This monitoring

Rationale

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Season of use was not changed on four allotments because estimated improvements from the change would not materialize in the short run and would interfere with the operator's use on national forest lands. Improvements in the allotments have already been accomplished by several good years of precipitation.

The grazing use reductions on Fayette Cattle and Rough Canyon are based on the 1978 range survey and an analysis done on trend and utilization studies for these allotments. The Fayette Cattle allotment has had more than 94 percent of its acres treated and are classified as being in good condition with a static trend. Livestock and wildlife needs will both be met without jeopardizing the condition of the allotment. A compromise was reached on the AUM distribution between livestock and wildlife. Current numbers for both species exceed the carrying capacity of the Rough Canyon allotment and adjustments are necessary to correct this overuse.

Land treatment has been approved for these allotments because of their potential for response. Estimated yield from the treatment is expected to be one AUM from 5 - 8 acres. These treatments will also enhance the carrying capacities to the benefit of both livestock and wildlife. Type of treatment should be determined as the AMPs are developed.

Grazing systems should be determined as the allotment management plans are developed. Better on-the-ground management will result if the Area Manager has the flexibility to work out a grazing strategy with the operator at the time the AMP is written. Locking the Area Manager

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

program should include data collection to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions and aquatic environmental studies.

into a grazing system at this time could be deterimental to the overall range program. Rangelands are constantly subject to change from many different factors. The Area Manager needs some flexibility to effectively deal with these factors.

A monitoring program is being established to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision. This program will be used to identify developing or continuing adverse situations which may require immediate modifications to the rangeland program as established in this document. Future evaluations and adjustments will be determined through the use of the monitoring program and the development of AMPs.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.a Step 3

Support Needs

Allotments	Support Facilities
Fayette Cattle	7 mi. fencing, 1 spring development, 1.5 miles pipeline
Maple Canyon	1 spring development
South Valley	7 miles fencing
Bear Valley	3.5 miles pipeline
No. Cove Mountain	6 miles fencing

The remaining allotments have no support needs.

Implementation Schedule

1982 Implement monitoring program. Issue grazing decisions.

FY 1983 Write AMP for Fayette Cattle Allotment. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1984 Implement Fayette Cattle AMP. Write combined AMP for the Antelope Valley and Maple Canyon Allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1985 Implement AMPs on the Antelope Valley and Maple Canyon allotments. Write AMPs for the Flat Canyon and Rough Canyon allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1986 Implement AMPs on the Flat Canyon and Rough Canyon allotments. Continue monitoring program. Remaining allotments will have AMPs written and implemented as time and funding permit.

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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1 Step 3

FY 1983 Continue monitoring program.

FY 1984 Write AMPs for Long Flat, Wood Hollow, and the Deer Flat and Marysvale consolidation (new Marysvale)allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1985 Implement AMPs for Long Flat, Wood Hollow and the New Marysvale Allotments. Write an AMP for the Dry Hill consolidation (New Rough Canyon) allotment. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1986 Continue monitoring program. Remaining allotments will have AMPs ·tten and implemented as time and ·ling permit.

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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation RM-1.2

Transfer the use of 25 AUMs of grazing preference from the Ogden Allotment to the Marysvale Allotment.

Support Needs

See Support Needs RM-1.1 and RM-2.1

Rationale

The Marysvale, Tate and Deer Flat Allotments are contiguous to each other and separated by fencing in such a way that grazing use could be controlled. Land treatment measures totaling 690 acres of chaining and seeding have been completed on the Marysvale Allotment. Although this treatment was primarily initiated for the benefit of wildlife, the increase in grasses has improved the range potential for livestock. It has been calculated that the Marysvale Allotment can absorb the 25 AUMs of use recommended for transfer from the Ogden Allotment. This 25 AUM transfer and the combination of the Deer Flat and Marysvale Allotments will place all the use by one permittee in one allotment.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written for the Marysvale Allotment.

Rationale

Converting the additional cattle AUMs resulting from chaining and seeding of 690 acres would be beneficial to the vegetative mix in the allotment. The number of AUMs initially gained from a conversion from cows to deer would be insignificant. Grass species would eventually dominate the range thus reducing browse production and thereby reducing wildlife AUMs from their original numbers.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	RM-1.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation to transfer the use of 25 AUMs of grazing preference from the Ogden Allotment to the Marysvale Allotment.

Support Needs

None

Implementation Schedule

See schedules for RM 1.1 and RM 2.1.

Rationale

See recommendation and multiple-use recommendation rationales.

The transfer of 25 AUMs of grazing preference from the Ogden allotment to the Marysvale allotment will help improve the grazing administration of the allotments since the same operator is involved in the transfer of the AUMs.

Transferring the grazing use will also alleviate some of the grazing pressure and help improve range condition. (See Range Decisions RM-2.1, RM-5.1 and RM-5.2 and Wildlife Decisions WL-6.2).

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)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Objective Number: ~~RM 2~~

Objective

Improve range condition from poor to fair on 14 ,641 acres and from fair to good on 114,381 acres on the following 32 allotments by 1989; reverse the downward trend on 19,711 acres on 17 of these allotments:

Allotment	Fair Acres	Poor Acres	Declining Acres
Axtel		989	1,222
Gunnison Valley	2,584	5,105	3,840
Red Canyon	2,182		1,200
River	488		488
Rock Canyon	7,524		480
Sanpitch	959		360
Twelve Mile	160		160
Burrville	2,760	540	
Canal	4,051		
Hunt	678	232	
Koosharem Creek		1,918	
Lost Creek	2,164		
Magleby	914		
Parson-Mills	881		881
Sand Ledges	6,196		
Twist	2,677		
Angle Bench	5,633	1,045	2,000
Dry Lake	7,263		1,000
Dry Wash			160
Durkee	3,895		
East Bench	15,558		2,920
East Fork	3,242		
Elbow	4,338		
Greenwich Creek		580	
Hatch Canyon		1,140	480
Hodge Ranch	10,812	2,772	2,240
Hunter Spring	2,553	320	
Junction	7,289		680
Manning Creek	7,241		680
			920
		14,641	19,711

Update Manning Cr. date when it was done.

how a relatively high percentage of lands in
ard trend in condition on 17 allotments.
he amount and periods of grazing are essential
lized.

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–20 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 2.1

(See RM 2.1 Table).

Rationale RM 2.1

The allotments listed are in less than satisfactory condition. Generally the cool season grasses are lacking in vigor and less abundant in the plant composition than desired. Key grass species on the lower foothill and valley lands include: Oryzopsis hymenoides, Stipa comata, Agropyron smithii, and on greasewood and saltbrush types, Sitanian hystrix. At higher elevations Agropyron spicatum and Stipa lettermanii become more important. On seeded ranges, crested wheatgrass (Agropyron desertorum) and intermediate wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium) are key to management. Critical growth periods for these grasses are 4/1 to 6/15 at the lower elevations and 5/15 to 7/15 at the higher elevations.

Browse species are also key plants on most of these ranges since a majority of the lower range is important for wintering livestock and big game animals. Key browse species include: Eurotia lanata, Atriplex canescens and Artemesia nova on the lower ranges and Pursia tridendata, and on some ranges, Cercocarpus spp. on the higher ranges. Browse species need favorable growth periods over a longer period than the grasses. In addition to the critical periods common to the grasses in the spring and early summer, most browse plants require a period following flowering and setting of seed in which to translocate and form carbohydrate reserves. Late summer and early fall becomes critical for most browse plants since much of the grazing by livestock is shifted from grass to browse as the season advances and the grass drys up.

Recommended actions under RM 2.1 are made with the purpose of favoring cool season grasses and browse species that are key to improving the condition and productivity of the site. Actions address the

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

needs.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1982 Implement monitoring program. Issue grazing decisions. Write AMPs for Gunnison Valley consolidation and Red Canyon Allotments.

FY 1983 Implement New Gunnison Valley and Red Canyon AMPs. Write AMPs for the Hatch Canyon consolidation and Junction Allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1984 Implement Hatch Canyon (New Narrows) and Junction AMPs. Write AMPs for the Axtell, Rock Canyon, Angle Bench and East Bench consolidation (New Otter Creek), and Hodge Ranch Allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1985 Implement Axtell, Rock Canyon, New Otter Creek and Hodge Ranch AMPs. Write AMPs for the Dry Lake and Manning Creek consolidation (New Dry Lake) Allotments. Continue monitoring program. Remaining allotments will have AMPs written and implemented as time and funding permit.

HOWARD C. NIELSON
THIRD DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
ENERGY AND POWER
COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND COMPETITIVENESS

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE:
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
VICE CHAIRMAN

COPPER CAUCUS
COAL CAUCUS
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MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1122 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-7751

DISTRICT OFFICES:
#105 FEDERAL BUILDING
88 WEST 100 NORTH
PROVO, UT 84601
(801) 377-1776

#2207 FEDERAL BUILDING
125 SOUTH STATE STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84138
(801) 524-5301

82 EAST CENTER STREET #1
MOAB, UT 84532
(801) 259-7188

UTAH TOLL-FREE NUMBER
1-800-245-1426

August 7, 1989

Jerry W. Goodman
District Manager
150 East 900 North
Richfield, Utah 84701

Dear Jerry:

Enclosed is a copy of the draft bill "To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the forest Service, and for other purposes."

Please take a close look at it and let me know your concerns. We will introduce a bill as soon as we get your O.K. I can be contacted at the Provo office listed above.

Sincerely,

Anne Jaynes

Anne Jaynes
Field Assistant to
Congressman Howard Nielson

aoj

Enclosure

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington Office
12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

Reply To: 1510

Date: JUL 24 1989

Honorable Howard C. Nielson
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Nielson:

As you requested, we have prepared the enclosed draft bill "To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes."

This bill would facilitate the management of Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary of the Fishlake National Forest. The lands are currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) but are isolated from other public lands. As you requested, we have coordinated the draft legislation with the BLM.

The enclosed draft bill is provided as a drafting service only and should not be construed as an indication of the position of the Department of Agriculture on any legislation which may subsequently be introduced.

Sincerely,

For F. DALE ROBERTSON
Chief

Enclosure

AUG 07 198

A B I L L

To transfer jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Utah to the Forest Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement Act."

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that--

(a) Certain public lands presently managed by the Bureau of Land Management (hereafter, "BLM") are adjacent to the Fishlake National Forest and, for the most part, are accessible only from Fishlake National Forest lands;

(b) Those public lands are isolated and disconnected from other public lands and have been identified through the land use planning process of the BLM as suitable for transfer to the Forest Service;

(c) The Forest Service currently manages much of the livestock grazing on those public lands by cooperative agreement with the BLM; and

(d) Administration of those public lands as part of the Fishlake National Forest would allow for more efficient and economical management by both the Forest Service and the BLM.

SEC. 3.(a) The lands subject to this Act are those lands identified on a map entitled "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement" (hereafter, "map"), dated _____ and filed, together with a legal description of such lands, in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture and the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. Such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, jurisdiction over public lands designated on the map comprising approximately 10,172.89 acres, more or less, is hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Fishlake National Forest, subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(c) The boundary of the Fishlake National Forest is hereby modified to include the lands transferred by this Act.

(d) For the purposes of Section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Fishlake National Forest, as modified by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundary of that national forest as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 4. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect valid existing rights of any person under any authority of law.

(b) Authorizations to use lands transferred by this Act which were issued prior to the date of transfer shall remain subject to the laws and regulations under which they were issued. Such authorizations shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any renewal or extension of such authorizations shall be subject to the laws and regulations pertaining to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The change of administrative jurisdiction resulting from the enactment of this Act shall not in itself constitute a basis for denying or approving the renewal or reissuance of any such authorization.

* * * * *

Legal Description to accompany map "Fishlake National Forest Enlargement."

T. 23 S., R. 3 W.

Section 34, S1/2NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and S1/2;

T. 24 S., R. 3 W.

Section 3, Lots 1 through 4, SW1/4NE1/4, S1/2NW1/4, and SW1/4;
Section 9, NE1/4, SW1/4, and NW1/4SE1/4;
Section 10, NW1/4NW1/4;
Section 17, Lots 1 through 8;
Section 19, SE1/4;
Section 20, N1/2, SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4
Section 21, NW1/4NW1/4;
Section 29, N1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, and W1/2SW1/4;
Section 30, All;
Section 31, Lots 1 through 4, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and NE1/4SW1/4;

T. 24 S., R. 4 W.

Section 35, S1/2;

T. 25 S., R. 3 W.

Section 6, Lot 4;

T. 25 S., R. 4 W.

Section 1, Lots 1 through 4;
Section 3, Lots 1, 2, S1/2NE1/4, and S1/2;
Section 9, SE1/4;
Section 10, N1/2NE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, and NW1/4;
Section 20, SE1/4;
Section 21, Lots 1 through 3, NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4;
Section 29, N1/2, N1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SW1/4;
Section 30, All;
Section 31, Lots 1, 2, 4, E1/2NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, S1/2SE1/4, and NE1/4SE1/4;

T. 26 S., R. 4 W.

Section 5, Lots 3 and 4;
Section 6, Lots 3 through 13, E1/2SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4;
Section 7, Lots 1 through 4, SE1/4NE1/4, W1/2NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and SE1/4;
Section 18, Lots 1 through 4, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, E1/2SW1/4, and W1/2SE1/4;
Section 19, Lots 1, 2, 5 through 8, NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and SE1/4
Section 29, Lots 7 through 10;
Section 30, Lots 2, 8 through 19, and N1/2NE1/4.

FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST ENARGEMENT ACT

Rangeland Administration Transfer

A. Permittee List

Permittee	Allotment	Active Pref	Susp Pref	Permit Expires
Clarence Dunn	Joseph	5	2	02/28/99
Jack Shipp	Joseph	66	87	02/28/2000
Kirby Parker	Joseph	60	76	Expired
Hansen Bros.	Joseph	10	13	02/28/96
	Elsinore	126	117	02/28/96
1135152 Derral Poulson	Poulson	29	0	02/28/99

B. Allotment Summary

Allotment #	Class of livestock	Season of use
Joseph 00208	Sheep	04/05-05/20
	Cattle	04/16-05/20
Elsinore 00225	Sheep	12/25-01/15
Poulson 00214	Cattle	04/21-05/20

Files turned over 10/15/92
CC

ES
INTERIOR
LAND M NAGEMENT

K PLAN - STEP 1
CTIVES

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM1

in optimum ecological condition (33,179 acres in air condition and 1,711 in unclassified) and on of 2,777 AUMs for the following fourteen

		Good Acres	Fair Acres	Unclassified[1]	Trend	AUMs
		1,389	251		Static	86
		841			Static	16
	3	5,648	450	915	Static	483
	7	5,967	70		Static	919
	6	566			Static	130
	2	1,140	142		Static	72
	15	3,590	125		Static	~~45~~ 0
	35	7,335			Static	389
	30	330			Static	12
	35	5,035			Static	390
Wilson Dump	1,121		1,121		Static	45
Deer Flat	705		195	510	Improving	102
Marysvale	1,999	1,338	375	286	Improving	77
Rick's pasture	721		721		Static	11
Total	38,340	33,179	3,450	1,711		2,777

1) Unclassified-includes seeded and waste type 7 lands.

Rationale

Range lands in this category are generally in good ecological condition and approach an optimum in grazing capacity. Some allotments have some potential for improvement through land treatment measures and through response to improved grazing practices to increase the natural potential. Since these lands are supporting a good ground cover and the range sites are not deteriorating, lower priority should be given to land treatment or changes in grazing systems for these allotments than in some of the poorer allotments.

The Dry Hill, Marysvale and Deer Flat allotments offer opportunities for consolidation with allotments needing changes in management and will serve as a means of implementing grazing systems that could improve the opportunities for increased production and improved condition in other less productive allotments. Ricks Pasture has been identified as having acreage in fair condition, but no real opportunity in of developed potential. These range lands show a static trend to ide any additional forage through land treatment. ed by private lands and can best be used with these t..

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM 1

Rationale (continued)

Management is based on maintaining key species: Indian ricegrass (Oryzopis hymenoides), needle-and-thread grass (Stipa comata), western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii) and on saltbrush and greasewood types squirreltail (Sitanian hystrix) all cool season growing grasses. In addition at the higher elevations blue bunch wheatgrass (Agropyron specatum and needlegrass (Stipa lettermanii). On seeded range crested wheatgrass (Agropyron desertorum) and intermediate wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium) are key. Key browse species at lower elevations are winterfat (Eurotia lanata), four-winged saltbrush, (Atriplex canescens) and black sagebrush (Artemisia nova). Bitterbrush (Pursia tridentata) is important on the higher ranges.

Critical growth periods for cool season grasses are 4/1 to 6/15 at lower elevations and 5/15 to 7/15 at higher elevations.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 1.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 1.1

Graze the following allotments under their present form of management, periods of use and levels of stocking adjusted as needed to the most recent range survey estimates.

Allotment	Pref. AUMs	Initial Grazing Capacity
Apple Spring	190	86
Hayes Canyon	551	483
Long Flat(Sanpete)	1149	919
Uinta	109	130
Under the Rim	286	72
Wood Hollow	213	45
Chicken Coop	389	389
Jones	12	12
Plateau	390	390
Wilson Dump	45	45
Marysvale	52	77
Rick's Pasture	11	11

Graze the Dry Hill and Deer Flat allotments described under RM 5.2.

Support Needs

Allotments	Support Facilities
Apple Spring	None
Dry Hill	None
Hayes Canyon	None
Long Flat (Sanpete	None
Uinta	None
Under the rim	None
Wood Hollow	None
Chicken Coop	2 reservoirs
Jones	None
Plateau	None
Wilson Dump	None
Deer Flat	1 Sp. Development
Marysvale	None
Rick's Pasture	None

Rationale

These allotments appear to be responding favorably to existing management. Since some question exist as to how accurately licensed use represents actual use on many allotments and since studies of trend in range condition and utilization are not complete, values arrived at from range surveys are assumed to represent the present level of stocking (initial grazing capacity). This is the adjudicated values for North Sevier and Piute PUs and the values derived from the 1978 range surveys for Sanpete PU. As more accurate records are acquired, adjustments from the initial grazing capacity should be made.

Dry Hill, Uinta, Jones, Wilson Dump, Deer Flat and Ricks Pasture are small acreages that by themselves do not lend themselves to more than custodial management. Dry Hill and Deer Flat offer opportunities for consolidation (RM5.1,5.2). The others may remain as they are for the time being.

The increased forage allocation for the Uinta allotment is based on the calculated carrying capacity determined as a result of the 1978 range survey conducted for the Sanpete Planning Unit. Forage increases will be phased in according to BLM range regulations dealing with increased forage capacity. Long term wildlife use in the allotment is not expected to exceed current numbers (see wildlife recommendation, WL-4.1 and WL-7.1). Based on the survey, additional forage capacity is available for wildlife use in the Uinta allotment should a need be determined and the allocation deemed appropriate by BLM managers.

The Marysvale allotment will have use increased by 25 AUMs to accommodate a transfer of use from the Ogden allotment. One permittee is involved with this transfer which will consolidate his use to one allotment (Marysvale). The excess AUMs will be provided from a 280 acre seeding in the Marysvale allotment.

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)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

See Mountain Valley Environmental Impact Statement

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written except for the following allotments:

Adjust initial grazing capacity to 861 AUMs for the Long Flat allotment and 380 AUMs for the Chicken Coop Allotment.

Accept the support needs as identified in the recommendation except for the Plateau allotment. WL 9.1 to burn 1000 acres will be implemented on this allotment.

Rationale

These allotments are responding favorably to existing management.

These allotments are heavy deer winter use areas. The reduction in livestock AUMs on Long Flat is a compromise with wildlife. A reduction of 9 AUMs in livestock is made on the Chicken Coop allotment for watershed protection on the small portion in critical condition.

Since the needs for livestock are being met, the additional 52 AUMs realized from recommendation WL 9.1 will be allotted to wildlife.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Livestock Water Requirements[1]

(Cattle 1,134 liters/AUM)

RM 1

Allotments	Initial Livestock Water Needs (Liters)[2]	Future Livestock Water Needs (gals)[2]
Apple Spring	97,524	No change
Dry Hill	18,144	No change
Hayes Canyon	547,722	No change
Long Flat (Sanpete)	1,042,146	No change
Uinta	147,420	No change
Under the Rim	81,648	No change
Wood Hollow	51,030	No change
Chicken Coop	441,126	No change
Jones	13,608	No change
Plateau	442,260	No change
Wilson Dump	51,030	No change
Deer Flat	115,668	No change
Marysvale	87,318	No change
Rick's Pasture	12,474	No change
Total	3,149,118	

[1]For water development projects, see associated recommendation support needs.

[2]Conversion ratio for liters: 3.78 Liters = 1 gal.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 1.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modification:

a. Adjust the initial grazing capacity on the following allotments:

Allotment	New Preference
Chicken Coop	380 AUMs
Marysvale	97 AUMs

b. Establish additional monotiring studies on allotments which presently do not have studies. This monitoring program should include data collection to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, [illegible]matological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions and aquatic environmental studies.

c. Implement land treatment on the following allotments:

Allotment	Approx. Acres
Chicken Coop	200
Hayes Canyon	620
Plateau	1,200

Support Needs

Allotments	Support Facilities
Chicken Coop	4 miles fencing
Marysvale	3 miles fencing
Plateau	1 mile fencing

Implementation Schedule

FY 1982 Implement monitoring program. Issue grazing decisions.

Rationale

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

A reduction of 9 AUMs for livestock has been made in the Chicken Coop Allotment for watershed protection on a small portion of land in critical condition.

The Marysvale allotment will have an additional 20 AUMs to bring the initial grazing capacity up to a total of 97 AUMs. This adjustment is to accommodate the consolidation of the Tate Allotment (20 AUMs) with the Marysvale allotment. Use in the Tate portion of the consolidation will be on a restricted basis until improvements in range condition have occurred. The other 25 AUMs will account for a transfer of use from the Ogden Allotment to the Marysvale allotment. This action will consolidate use for one permittee to the Marysvale allotment. Forage capacity to meet the new allocation in the Marysvale allotment is possible because of a 280 acre seeding which resulted in a yield of one AUM per 5 acres.

A monitoring program is being established to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision. This program will be used to identify developing or continued adverse situations which may require immediate modifications to the rangeland program as established in this document. Future evaluations and adjustments will be determined through the use of the monitoring program and the development of AMPs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

District: Richfield Date: 2/13/98

Resource Area: Sevier River

Allotment: Jones

Name: Lawrence Jones Estate Address: Monroe, UT 84754

__ I X We hereby request relinquishment to the Bureau of Land Management of X all __ part of the grazing privileges attached to the following-described base property

Description (include common name and legal subdivision)

Lawrence Jones Base Property consisting of 80 acres and known as the Arnold Dunn Farm, located in T. 25 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 22, SW¼SW¼; and Sec. 24, NW¼NW¼.

The extent of the grazing privileges to be relinquished under this request is 12 AUM's of Federal range use with 115 AU's of ___ cattle ___ horses xx sheep in the following-described units or allotment:

Jones allotment

__ I X We agree that the base property from which this grazing, privilege is relinquished shall lose its qualification for grazing privileges in the amount specified above when this request is approved.

__ I X We certify that __ I X We am (are) the owner(s) of the base property herein described and have the lawful right to relinquish the grazing privileges specified above.

(Check applicable block)

X The base property described in this request for relinquishment is not encumbered.

__ Consent of encumbrancer attached

__ Consent of owner attached (when applicant is other than the owner)

Chris Colton Janice J. Taylor

(Signature of Witness) (Signature of Licensee or Permittee)

WAIVER OF RELINQUISHMENT

X Accepted __ Rejected for _____ AUM's

March 6, 1998 Dave Henderson

(Date) (Signature of Authorized Officer)

UNITED STATES
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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
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Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Axtell	.25 miles of stock trail
Gunnison Valley	4.5 mi. fencing, 200 gully plugs
Red Canyon	3 mi. fencing, 1 rain-trap, 2 mi. pipeline
Rock Canyon	7 mi. fencing, 2 rain-traps, 2 mi. pipeline
Canal	2 mi. fencing
Sandledge	6 mi. fencing, 1 rain-trap, stock trail
Dry Lake	1 spr. development, 3 mi. of stock trail, 3 mi. fencing, 1 exclosure
East Bench	1 reservoir, 3 mi. pipe-line, 3.5 mi. fencing, 2 spring developments.
Elbow	20 gully plugs, 4.5 mi. fencing, 18.5 mi. pipe-line.
Hatch Canyon	3.5 mi. fencing
Hodge Ranch	2 spr. developments, 3 mi. pipeline.
Hunter Spring	3.5 mi. fencing
Junction	2 mi. fencing, 7.5 mi. pipeline
Manning Creek	16 mi. fencing, 20 gully plug.

The remaining allotments have no support

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Greenwich Creek	9/15 - 10/15 C&S
Manning Creek	10/1 - 2/28 C 5/21 - 6/30 C

c. Eliminate livestock grazing on the Tate and Twelve mile allotments.

d. Implement land treatment on the following allotments:

Allotment	Approximate Acres
Gunnison Valley	2,900
Red Canyon	1,500
Rock Canyon	640
Koosharem Cr.	300
Sand Ledge	2,700
Dry Lake	1,700
East Bench	500
Elbow	2,100
Greenwich Creek	150
Hatch Canyon	320
Hodge Ranch	400
Hunter Spring	500
Junction	1,000
Manning Creek	1,500

e. Implement a grazing system as the need is identified in the development of Allotment Management Plans for each allotment.

f. Establish additional monitoring studies on allotments which presently do not have studies. This monitoring program should include data collection to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions and aquatic environmental studies.

g. Issue no decision for the Dry Wash Allotment.

Grazing systems should be determined as the allotment management plans are developed. Better on the ground management will result if the Area Manager has the flexibility to work out a strategy with the operator at the time the AMP is written. Locking the Area Manager into a grazing system at this point could be detrimental to the overall range program. Rangelands are constantly subject to change from many different factors, overtime and the Area Manager needs some flexibility to effectively deal with these factors.

A monitoring program is being established to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision. This program will be used to identify developing or continuing adverse situations which may require immediate modifications to the rangeland program as established in this document. Future evaluations and adjustments will be determined through the use of the monitoring program and the development of AMPs.

The Dry Wash Allotment is administratively handled out of the Cedar City District. A decision for the allotment will be issued upon completion of the Cedar City grazing EIS analyzing this allotment.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 2 continued

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Axtell	¼ mi. stock trail
Gunnison Valley	4.5 mi. fence, 1 cattleguard
Red Canyon	3 mi. fence, 2 res.
River	None
Rock Canyon	7 mi. fence, 2 mi pipeline, 2 rain traps.
Sanpitch (North)	None
Sanpitch	None
Twelve Mile	None
Burrville	None
Canal	Extend pipeline Monroe Coop .5 mi., 1 trough
Hunt	None
Koosharem Creek	None
Lost Creek	None
Magleby	None
Parson Mills	None
Sand Ledges	None
Twist	None
Angle Bench	None
Dry Lake	1 spr., 3 mi. stock trail, 10 ac. exclos.
Dry Wash	1 mi. pipeline, 2 troughs
Durkee	3.5 miles & pipeline
East Bench	3.5 mi. fence, 2 springs, 3 mi. pipeline, 1 res.
East Fork	None
Elbow	4.5 mi. fence, 5 mi. pipelines, 1 cattleguard
Greenwich Creek	None
Hatch Canyon	3.5 mi. fence
Hodge Ranch	2 spr. 3 mi. pipeline
Hunter Spring	None
ıction	3.5 mi. fence 7.5 mi. pipeline

following: proper rate of stocking, season of use during the critical period, distribution and amount of use by livestock.

Since the North Sevier and Piute PUs have gone through a period of adjudication and since recent 1976 surveys generally confirm the grazing capacity estimates of the adjudication, initial stocking in these units are based on the adjudication (See Rationale RM la.1). Further adjustments in stocking rates may be necessary following further study of actual use, trend and utilization of key species. Present records for example indicate the Ogden and Sand Ledges allotments may require reductions in preference (URA 3 Table 6). Other allotments may also need further adjustments depending on the response to recommended changes in management.

Initial stocking rates recommended for the Sanpete PU are based on the 1978 range survey.

These stocking rates are about 42 percent less than authorized under preference. Further studies of trend and utilization, along with more complete records of actual use should give a better basis for firming up grazing capacities for these allotments.

The usual approach to improving range condition is to mitigate the impact of grazing key species during their critical growing period.

Where possible systems of grazing have been prescribed that will defer and rotate the use of key species during these periods. Breaking of the larger allotments into management pastures is essential to implementing grazing systems.

Changes in periods of grazing have been recommended that recognize the needs of the key species. Where grazing systems

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
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Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3 continued

Support Needs (continued)

Manning Creek	16 mi. fence, 2 cattle-guards
Ogden	None
Tate	None
Ten Mile	None

can be imposed, periods of use have been extended in such a way as to allow for periodic rest during the critical period, deferment of use to restore plant vigor and seed production, seed dissemination and trampling and establishment of seedlings.

Some allotments can not be combined or subdivided into separate pastures. Other alternatives in management have been recommended. Simple switchback systems during the critical period of use, changing the period of use from spring use to late winter use, limiting grazing use of cool season grasses to 25 percent during the critical period are other alternatives that have been recommended.

To improve livestock distribution for purposes of making more uniform and efficient use of the forage, well placed water developments, access trails and fencing have been recommended.

Land treatment measures have been recommended for purposes of mitigating the negative impact of reducing livestock numbers and for purposes of optimizing livestock production.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
Accept the recommendation as written except for the following allotments:	
Gunnison Valley - avoid fall use on deer concentration areas.	Avoiding fall use by sheep on deer concentration areas, will mitigate competition on the critical deer winter range and the conflict with MFP recommendation WL 3.2. There are no overall allotment AUMs conflict
East Fork - Change the period of use to 10/1 - 11/30. Combine with Cannon Whittaker.	There is no AUM conflict. Changing the period of use would improve range condition and still allow use by livestock before winter sets in.
	See RM 5.1 for rationale on combining allotments.

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

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Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 2 continued

Junction - As written, except that flexibility should be provided the timing and degree of pasture use under the AMP.

This allotment is important to wintering mule deer. The degree to which the situation becomes critical for wintering deer is dependent on the condition of browse in the fall and the severity of the ensuing winter. This puts limitations on the application of grazing treatments in the grazing system.

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)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 2.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modifications.

a. Continue to use the current season of use on the following allotments:

Allotment	Season of Use
Axtell	3/16 - 5/16 C 11/1 - 12/15C
Sanpitch(No.)	11/16 - 2/28S 5/11 - 6/30S
Sanpitch(So.)	11/16 - 2/28S 5/11 - 6/30S
rrville	6/1 - 7/30C
Canal	12/1 - 4/30 C 10/15 - 12/10 S 4/1 - 4/30 S
Koosharem Cr.	1/16 - 1/31 S
Lost Creek	5/1 - 5/31 C
Sand Ledges	5/1 - 6/30 C
East Fork	5/1 - 7/31 C
Hodge Ranch	9/16 - 10/15 S 5/16 - 6/30 S
Junction	11/1 - 1/15 C 5/1 - 5/30

b. Change the season of use on the following allotments:

Allotment	New Season of Use
Gunnison Valley	4/16 - 6/15 S 11/1 - 3/30 S
Parson Mills	6/1 - 6/15 C
Dry Lake	10/1 - 2/28 C 5/28 - 6/30 C

Rationale

See rationals for specialist recommendation.

Season of use was not changed on these allotments because estimated improvements from the change would not materialize in the short run and would interfere with many of the operators use on national forest lands. Improvements in many of the allotments have already been accomplished by several good years of precipitation.

Changing the season of use on five of the allotments is expected to help improve the rang condition and in some to establish a uniform season of use resulting from allotment consolid ations. Land treatments are expected to increase forage yield and help eliminate grazing competition between wildlife and livestock.

Livestock grazing in the Tate Allotment will be eliminated to improve the browse for wildlife. The area has been identified as a deer critical range and there is approximately 3 miles of riparian and fishery on Beaver Creek running through the allotment. The 20 AUMs of lost livestock grazing will be absorbed by the new Marysvale consolidation. Elimination of livestock grazing on the Twelve Mile allotment is necessitated because the entire allotment consist of arapian shale.

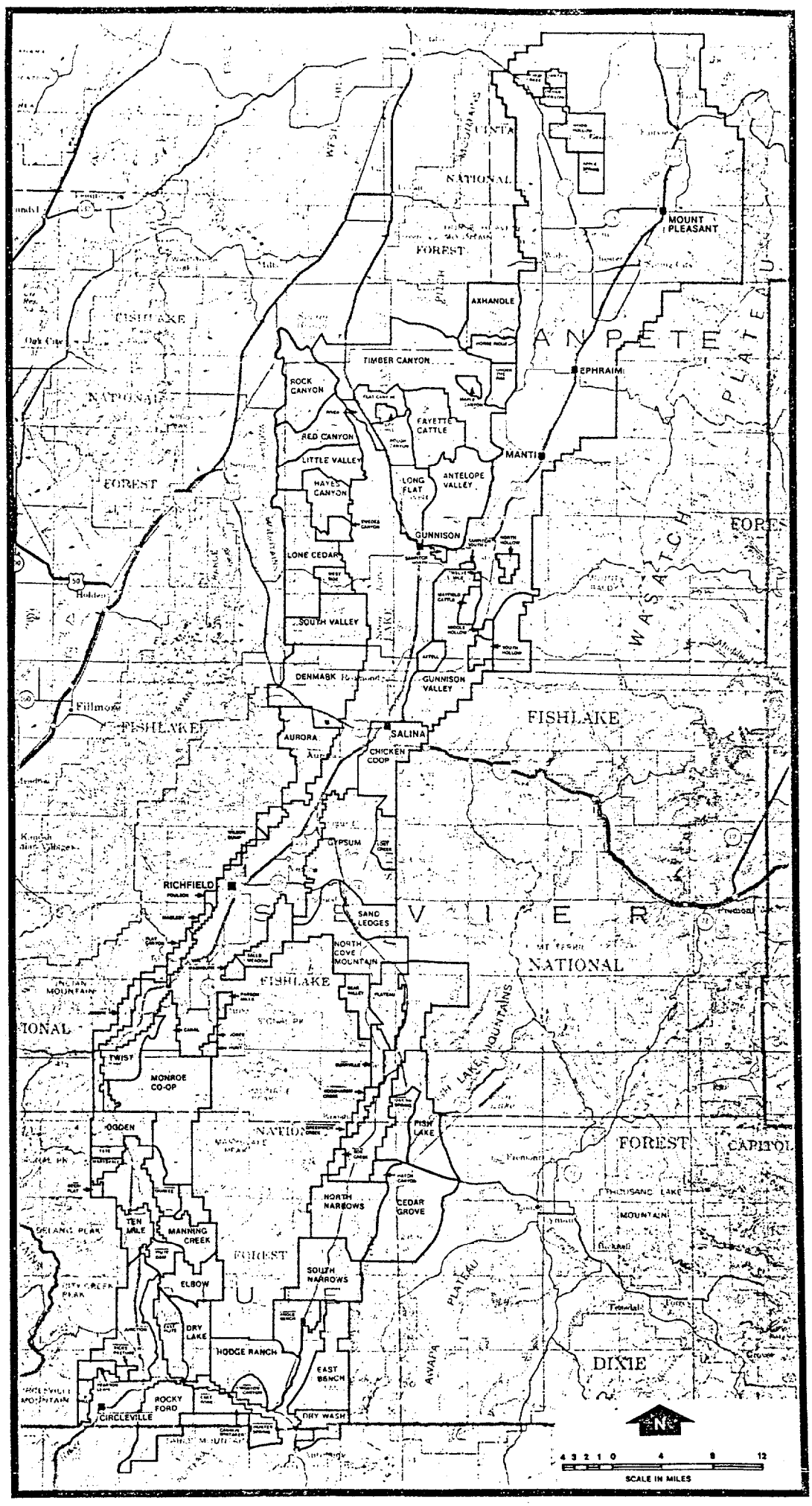
The 1978 range survey identified only 2 AUMs of forage available for use. In addition, the operator failed to accept a grazing permit for the 1980 grazing season.

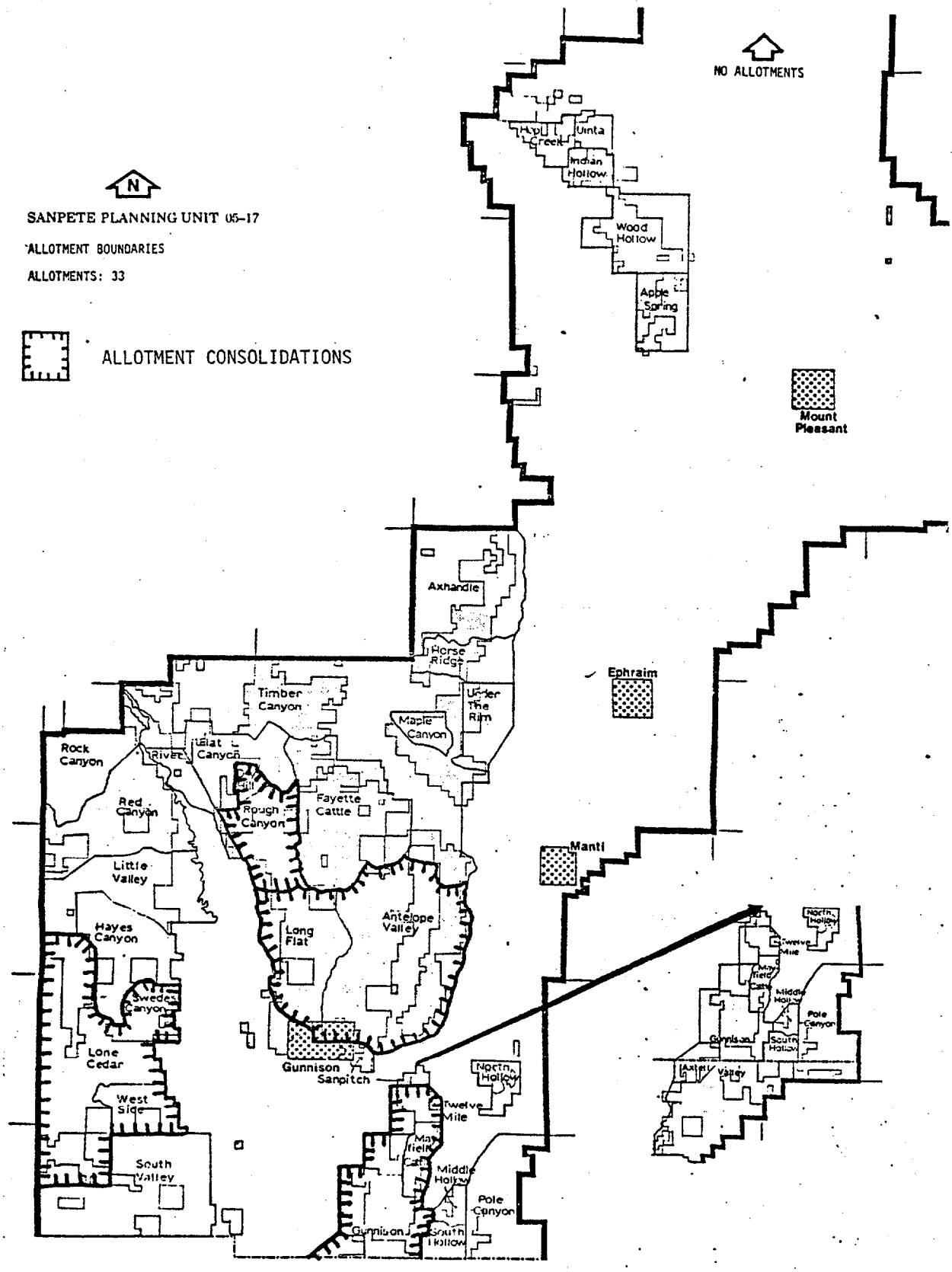
Land treatment has been approved for these allotments because of their potential for response and the need to increase carrying capacity. Estimated yield from the treatments is expected to provide one AUM from five to eight acres. These treatments will increase forage for both livestock and wildlife. Type of treatment should be determined as the AMPs are developed.

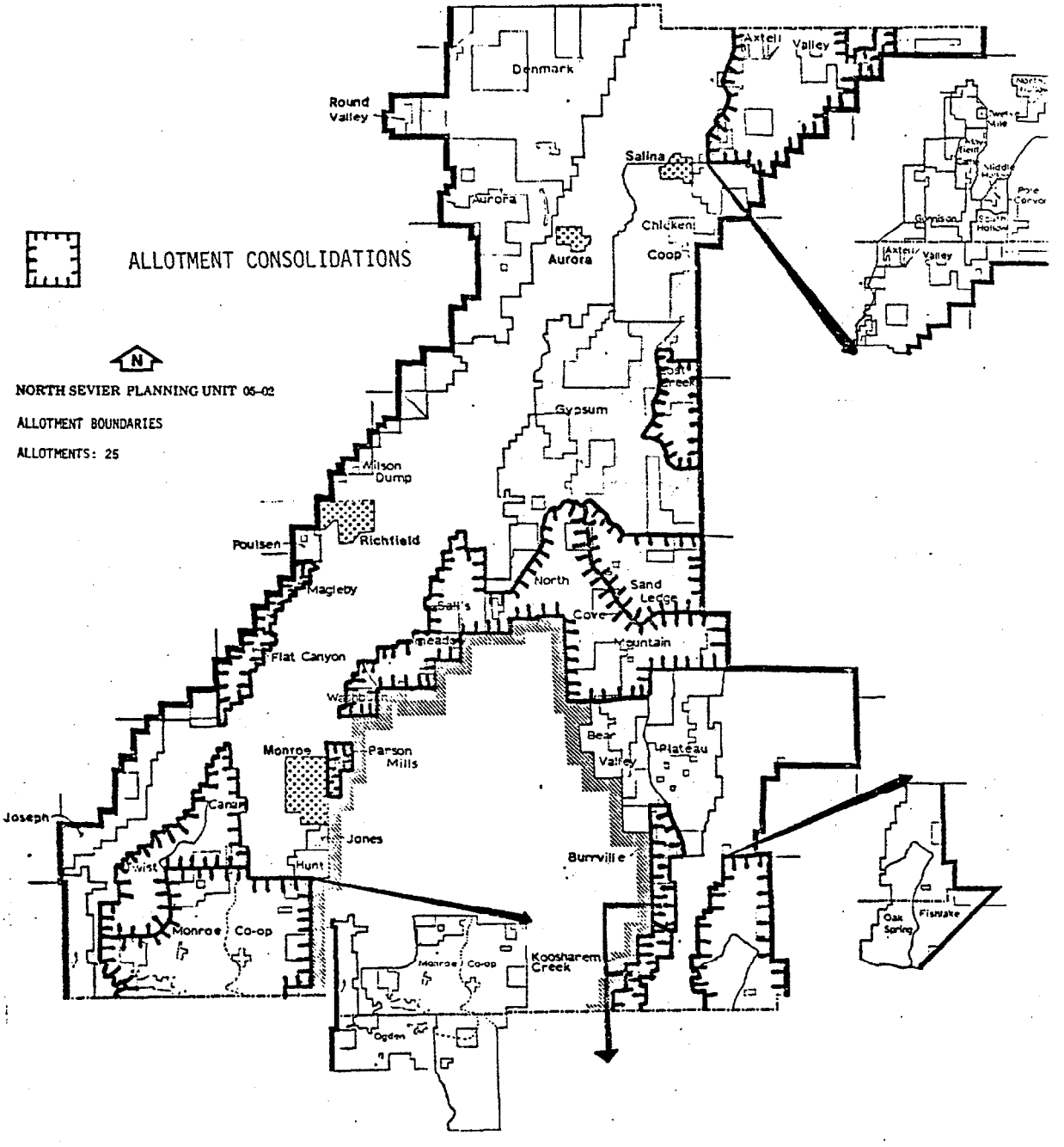
Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RM-2.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Dry Lake	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	57C 20CS	238C	5-21/6-30C	5-21/6-30	None	Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs. Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs
Dry Wash	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	216	216	4-21/6-20	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None
Durkee	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	134	134	1-25/2-20	11-1/2-24	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP.	None
East Bench	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	772	772	10-15/12-31 4-16/5-31	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None
East Fork	No Change	Cattle	120	120	5-1/7-31	10-1/12-31	None	None
Elbow	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	214	214	12-11/1-20	11-1/2-25	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP	Chain and seed 1500 ac at 150 AUMs
Greenwich Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	13C 20S	33	5-10/5-31C 3-16/4-15S	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Hatch Canyon	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	46	46	1-16/1-25	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation system.	Chain and seed 320 ac at 40 AUMs
Hodge Ranch	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep Cattle	484	484	9-16/10-15 5-16/6-30	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Allot high range to sheep.	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs
Hunter Spring	No Change	Cattle	164	164	10-1/11-15 4-1/4-25	10-1/12-31	None	Chain and seed 500 ac at 40 AUMs
Junction	No Change	Cattle	350	350	11-1/1-15 5-1/5-30	11-1/2-15	Implement 3 pasture rest-rotation and existing AMP	Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs
Manning Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	128	128	10-1/3-31	10-1/2-28	None	Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs
Ogden	No Change	Cattle	350	325	5-1/7-15	No Change	None	None
Tate	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	20	20	5-10/7-15	5-1/7-15	None	None
Ten Mile	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	149	149	11-1/2-25	11-1/2-25	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system. Revise existing AMP.	None


MOUNT PLEASANT
AXHANDLE
EPHRAIM
TIMBER CANYON
ROCK CANYON
FAYETTE CATTLE
RED CANYON
MANTI
LITTLE VALLEY
HAYES CANYON
LONG FLAT
ANTELOPE VALLEY
GUNNISON
LONE CEDAR
SOUTH VALLEY
DENMARK
GUNNISON VALLEY
SALINA
AURORA
CHICKEN COOP
GYPSUM
RICHFIELD
SAND LEDGES
NORTH COVE MOUNTAIN
TWIST
MONROE CO-OP
OGDEN
PISH LAKE
NORTH NARROWS
CEDAR GROVE
TEN MILE
MANNING CREEK
ELBOW
SOUTH NARROWS
DRY LAKE
HODGE RANCH
EAST BENCH
ROCKY FORD
CIRCLEVILLE
DRY WASH
FISHLAKE
NATIONAL
FOREST
CAPITOL
DIXIE
SCALE IN MILES


N
SANPETE PLANNING UNIT 05-17
ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES
ALLOTMENTS: 33
ALLOTMENT CONSOLIDATIONS
NO ALLOTMENTS
Uinta
Indian Hollow
Wood Hollow
Apple Spring
Mount Pleasant
Axhandle
Horse Ridge
Ephraim
Timber Canyon
Under The Rim
Maple Canyon
Rock Canyon
River
Flat Canyon
Red Canyon
Rough Canyon
Fayette Cattle
Manti
Little Valley
Hayes Canyon
Long Flat
Antelope Valley
Sweden Canyon
Lone Cedar
Gunnison Sanpitch
North Hollow
Twelve Mile
West Side
Middle Hollow
South Valley
Pole Canyon
Gunnison
South Hollow

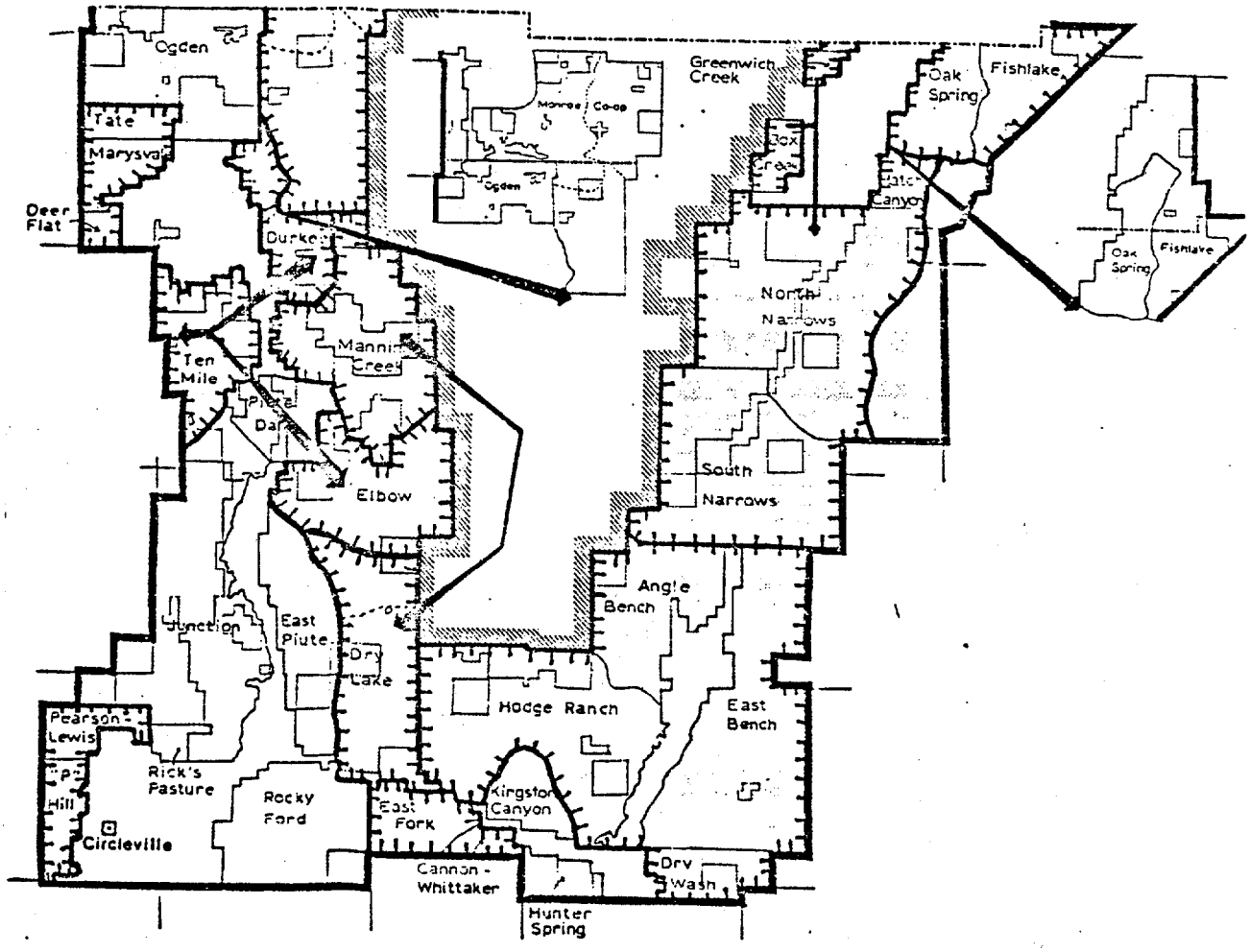

ALLOTMENT CONSOLIDATIONS
N
NORTH SEVIER PLANNING UNIT 05-02
ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES
ALLOTMENTS: 25
Denmark
Round Valley
Axtell Valley
Salina
Aurora
Chicken Coop
Gypsum
Milson Dump
Richfield
Poulsen
Magleby
North Cove
Sand Ledge Mountain
Flat Canyon
Monroe
Parson Mills
Bear Valley
Plateau
Joseph
Canyon
Jones
Hunt
Burrville
Monroe Co-op
Koosharem Creek
Ogden
Oak Spring
Fishlake

N

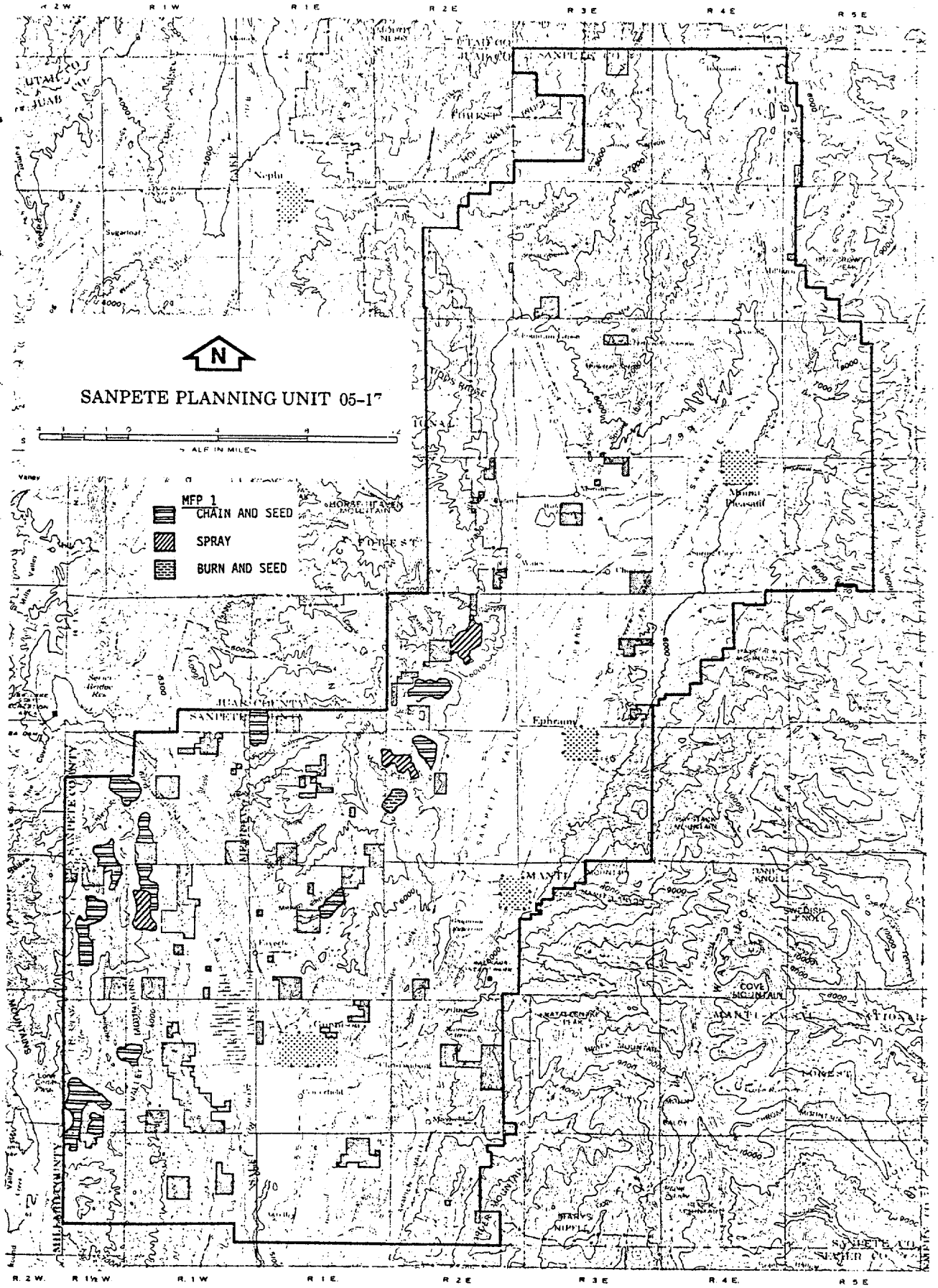
PIUTE PLANNING UNIT 05-08

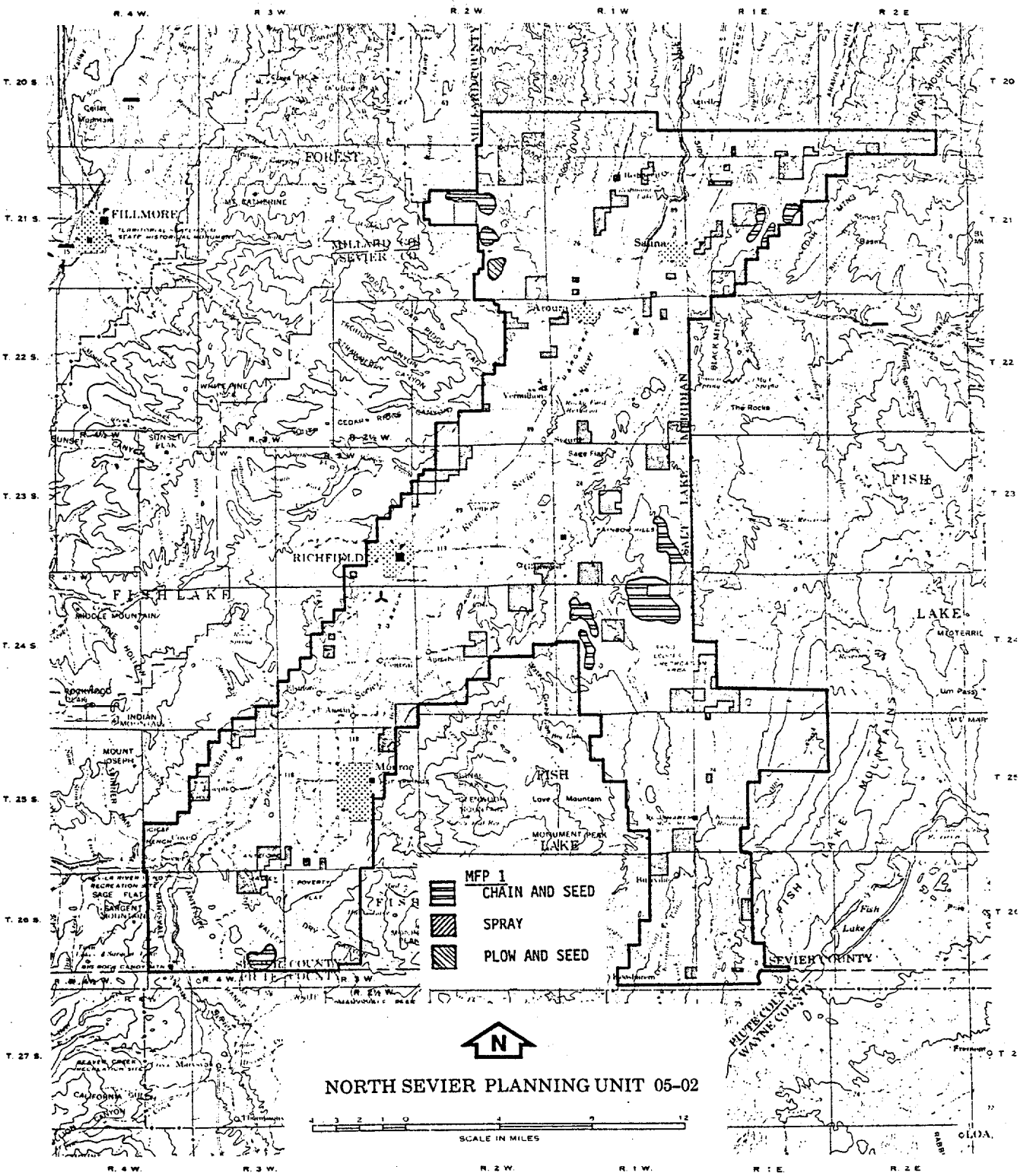
ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES

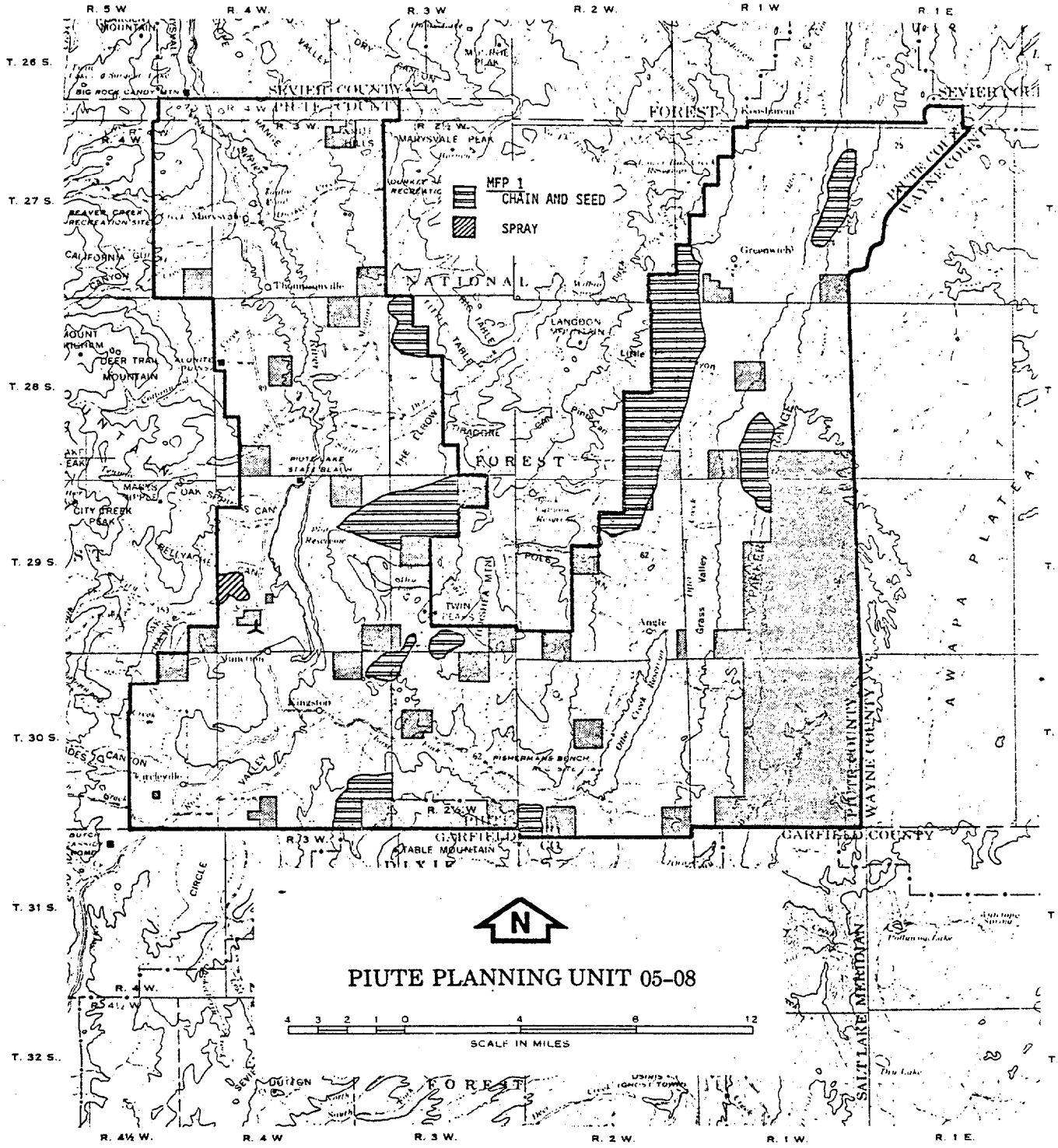
ALLOTMENTS: 30



ALLOTMENT CONSOLIDATIONS


SANPETE PLANNING UNIT 05-17
N
MFP 1
CHAIN AND SEED
SPRAY
BURN AND SEED
R 2 W
R 1 W
R 1 E
R 2 E
R 3 E
R 4 E
R 5 E
T. 12 S.
T. 13 S.
T. 14 S.
T. 15 S.
T. 16 S.
T. 17 S.
T. 18 S.
T. 19 S.
20 S.
R. 2 W.
R 1½ W
R. 1 W
R 1 E.
R 2 E
R 3 E
R 4 E.
R 5 E
Ephraim
Mount Pleasant
COVE MOUNTAIN


MFP 1
CHAIN AND SEED
SPRAY
PLOW AND SEED
N
NORTH SEVIER PLANNING UNIT 05-02
SCALE IN MILES
FILLMORE
RICHFIELD
Salina
Aurora
Monroe
FISH LAKE
SEVIER COUNTY
PIUTE COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN
T. 20 S.
T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
T. 23 S.
T. 24 S.
T. 25 S.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
R. 4 W.
R. 3 W.
R. 2 W.
R. 1 W.
R. 1 E.
R. 2 E.


MFP 1
CHAIN AND SEED
SPRAY
PIUTE PLANNING UNIT 05-08
SCALE IN MILES
SEVIER COUNTY
PIUTE COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY
GARFIELD COUNTY
NATIONAL
FOREST
R. 5 W.
R. 4 W.
R. 3 W.
R. 2 W.
R. 1 W.
R. 1 E.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
T. 28 S.
T. 29 S.
T. 30 S.
T. 31 S.
T. 32 S.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
~~Mountain Valley~~
Activity
Range Management
Objective Number
RM 3

Objective

Reverse the declining trend in range condition on the following eleven allotments totaling 19,855 acres by 1985; maintain 13,228 acres in good condition; improve 21,261 acres from fair to good and 5,623 acres from poor to fair condition.

Allotment	Good	Fair	Poor	Unclassified*	Declining
Little Valley	6,869			225	1,280
Mayfield Cattle	1,564				1,564
Middle Hollow	256			508	764
North Hollow	323			995	1,318
South Hollow	478	543		1,075	2,096
Flat Canyon (N.SW.)	1,455	884			2,339
Sall's Meadow	2,283	2,917		900	6,100
East Piute		5,906			2,155
Kingston Canyon		1,163	1,660		600
Piute Dam		1,161	1,203		1,039
Rocky Ford		8,687	2,760		600
Total - 43,813	13,228	21,261	5,623	3,703	19,855
Percent 100	30	49	13	8	45

*Unclassified, seeded and wastelands.

Rationale

Allotments in this category are in generally fair and good condition but show 45 percent of the area declining range condition (Table 2 URA).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 3.1

(See RM 3.1 Table)

Rationale

The recommended actions for reversing the declining trends are based on the need to restore vigor to key species (Refer to RM 2.1 Rationale).

Key species include the cool season grasses: Indian ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), western sheatgrass (Agropyron smithii) bluebunch wheatgrass (Agropyron spicatum), needle-and-thread-grass (Stipa comata) and Letterman's needle grass (Stipa lettermanii at the higher elevations. Crested wheatgrass (Agropyron desertorm, and A. cristatum) and intermediate wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium) are key grasses on seedings.

Key browse species are bitterbrush (Pursia tridentata) at the higher elevations and four-winged saltbrush (Atriplex canescens) and winterfat (Eurotia lanata) at the lower and intermediate elevations (Refer to RM 2.1 Rationale).

Critical periods for growth of the cool season grasses are 4/1 - 6/15 at lower elevations 5200 to 6800 feet and 5/15 - 7/1 and the higher elevations above 6800 feet. In addition browse species, such as bitterbrush and four-winged saltbrush, require a period in late summer and early fall during which to develop seed and store carbohydrate reserves.

Approximately 30 percent of the area was classed in good condition, 49 percent in fair, 13 percent in poor condition. About 45 percent of the area is showing declining trend in condition. Approximately 13 percent of the area is unclassified. Much of this land has been chained to release existing browse plants and was seeded to crested wheatgrass and, on some allotments (North Hollow, Middle Hollow, South Hollow and Sall's Meadow), with bitterbrush and four-winged saltbrush.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

RM-2.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Axtell	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	88	39	3-16/5-15 11-1/12-15	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Gunnison Valley	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	2134	1215	10-1/10-15 5-1/6-15	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	Chain and seed 600 ac at 30 AUMs
Red Canyon	No Change	Cattle	702	173	5-1/8-31	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture grazing system. Alternate use during critical period(4/15-6/15)	Chain and seed 1480 ac at 296 AUMs
River	No Change	Cattle	56	40	4-1/10-15	No Change	Continue custodial management	None
Rock Canyon	No Change	Cattle	1200	388	3-1/10-31	5-1/8-31	Implement existing AMP. Alternate use during critical period (4-15/6-15)	Chain and seed 640 ac at 64 AUMs
Sanpitch (North)	No Change	Sheep	240	80	11-16/2-28 5-11/6-30	5-1/5-31 10-1/10-30	Limit grazing to 25 percent of key species during critical period (4-15/6-15)	None
Sanpitch (South)	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	85	28	11-16/2-28 5-11/6-30	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-30	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Twelve Mile	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	99	2	4-16/6-15	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Burrville	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	48C	48	6-1/7-30	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Canal	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	317C 57S	374	12-1/4-30 (10-15/12-10 4-1/4-30)S	12-1/4-30	Initiate 2 pasture switch-back grazing system.	None
Hunt	No Change	Sheep	52	52	10-1/11-30 3-1/4-30	5-1/5-15	Custodial management	None
Koosharem Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	46S	46	1-16/1-31	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Lost Creek	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	66	66	5-1/5-31	5-1/6-15	Alternate use during critical period (4/15-6/15)	None
Magleby	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	34	34	10-1/10-15	2-1/3-31	Continue custodial management.	None
Parson Mills	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	21	21	2-11/2-25	9-1/3-31 6-1/6-30	Manage under Monroe Coop AMP. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
Sand Ledges	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	451	451	5-1/6-30	5-1/6-15	Alternate use during critical period (4/15 -6/15)	Chain and seed 1960 ac at 392 AUMs
Twist	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	209	209	4-20/6-10	12-1/4-30	Initiate 2 pasture switch-back grazing system.	None
Angle Bench	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle	356	356	12-1/12-31 3-1/5-31	9-1/5-31	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	None

Livestock Water Requirements[1]

(Cattle 1,134 Liters/AUM)

RM 2

Allotments	Initial Livestock Water Needs (gals)[2]	Future Livestock Water Needs (gals)[2]
Axtell	44,226	No Change
Gunnison Valley	1,377,810	No Change
Red Canyon	196,182	No Change
River	45,360	No Change
Rock Canyon	439,992	No Change
Sanpitch (North)	90,720	No Change
Sanpitch (South)	31,752	No Change
Twelve Mile	2,268	No Change
Burrville	54,432	No Change
Canal	424,116	No Change
Hunt	58,968	No Change
Koosharem Creek	52,164	No Change
Lost Creek	14,844	No Change
Magleby	38,556	No Change
Parson-Mills	23,814	No Change
Sandledges	511,434	No Change
Twist	237,006	No Change
Angle Bench	425,250	No Change
Dry Lake	269,892	No Change
Dry Wash	244,944	No Change
Durkee	151,956	No Change
East Bench	875,448	No Change
East Fork	136,080	No Change
Elbow	242,676	No Change
Greenwich Creek	37,422	No Change
Hatch Canyon	52,164	No Change
Hodge Ranch	548,856	No Change
Hunter Spring	189,378	No Change
Junction	396,900	No Change
Manning Creek	156,492	No Change
Ogden	368,550	No Change
Tate	22,680	No Change
Ten Mile	168,966	No Change
Total	7,991,298	

[1]For water development projects, see associated recommendation support needs.

[2]Conversion ratio for liters: 3.78 Liters = 1 gal.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

Rationale (Continued)

Reductions in grazing use was recommended for three of the eleven allotments, Little Valley, Mayfield Cattle and South Hollow. Changes in periods of use for the critical period were made on six allotments on which grazing systems can not be readily administered. Where possible, the recommended actions call for livestock use during the winter season and/or late fall rather than during the critical periods for growth of cool season grasses. The recommended actions call for concluding grazing in late winter or early enough in the spring to allow the cool season grasses to respond to soil moisture carry over from winter and spring storms to complete their growth cycle before the onset of dry June weather. Four allotments (Little Valley, Mayfield Cattle, Sall's Meadow, and RockyFord) were recommended for inclusion within consolidated allotment RM 5.1, 5.2 for the purpose of being included in allotments on which grazing systems might be imposed that would provide periodic rest for key species cool season grasses and browse plants.

North Hollow, Middle Hollow and South Hollow are primarily seeded ranges important to wildlife as well as livestock. The recommended action calls for reduced use by livestock during the critical growing period 4/1 - 6/15 and for limiting use by livestock and wildlife (elk and deer) to 60 percent of the current years growth.

Land treatment measures were recommended to partially restore the loss of grazing (AUMs) preference and to provide a future cushion for projected increased demands.

Providing support facilities as listed will improve distribution of livestock use. This is especially important on Little Valley and South Hollow.

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Little Valley	2 Reservoirs
Mayfield Cattle	None
Middle Hollow	1 mi. pipeline
North Hollow	None
South Hollow	½ mi. fencing ½ mi. pipeline, ¼ mi. stock trail
Flat Canyon (NS)	None
Sall's Meadow	10 ac. exclosure
East Piute	1.5 mi. fencing
Kingston Canyon	None
lute Dam	1 mi. pipeline
Rocky Ford	1 spring, 1 reservoir

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

RM-3.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Little Valley	No Change	Cattle	590	276	5-1/8-31	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	Chain and seed 1220 ac at 244 AUMs. Spray 600 ac at 120 AUMs
Mayfield Cattle	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	211	32	12-1/2-15 4-1/5-31	4-16/6-15 10-1/10-31	Initiate 3 pasture rest-rotation system.	None
Middle Hollow	No Change	Cattle	82	80	5-21/7-10	5-16/6-30	None	None
North Hollow	No Change	Cattle	72	72	5-10/7-10	5-16/6-30	Limit use to 50 percent by livestock and wildlife to crested wheat and Russian wild grasses.	None
South Hollow	No Change	Cattle	292	132	5-1/6-25	5-16/6-30	None	Chain and seed 200 ac at 28 AUMs
Flat Canyon (N.S.)	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	92	92	4-6/5-20	2-1/3-31	Continue custodial management.	None
Sall's Meadow	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	176S	176	4-16/6-25	5-1/6-30 10-1/10-25	Initiate 3 pasture grazing system. Refer to RM-5.2.	None
East Piute	No Change	Cattle Sheep	166C 52S	218	11-1/2-15 4-26/6-10	11-1/2-28	None	None
Kingston Canyon	No Change	Cattle Sheep	72C 84S	156	11-16/1-15C (10-1/10-10 6-1/6-10)S	11-16/1-15C 10-1/10-10S	None	None
Piute Dam	No Change	Sheep	123	123	12-1/3-15	12-1/2-28	None	None
Rocky Ford	No Change	Cattle	386	386	3-1/5-31	No Change	Alternate use during critical period (4-1/5-31)	Chain and seed 1200 ac at 240 AUMs

Livestock Water Requirements[1]

(Cattle 1,134 Liters/AUM)

RM 3

Allotments	Initial Livestock Water Needs (Liters)[2]	Future Livestock Water Needs (gals)[2]
Little Valley	613,494	No Change
Mayfield Cattle	36,288	No Change
Middle Hollow	90,720	No Change
North Hollow	81,648	No Change
South Hollow	149,688	No Change
Flat Canyon (N.S.)	104,328	No Change
Sall's Meadow	199,584	No Change
East Piute	247,212	No Change
Kingston Canyon	176,904	No Change
Piute Dam	139,482	No Change
Rocky Ford	437,724	No Change
Total	2,277,072	

[1]For water development projects, see associated recommendation support needs.

[2]Conversion ratio for liters: 3.78 Liters = 1 gal.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
~~Range Management~~
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
Accept the recommendation as written except as noted for the following allotments:	
North Hollow - Reduce initial forage allocation for livestock to 40 AUMs. Interseed with adapted browse and forb species.	Utilization studies show grasses are being used to 90% of the current year's growth. A reduction in the estimated initial carrying capacity from 72 AUMs of cattle to 40 AUMs is indicated if use of key grass species is limited to 50% $\left(\frac{90\%\ \text{utiliz}}{72\ \text{AUMs}} = \frac{50\%}{40\ \text{AUMs}}\right)$. Interseeding with adapted browse and forbs in grass seedings not only increases the availability of browse and forbs suited for use by wildlife (deer, elk, antelope) but increases the productivity of grass thus increasing the overall carrying capacity of the range. (Steven 1977, Frischnecht 1979).
Sall's Meadow - Limit period of use to 5/1 - 6/30. Hold forage in reserve for occasional use by livestock in such a way as to enhance the value of the habitat for wintering deer.	This allotment lies within a deer winter use concentration area critical to the survival of an important deer herd. By controlling seasonal use , intensity of use and providing rest from grazing by livestock, the value of the habitat for wintering deer should be improved. Limiting livestock grazing to spring use only should improve the browse species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modifications.

a. Continue to use the current season of use on the following statements:

Allotment	Season of Use
Middle Hollow	5/21 - 7/10 C
North Hollow	5/10 - 7/10 C
Piute Dam	12/1 - 3/15 S
Sall's Meadow	4/16 - 6/25 S

b. Change the season of use on the following allotments:

Allotment	Season of Use
Mayfield Cattle	4/16 - 6/15 S 11/1 - 3/30 S
Rocky Ford	3/1 - 4/28 C

c. Implement land treatment on the following allotments:

Allotment	Approximate Acres
Little Valley	1,820
Middle Hollow	500
North Hollow	995
South Hollow	1,275
Sall's Meadow	1,000
Kingston Canyon	500
Rocky Ford	1,200

d. Implement a grazing system as the need is identified in the development of Allotment Management Plans for each allotment.

e. Establish additional monitoring studies on allotments which presently do not have studies. This monitoring program should include data collection to obtain accurate

Rationale

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Season of use was not changed on these allotments because estimated improvements from the change would not materialize in the short run and would interfere with many of the operators use on the national forest lands. Improvements in many of the allotments have already been accomplished by several good years of precipitation. Land treatments are expected to increase forage yield and help eliminate grazing competition between wildlife and livestock.

Changing the season of use on two allotments is expected to help improve the range condition and to establish a uniform season of use resulting from a consolidation of the Mayfield Cattle Allotment.

Land treatment has been approved for these allotments because of their potential for response and the need to increase carrying capacity. Estimated yield from the treatments is expected to provide one AUM from 5 to 8 acres. These treatments will increase forage for both livestock and wildlife. Type of treatment should be determined as the AMPs are developed.

Grazing systems should be determined as the allotment management plans are developed. Better on the ground management will result if the Area Manager has the flexibility to work out a grazing strategy with the operator at the time the AMP is written. Locking the Area Manager into a grazing system at this point could be detrimental to the overall range program. Rangelands are constantly subject to change from many different factors over time and the Area Manager needs some flexibility to effectively deal with these factors.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

f. Adjust the initial grazing capacity on the South Hollow allotment from 292 AUMs to 200 AUMs.

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Little Valley	2 res, 2 spr.developments, 1 storage tank, 3 miles pipeline
Mayfield Cattle	30 gully plubs
Middle Hollow	1 raintrap, 1 mi. pipeline
South Hollow	2.5 mi. fencing, 1 raintrap, .5 mi. pipeline, .25 mile stock trail
Sall's Meadow	1 acre exclosure, 60 gully plugs
East Piute	1.5 miles fencing
ngston Canyon	3 spring developments
Piute Dam	1 mile pipeline
Rocky Ford	1 reservoir, 1 spring development

The remaining allotments have no support needs.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1982 Implement monitoring program. Issue grazing decisions. Write AMPs for the Mayfield Cattle consolidation (New Gunnison Valley), Little Valley, North and South Hollow and Rocky Ford Allotments.

FY 1983 Implement New Gunnison Valley, Little Valley, North and South Hollow and Rocky Ford AMPs. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1984 Write an AMp for the Middle Hollow Allotment. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1985 Implement the Middle Hollow AMP. Write AMPs for the Kingston Canyon and

A monitoring program is being established to provide basic technical data to allow for an informed and legally defensible decision. This program will be used to identify developing or continuing adverse situations which may require immediate modifications to the rangeland program as established in this document. Future evaluations and adjustments will be determined through the use of the monitoring program and the development of AMPs.

The 1978 range survey indicates a need for a reduction in both livestock and deer use in the South Hollow Allotment. Based on the suitability criteria, reductions were indicated for cattle and deer use while available forage for elk would permit an increase in their use. The Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) estimates a need of 51 AUMs for elk use leaving a surplus of forage. Part of this surplus will be converted for livestock use on a 1:1 (Elk to Cattle) ratio since the allotment is predominantly classed as a grass type. In addition to this converted forage, an analysis of utilization and trend studies indicates that up to 200 AUMs can be provided for livestock use without jeopardizing the condition of the range. Planned land treatments will also help insure an improvement to the allotment while providing adequate forage to meet both livestock and wildlife needs.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 3.1 Step 3

Sall's Meadow allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1986 Implement AMPs on the Kingston Canyon and Sall's Meadow allotments. Continue monitoring program. Remaining allotments will have AMPs written and implemented as time and funding permit.

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): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Objective Number: RM 4

Objective RM 4

Increase the grazing capacity from 11,587 AUMs to 23,304 AUMs on 15 allotments within 20 years and improve range condition from fair to good on 102,176 acres and from poor to fair on 5,521 acres.

Allotment	Fair Acreage	Poor Acreage	Other[1]	Trend	Initial Stocking Rate-AUMs	Estimated Livestock AUMs After Improvements
Axhandle	1,708		1,722	Static	89	471
Horse Ridge	855		167	Static	46	198
Lone Cedar	3,519			Static	920	1,451
Swedes Canyon				Static	451	511
Timber Canyon	1,903		507	Static	742	994
West Side				Static	405	480
Aurora	1,250			Improving	689	760
Denmark	1,506			Static	1,847	2,900
Fishlake	18,183	2,640	1,440	Static	734	2,800
Gypsum	6,507			Static	931	1,500
Monroe Coop	13,593		2,827	Static	1,017	1,350
Cedar Grove	23,000	190		Static	1,989	4,900
North Narrows	12,342	1,371		Static	702	2,200
Oak Spring	5,055	1,320		Static	319	798
South Narrows	12,755			80% Static 20% Declining	706	2,400
Total	102,176	5,521	6,663		11,587	23,304

[1]Other - Includes seeded and waste type 7 lands.

Rationale

Allotments in this group show a high potential for increased productivity in response to improved livestock management practices and/or through land treatment measures.

These allotments presently have the following percentages classified as good 40, fair 54, poor 3 condition. All these lands are presently showing an apparent static or upward trend in range condition except for less than 20 percent of South Narrows which shows a declining condition. Optimum forage production potential should be reached within 20 years.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 4.1

(See RM 4.1 Table)

Rationale RM 4.1

The recommendation calls for several actions essential to reaching the objective of more than doubling the grazing capacity in 20 years and improving range condition on 57 percent of the area.

Key species include the cool season grasses: Indian ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), western wheatgrass (Agropyson smithii) blue bunch wheatgrass (Agropyron spicatum), needle-and-thread grass (Stipa comata) and Letterman's needle grass (Stipa lettermanii at the higher elevations. Crested wheatgrass (Agropyron desertorum, and A. cristatum) and intermediate wheatgrass (Agropyron intermedium) are key grasses on seedings. Key browse species are bitterbrush (Pursia tridentata) at the higher elevations and four-winged saltbrush (Atriplex canescens) and winterfat (Eurotia lanata) at the lower and intermediate elevations (Refer to RM 2.1 Rationale)

Critical periods for growth of the cool season grasses are 4/1 - 6/15 at lower elevations 5200 to 6800 feet and 5/15 - 7/15 and the higher elevations above 6800 feet. In addition browse species, such as bitter brush and four-winged saltbrush, require a period in late summer and early fall during which to develop seed and store carbohydrate reserves.

Actions call for initial stocking rates of 40 percent below preference on five allotments--Axhandle, Horse Ridge, Lone Cedar, West Side, Denmark--in order to reduce grazing pressure on key species while effecting needed changes in management essential to providing periodic rest from grazing on these species.

Changes in periods of use to reduce the impact of grazing during periods critical to growth of the cool season grasses have

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

been recommended. Changes in periods of use have been recommended as needed to effect grazing systems that will provide periodic rest during the critical periods, allow for periodic trampling of seed during the time of seed dissemination, and provide for relief from grazing while seedlings are becoming established.

Some form of grazing system has been recommended for each of twelve allotments that will provide rest from grazing during critical periods of growth, seeding and seedling establishment.

Since many of the allotments can only be grazed effectively with sheep while on snow, some limits are placed on periods of use.

To reach the objective of more than doubling the grazing capacity within 20 years, land treatment measures have been recommended for all allotments except one (Westside). Such seedings not only offer a means of increasing grazing capacity from land treatment but provide a way for releaving grazing pressure on native range thereby complimenting efforts in restoration by management. This will also reduce the time required for reaching the objective, at least in part, from 20 to 3 to 5 years.

Recommended actions call for a reduction in preference from 5567 to 3307 on five allotments, a reduction of 2260 AUMs. Land treatment on these allotments could restore 886 AUMs on these allotments within 3 to 5 years. A total of 2551 AUMs within 3 to 5 years could be realized from all land treatment measures.

Support facilities required to implement the recommended grazing program are not only essential to the recommended program but would greatly enhance the existing

grazing program. Reasons for not fully implementing existing AMPs lie in the lack of support facilities. Several allotments showing a need for reduced grazing may have the capacity to carry the present preference, should needed facilities be installed.

Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Axhandle	1 reservoir
Horse Ridge	None
Lone Cedar	7 miles fencing 2 cattleguards
Swedes Canyon	None
Timber Canyon	None
West Side	None
Aurora	½ mile pipeline
Denmark	2 miles fencing, 1 well 1 trough, 10 acre exclosure
'ishlake	1.5 miles pipeline
Gypsum	5 miles fencing 1 spring development
Monroe Coop	10.5 miles pipeline 1 reservoir 1 spring 11 troughs
Cedar Grove	20 miles fencing 5 reservoirs 3 cattleguards
North Narrows	3 miles fencing 3 miles pipeline 2 reservoirs
Oak Springs	1.5 miles pipeline 2 reservoirs
South Narrows	5 miles fencing 3 miles pipeline 2 springs 2 reservoirs

RM-4.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Axhandle	No Change	Cattle Sheep	138C 277S	89	5-1/10-15C 5-1/6-30S	5-16/10-15C 5-16/6-30S	Improve distribution of use.	Chain and seed 280 ac at 93 AUMs Spray 745 ac at 248 AUMs
Horse Ridge	No Change	Sheep	105	46	6-1/6-30	No Change	None	Chain and seed 400 ac at 133 AUMs
Lone Cedar	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	1310	920	12-1/6-30	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30).	Chain and seed 240 ac at 248 AUMs
Swedes Canyon	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	396	451	10-16/3-31	12-1/6-30	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30)	Chain and seed 300 ac at 60 AUMs
Timber Canyon	No Change	Sheep	588	742	9-1/9-30 4-1/6-30	No Change	None	Chain and seed 1040 ac at 208 AUMs. Burn and Seed 220 ac at 44 AUMs
West Side	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	839	405	11-1/4-15	12-1/6-30	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30).	None
Aurora	No Change	Cattle Sheep	49C 640S	689	5-16/6-15C 3-16/5-25S	No Change	Improve distribution of use.	Chain and seed 440 ac at 44 AUMs Plow and seed 250 ac at 25 AUMs
Denmark	No Change	Sheep	2898	1847	10-16/6-6	No Change	Implement existing AMP. Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Chain and seed 460 ac at 92 AUMs Spray and seed 360 ac at 72 AUMs
Fishlake	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	734	734	10-10/11-25 6-1/7-15	10-10/11-30 6-1/6-30	Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Control P-J and sage on 1400 ac at 140 AUMs
Gypsum	No Change	Sheep	931	931	11-1/5-31 4-16/6-20	11-1/5-31	Initiate 2 pasture system alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-15).	Chain and seed 1760 ac at 352 AUMs
Monroe Coop	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	1017	1017	9-6/3-31 6-1/6-20	9-1/3-31 6-1/6-30	Implement existing AMP with 3 pasture rest-rotation system	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs
Cedar Grove	No Change	Cattle Sheep	940C 1049S	1989	10-6/1-15S 5-26/6-30S 5/10-6/30C	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture system. Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Control burn 500 ac at 62 AUMs

RM-4.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
North Narrows	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	448C 254S	702	12-1/5-31C 2-6/3-31S	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest-rotation.	Chain and seed 2500 ac at 250 AUMs
Oak Springs	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	296	296	10-1/10-31 6-1/6-30	10-10/11-30 6-1/6-30	Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Chain and seed 700 ac at 140 AUMs
South Narrows	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Cattle Sheep	281C 425S	706	(12-1/3-10 5-16/6-30)C 1-16/3-31S	9-1/5-31C 9-1/3-31S	Initiate 4 pasture rest rotation	Chain and seed 2000 ac at 300 AUMs

Livestock Water Requirements[1]

(Cattle 1,134 Liters/AUM)

RM 4

Allotments	Initial Livestock Water Needs (Liters)[2]	Future Livestock Water Needs (gals)[2]
Axhandle	100,926	534,114
Horse Ridge	52,164	224,532
Lone Cedar	1,043,280	1,181,628
Swedes Canyon	511,434	579,474
Timber Canyon	841,428	1,127,196
West Side	459,270	544,320
Aurora	781,326	861,840
Denmark	2,094,498	3,288,600
Fishlake	832,356	3,175,200
Gypsum	1,055,754	1,701,000
Monroe Coop	1,153,278	1,530,900
Cedar Grove	2,255,526	5,556,600
North Narrows	796,068	2,494,800
Oak Springs	361,746	904,932
South Narrows	800,604	2,721,600
Total	13,139,658	26,426,736

[1]For water development projects, see associated recommendation support needs.

[2]Conversion ratio for liters: 3.78 Liters = 1 gal.

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Step 1 RM 4.1 continued Step 3

South Narrows - as written. In addition drill 500 acres at 40 AUMs (WL 5.2).

Present (267 AUMs) and future (596 AUMs) wildlife needs can not be met from land treatment and from improved livestock management as provided under this recommendation. The additional 40 AUMs that would be realized from interseeding with adapted plant species useful to wildlife would meet these needs. Such actions would generate additional forage for livestock to ensure meeting present and future requirements

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 4.1 Step 3 Continued

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
Accept the recommendation as written except as noted for allotments as follows:	
Swedes Canyon - Reduce the estimated initial livestock grazing capacity to 428 AUMs.	The estimated initial grazing capacity (451 AUMs) based on the 1978 range survey, exceeds the 396 AUMs livestock preference. The present needs for deer use may be met from allocating (451-428 = 23 AUMs) to 23 AUMs to wildlife.
Timber Canyon - Reduce the initial livestock grazing capacity to 724 AUMs. Phase in forage increase according to BLM range regulations.	By allocating an additional 18 AUMs (742-18 = 724 AUMs) to wildlife, the present 750 AUM requirement for wildlife can be met. There is no AUM conflict since the present and future needs (after improvements) for livestock and wildlife can be met.
Gypsum - Reduce initial livestock grazing capacity to 897 AUMs. Herd sheep so as to avoid critical deer concentration area during winter months.	Part of this allotment is critical watershed area for which removal of 34 AUMs of livestock grazing is essential (931 - 34 = 897 AUMs).
Monroe Coop - Reduce initial forage allocation to 862 AUMs. Revise and improve AMP. Adjust season of use to accomodate deer use on critical concentration areas.	Based on heavy utilization of key species over the past several years, it is essential to reduce the amount and timing of use on key species. This is especially important on critical deer concentration areas.
North Narrows - as written. In addition, drill 500 acres at 40 AUMs (WL 5.2).	In order to meet projected 724 AUM needs of wildlife (622 deer, 95 elk, 7 antelope), an additional 40 AUMs of forage for wildlife would need to be provided from interseeding with adapted plant species useful to wildlife. Present and future wildlife and livestock needs can thus be met from land treatment and improved livestock management.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 4.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modifications.

a. Increase the initial grazing capacity as follows:

Allotment	New Preference
Swedes Canyon	428 AUMs
Timber Canyon	724 AUMs

b. Continue to use the current season of use in the following allotments:

Allotment	Season of Use
Swedes Canyon	10/16 - 3/31 S
"'st Side	11/1 - 4/15 S
..shlake	10/10 - 11/25 S
	6/1 - 7/15 S
Gypsum	4/16 - 6/20 C
	11/1 - 5/31 S
Monroe Coop	9/6 - 3/31 S
	6/1 - 6/20
Oak Springs	10/1 - 10/31 S
	6/1 - 6/30 S

c. Implement land treatment on the following allotments:

Allotment	Approximate Acres
Axhandle	1,025
Horse Ridge	400
Lone Cedar	1,540
Timber Canyon	1,260
Aurora	690
Denmark	820
Fishlake	1,400
Gypsum	1,760
onroe Coop	400
Cedar Grove	500
Oak Spring	700
North Narrows	3,000
South Narrows	2,500

Rationale

See rationale for specialist recommendation.

Increases in forage allocation for livestock use in the Swedes Canyon and Timber Canyon allotments is based on the range survey completed in 1978. Wildlife was also allocated a portion of this forage to help meet estimated existing numbers.

Season of use was not changed on these allotments because estimated improvements from the change would not materialize in the short run and would interfere with many of the operator use on national forest lands. Improvements i many of the allotments have already been accomplished by several good years of precipitat ion. Land treatments are expected to increas forage yield and help eliminate grazing competition between wildlife and livestock.

Land treatment has been approved for these allotments because of their potential for response and the need to increase carrying capacity. Estimated yield from the treatments is expected to provide one AUM from 5 to 8 acres. These treatments will increase forage for both livestock and wildlife. Type of treatment should be determined as the AMPs are developed.

Grazing systems should be determined as the allotment management plans are developed. Better on the ground management will result if the Area Manager has the flexibility to work out a grazing strategy with the operator at the time the AMP is written. Locking the Area Manager into a grazing system at this point could be detrimental to the overall range program. Rangelands are constantly subject to change from many different factors over time, and the Area Manager needs some flexibility to effectively deal with these factors.

A monitoring program is being established to provide basic technical data to allow

d. Implement a grazing system as the need is identified in the development of Allotment Management Plans for each allotment.

e. Establish additional monitoring studies on allotments which presently do not have studies. This monitoring program should include data collection to obtain accurate actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions and aquatic environmental studies.

for an informed and legally defensible decision. This program will be used to identify developing or continuing adverse situations which may require immediate modifications to the rangeland program as established in this document. Future evaluations and adjustments will be determined through the use of the monitoring program and the development of AMPs.

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Support Needs

Allotment	Support Facilities
Axhandle	5 mi. fencing, 1 res.
Lone Cedar	7 miles fencing
Aurora	.5 miles pipeline
Denmark	2 mi. fencing, 1 acre exclosure, 3 mi. pipeline, 1 well
Fishlake	1.5 miles pipeline
Gypsum	1 spring development
Monroe Coop	1 reservoir, 10.5 miles pipeline
Cedar Grove	20 miles fencing, 5 reservoirs
No. Narrows	3 mi. fencing, 2 reservoirs, 3 mi. pipeline
Oak Springs	1 reservoir, 1.5 miles pipeline.
South Narrow	5 mi. fencing, 2 sp. developments, 2 res., 3 mi. pipeline

The remaining allotments have no support needs.

Implementation Schedule

FY 1982 Implement monitoring program. ssue grazing decisions.

FY 1983 Write AMPs for the Axhandle and North Narrows and South Narrows consolidation (New Narrows) allotments. Continue monitoring program.
FY 1984 Implement the Axhandle and New Narrows AMPs. Write combined AMP for the Swedes Canyon and West Side Allotments in conjunction with the Angelope Valley, Long Flat and Maple Canyon Allotments. Write an AMP for the Horse Ridge Allotment. Continue monitoring program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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FY 1985 Implement the Swedes Canyon, West Side and Horse Ridge AMPs. Write AMPs for the Fishlake and Cedar Grove Allotments. Continue monitoring program.

FY 1986 Implement the Fishlake and Cedar Grove AMPs. Continue monitoring program. Remaining allotments will have AMPs written and implemented as time and funding permit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Objective Number RM 5

Objective

Simplify the administration, effectiveness and utilization of managing 41 allotments and small and isolated tracts totaling 247,382 BLM acres by 1985. (See tables 5.1 a,b,c).

Rationale

Consolidation of allotments for management purposes increases the management opportunities at a minimum cost. Most existing allotments are already suitable, with a minimum of cross fencing and water developments, etc., to serve as management or pasture units. These allotments (management units) are often bounded by natural barriers and/or fences that can serve as division fences.

Allotments thus grouped whether contiguous or within the near vicinity, may serve as units for developing grazing systems and/or for seasonal control of grazing use.

Larger acreages spread over a more extended area offer more opportunity for modifying the grazing use necessitated by yearly fluctuations in climate.

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Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.1 Step 3

Recommendation RM 5.1

Transfer the use and consolidate the management of 43 allotments totaling 262,806 BLM acres and 15,046 AUMs of livestock grazing use as shown in tables 5.1a, b, c, by 1985.

Support Needs

See support needs under RM 1.1, 1a.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.2

Rationale

The combinations of allotments shown in Tables MFP 5.1 offer the following advantages:
(1) Greater opportunities for developing pasture management grazing systems.
(2) Costs for cross fencing water developments, access roads and other livestock management facilities will be kept to a minimum since many of the existing allotments are already enclosed by natural barriers and fences thus making them ready made pasture management units.
(3) Many of the same permittees are already operating livestock in several allotments (See URA 4 Table 3a) proposed for consolidation.
(4) Greater flexibility is offered in management in that factors adversely affecting production and use on any given locale can be mitigated by an enlarged more widely dispersed and diverse allotments.
(5) The opportunity to use both sheep and cattle can offer more efficient use of the range and more effective means of maintaining a desirable balance in forage composition, (Cook, Stoddart, Smith, Box 1975).
(6) By providing the opportunity for initiating grazing systems, the period of use can be extended over a wider range of seasons thus mitigating the impact of grazing on the most desirable cool season grasses and browse species. Periodic rest from grazing and other attendant mitigating opportunities may be provided (Harmay 1970).

The advantages of combining allotments may be realized whether the allotments are contiguous to each other or within the near vicinity of each other.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Table A - Sanpete

RECOMMENDED CONSOLIDATION OF ALLOTMENTS

Present Allotment Name	Acreage Public	Acreage State	Acreage Private	Pref. (Active) BLM AUMs	Recommended Allotment Name	Consolidated Acreage Public Land	Consolidated Acreage State	Consolidated Acreage Private	Pref. (Active)[1] BLM AUMs
Antelope Valley	12,803	3,217	3,523	1774	Antelope	18,840	4,770	5,080	2,693
Long Flat	6,037	1,553	1,557	919					
Axtell	1,222	535	603	39					
Gunnison Valley	14,385	5,395	3,750	1215					
Mayfield	1,564	270	88	32	Gunnison	18,650	6,200	4,521	1,316
Sanpitch (south)	360	0	80	28					
Twelve Mile	160	0	0	~~2~~ 0 (see RM 2.1)					
Lone Cedar	13,282	1,749	3,183	920					
Swedes Canyon	2,823	171	0	~~451~~ 424 (see RM 4.1)	Lone Cedar	19,611	2,560	3,183	1,776
West Side	3,506	640	0	405					
Dry Hill	841	20	0	11					
Rough Canyon	4,282	1,397	142	~~322~~ 307 (see RM 12.1)	Rough Canyon	5,123	1,417	142	333
Total						62,224	14,947	12,926	6,118

[1] Initial stocking based on 1978 Range Survey.

Table B - North Sevier

RECOMMENDED CONSOLIDATION OF ALLOTMENTS

Present Allotment Name	Acreage Public	Acreage State	Acreage Private	Pref. (Active) BLM AUMs	Recommended Allotment Name	Consolidated Acreage Public Land	Consolidated Acreage State	Consolidated Acreage Private	Pref. (Active)[1] BLM AUMs
Fishlake	22,263	1,760	1,410	734 S	Fishlake	28,638	1,760	1,410	1,053
Oak Spring[1]	6,375	0	0	319 S					
Flat Canyon	2,339	0	0	92 S	Elsinore	3,253	0	0	126
Magleby	914	0	0	34 S					
Sand Ledges	6,196	670	20	451 C	Sand Ledges	8,360	1,832	608	517
Lost Creek	2,164	1,162	588	66 C					
Twist	5,307	0	0	209 C	Twist	9,358	440	0	583
Canal	4,051	440	0	317 C					
				57 S					
Monroe Coop	24,202	2,003	2,714	1017 S	Monroe Coop	25,083	2,043	2,754	1,038
Parson-Mills	881	40	40	21 S					
North Cove Mountain	12,989	2,424	2,937	540 C					
				296 S[1]					
Sall's Meadow	6,100	640	160	176 S	No. Cove Mtn.	19,684	3,130	3,118	1,012
Washburn	595	66	21	0					
Total						94,376	9,205	7,890	4,339

[1] Included in Piute P.U.

Table C - Piute

RECOMMENDED CONSOLIDATION OF ALLOTMENTS

Present Allotment Name	Acreage Public	Acreage State	Acreage Private	Pref. (Active) BLM AUMs	Recommended Allotment Name	Consolidated Acreage Public Land	Consolidated Acreage State	Consolidated Acreage Private	Pref. (Active) BLM AUMs
Angle Bench	6,678	600	0	375 C					
Hodge Ranch	13,584	2,591	764	484 S	Otter Creek	37,649	4,748	944	1,363 C 484 S
East Bench	15,558	0	180	772 C					
Dry Wash	(1,829)[1]	1,557	0	[216] C					
Dry Lake	7,520	1,776	0	57 C 200 S	Dry Lake	14,761	2,675	3,609	57 C 401 S
Manning Creek	7,241	899	3,609	201 S					
Hatch Canyon	1,140	0	0	46 S					
North Narrows	13,714	2,000	2,911	448 C 254 S					
South Narrows	12,755	1,600	478	281 C 425 S	Narrows	34,818	4,350	4,269	900 S 790 C
Box Creek	1,411	0	0	109 S					
Greenwich Creek	580	0	80	13 C 20 S					
[Burrville	3,300	750	640	48 C					
Koosharem Creek][2]	1,918	0	160	46S					
Marysvale	1,999	0	0	77C					
Deer Flat	705	0	15	-	Marysvale	4,376	0	15	97 C
Tate	1,672	0	0	20C					
Pearson-Lewis	1,973	0	36	127 C	Pearson-Lewis	4,173	0	36	127 C
"P" Hill	2,200	0	0	-					
Ten Mile	3,919	480	1,434	149 S					
Elbow	7,383	1,450	870	214 S	Elbow	15,197	2,653	2,304	497 S
Durkee	3,895	723	0	134 S					
East Fork	3,242	0	0	120 C	East Fork	4,022	0	0	120 C
Cannon-Whitaker	780	0	0	-					
Total						114,996	14,426	11,177	4,836

[1] Administered by Cedar City District
[2] In North Sevier Planning Unit

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Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as written and as shown in Tables A, B, and C.

Rationale

See rationale under RM 5.1. Analysis and rationale are given on an allotment basis under RM 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Parker Mountain
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.1 Step 3

Decision

Reject the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

Consolidate the following allotments:

Sanpete Planning Unit

Old Allotment Name	New Allotment Name
Antelope Valley Long Flat	Antelope
Gunnison Valley Mayfield Cattle	Gunnison Valley
Dry Hill Rough Canyon	Rough Canyon

Sevier Planning Unit

Flat Canyon Magleby	Elsinore

Piute Planning Unit

Dry Lake Manning Creek	Dry Lake
Cannon-Whittaker East Fork	East Fork
Durkee Elbow Ten Mile	Elbow
Deer Flat Marysvale	Marysvale
Hatch Canyon North Narrows South Narrows	Narrows
Angle Bench East Bench	Otter Creek

Support Needs - NONE

Rationale

The rationale developed under the specialist recommendation adequately covers the advantages that will be realized from the allotment consolidation.

Consolidation of the other allotments was rejected because there was no demonstrated need or indication the consolidations would enhance the Resource Area's administrative capability of the allotments. Many of the operators indicated a preference to having the allotments remain unconsolidated. No significant advantages would be gained in terms of resource manipulation or protection.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.2 Step 3

Recommendation RM-5.2

Limit use by livestock in eleven allotments totaling 19,311 BLM acres and 697 AUMs to occasional prescribed use by 1985. Hold the forage in these allotments to serve as a reserve for balancing the use in the major pastures participating in the grazing systems described for combined allotments under RM 5.1.

Allotment	BLM Acres	AUMs for Reserve
Dry Hill	841	16
Burrville	3,300	48
Koosharem Creek	1,918	46
Parson Mills	881	21
Sall's Meadow	6,100	176
Ashburn	595	14[1]
Box Creek	1,411	109
Cannon-Whitaker	780	22[1]
Deer Flat	705	102
Greenwich Creek	580	33
"P" Hill	2,200	110[1]
Total	19,311	697

[1]AUMs alloted to wildlife at time of adjuication.

Support Needs

Allotments	Support Facilities
Sall's Meadow	1-10 acre exclosure
Deer Flat	1 spring development

Rationale

The above named land tracts are not readily administered as individual allotments. Being generally small and/or isolated by private, state or topographic features, these lands are too small for division into management pastures and do not lend themselves well for development of management facilities such as springs, reservoirs, fencing, etc. These lands are in generally low fair and poor condition and need extra rest. Use by big game wildlife is increasing in these allotments and all have been identified as deer winter range.

A major value for limiting livestock use in these allotments is to ensure the value of the wildlife habitat. Any livestock grazing planned for these units should be aimed at enhancing wildlife habitat. It is anticipated that occasional spring use of the grasses completed prior to July 1 should favor the maintenance of the vigor and reproductive capacity of browse species used by wildlife.

Placing these allotments, some of which are presently unalloted for livestock grazing, in consolidation with units alloted to livestock should allow the use of livestock grazing as a management tool favoring wildlife. A spin off value should be the greater flexibility afforded in the management of livestock grazing allotments in that these allotments would not be included in a regular grazing system but would be held as a reserve for occasional use. These allotments will continue to be managed as distinct units recognizing their original boundaries even though they are included in the consolidation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation	Rationale
Accept the recommendation as written except as indicated for the following allotments:	Livestock grazing of these allotments is primarily as a tool to improve forage conditions for wildlife.
Washburn	
Establish the same period of use as shown for North Cove Mountain, the allotment of consolidation (5/1 to 6/30 and 10/1 - 10/25. Graze with cattle and/or sheep when scheduled. See RM 1a.1.	In order to fit this allotment into the management plan under consolidation of allotments, it is necessary to adopt the same period of use and kind of livestock use.
Cannon Whittaker	
Establish 10/1 - 11/30 as the period of use in combination with East Fork. Graze with cattle when scheduled.	This allotment would be managed in combination primarily for the benefit of wildlife. Limiting grazing to occasional use by cattle in the fall is to reduce competition for winter browse to a minimum.
"P" Hill	
Establish 5/15 - 7/31 as the period of use in combination with the Pearson-Lewis allotment and graze with cattle.	It is essential to establish a grazing period within that of the allotment consolidation and to graze with the same kind of animals.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Parker Mountain
Overlay Reference
Step 1 RM 5.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modification.

a. Continue livestock grazing and season of use on the following allotments as outlined by the decisions for RM 1a.1, RM 2.1 and RM 3.1:

Burrville
Koosharem Creek
Parson Mills
Sall's Meadow
Box Creek
Greenwich Creek

Rationale

Livestock grazing will continue on these allotments. Most of the allotments are in fair condition with a static trend and no significant adverse impacts are expected from current management practices. Land treatment will also be used to increase forage capacity on many of the allotments as AMPs are developed. New range studies will be conducted to confirm the actual status and condition of the allotments.

Support Needs

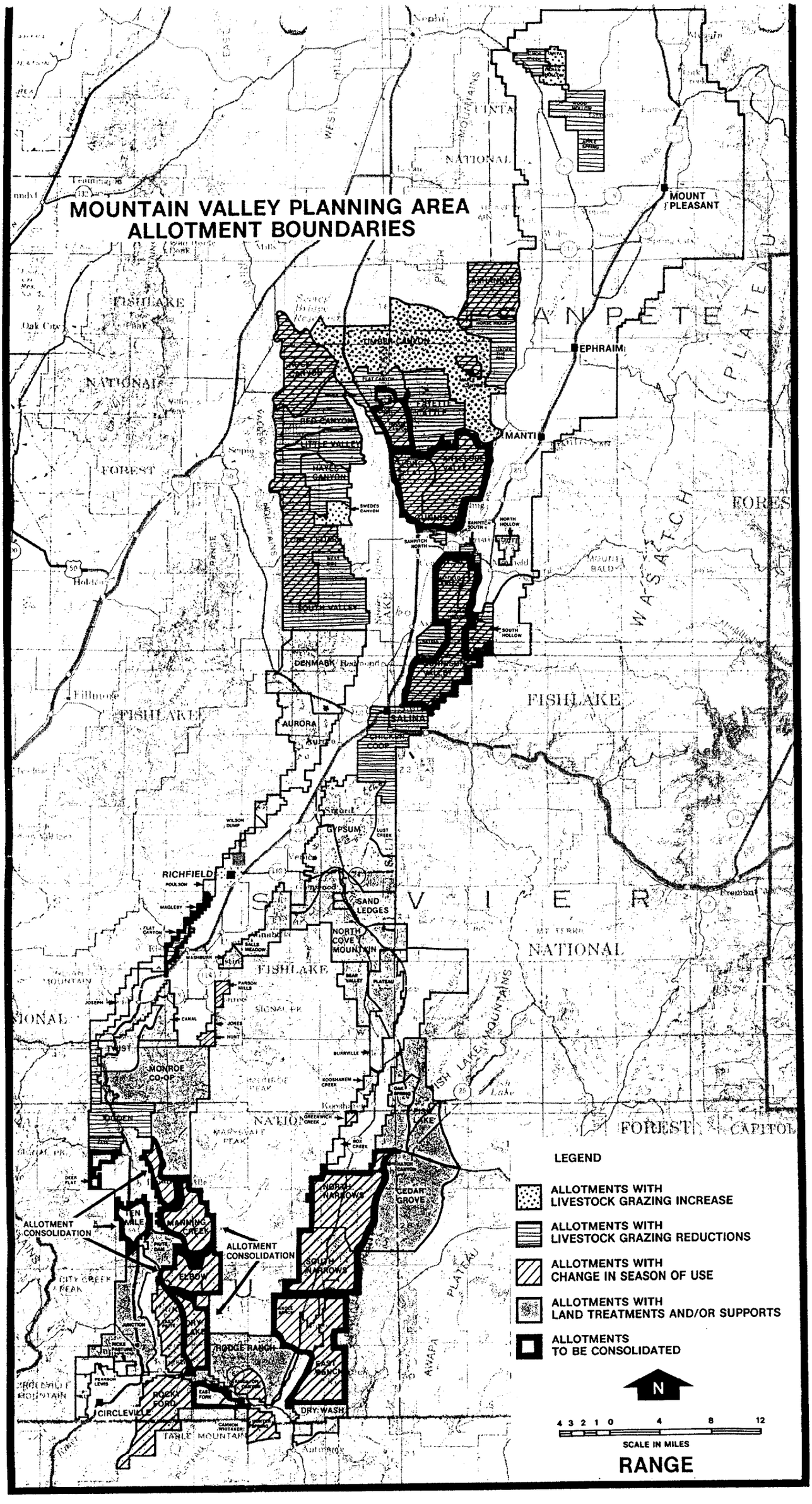
Monitoring Program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES



IN REPLY REFER TO

4410
U-520

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RICHFIELD DISTRICT OFFICE
150 East 900 North Street
Richfield, Utah 84701

STAFF REPORT

Title: Rationale and Criteria Used in Evaluating MFP Recommendations for the Mountain Valley Planning Area

Date: September 18, 1978

Author: Max E. Robinson, James Yeckley and James Ferguson

Rationale and criteria used in evaluating MFP recommendations found in Table I were prepared after a review of literature and assessment of various field data. This included studies of programs showing the dietary overlap that may be expected from the various kinds of animals using range forage.

Table II was used as a guide in evaluating stocking by various combinations of animals. Since each allotment is unique in respect to the various factors affecting forage allocation, a range of conversion factors was prepared. Attached to the table are notes and calculations used in arriving at the conversion factors.

Table III with rationale was used in estimating stocking rates projected to twenty years.

Max E. Robinson
J Yeckley
James R. Ferguson

Enclosures:
As Stated Above

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

Table 1
Allotment MFP Recommendations

ALLOTMENT _____
Plng. Unit _____

ACREAGES
BLM _____
State _____
Private _____
Total

CONDITION Ac.
Good _____
Fair _____
Poor _____

TREND Ac.
Improving _____
Static _____
Declining _____

(1) Current Forage Production _____
Wildlife Reservation _____

LVSK Preference:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Licensed Use:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs _____

Initial Situation

(2) Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(3) LVSK Overlap
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep

(4) Range Survey Cap.:
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

(5) Est. WDLF Use
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

Period of Use:
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

(6) Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(7) Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope _____
Elk _____
Total

(11) WSCC-

(8) Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer _____
Elk _____
Antelope _____
Total

(9) LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(10) Proj. WDLF Needs
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation		Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation	
	LVSK	WDLF			LVSK	WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing						
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing						
3. Multiple Use Compromise						
4. No Livestock Grazing						
5. No Action (Status-Quo)						

RATIONALE:

(1) = (2) + (4) Sanpete

(1) = (2) + (5) N. Sevier & Piute

(3) = (5) − (9) − (2) Sanpete only.

(5) AND (10) DWR current estimates and future projections

(6) AUM estimates taken from MFP Objective tables on potential(Natural & Land Trea

(7) Spin-off AUMs for wildlife from range improvements.

(8) DWR future projections or (5) − (7) or carrying capacity whichever is less.

(9) = (6) − (10) to determine overlap with wildlife as priority animal.

(11) Wildlife Spinoff Carrying Capacity (assumed to be ADDITIONAL 15% for any allotments with recommended range improvements).

Table II

Mountain Valley Conversion Factors Wildlife-Livestock Based on Dietary Overlay

Conversion	Native Current	Native Future	Seeded Range Grass	High Percent Browse
Cattle to deer (ave.)	.1-2	.2	.1	.40
Cattle to deer (Critical winter)	1	.5-1	.8	1.0
Cattle to deer (Cattle Spring) (Deer Winter)	0	.2	.2	0
Sheep to Antelope (same as deer)				
Sheep to deer (ave.)	.8-1	1	1	.8
Sheep to deer (critical winter)	1	1	1	1
Sheep to deer (Sheep Spring) (Deer Winter)	.2-.5	.8	.8	.8
Deer and antelope to sheep	1	1	1.1	.8
Antelope to deer	1	1	1	1
Cattle to elk (critical winter)	1	1	1	1
Cattle to elk (Cattle spring)	1	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cattle to elk (elk winter) (cattle summer)	1	1	1	1
Elk to cattle (ave.)	1	1	1	1
Sheep and deer to elk	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Elk to deer _____	_____	_____	.5	_____

Conversion factors are expressed as: 1:1, 1:.2 etc., basis and are based on references cited and overlap programs: a) Denmark allotment 2K1 FF=(Σ % comp. X PUF)= total allowable .35; max. cattle .141, sheep .311, deer .201; 80% cattle .1128, deer .1813. b) Seeded lands-Middle Hollow, North Hollow, South Hollow. c) Native range - Axtell, Dry Hill Flat Canyon (overlap Sanpete). d) Seven Mile cattle allotment (Sagebrush). e) Cyclone Allotment (Black sagebrush), cattle, sheep. f) Miner's Mountain (Open cattle Pinyon-juniper are chained and seeded).

*Wildlife (deer, antelope) to livestock (primarily cattle).

Criteria for determining Exchange Ratios for Wildlife and Livestock for Table II.

1. At present stocking levels wildlife are using 10 to 20% of the total AUMs allotted to grazing. On many allotments such as Axtell, Dry Hill and Middle Hollow, the overlap program does not show any appreciable competition between deer and cattle. That is, little advantage would be realized by removing one kind of animal in favor of the other.

2. Heavy early-spring cattle use of grass followed by no late summer grazing can reduce grass competition in favor of browse. The cutoff date for cattle grazing is July 1 (Heady 1975), (Smith and Doell 1968).

3. "A very high percentage of the mule deer's diet is from species also used by cattle while only a small part of the cattles diet comes from mutually shared species" (Stoddart, Smith and Box 1975). Studies in Northern Utah showed that three-fourths of the diet of deer came from species which were also used by sheep and cattle whereas both sheep and cattle obtained greater percentages from plants unused by deer (overlap by sheep 60% by cattle about 30%).

4. Key species are the forage species used in common by wildlife and livestock.

5. Overlap in diets between livestock and big game animals increases with increased stocking densities by either or both kinds of animals (Table V URA Parker Mt. 1978) an extract follows:

a. Seven Mile Allotment Sagebrush Range

Wildlife Current Vegetation					Conversion Factors*	
% Use	Diff	Deer	Cows	Diff	Current Vegetation	Climax Vegetation
100		1482	69			
	297			314	1.06	3.14
80		1185	383			
	297			187	0.63	1.09
60		889	570			
	297			19	0.06	0.19
40		593	589			
	297			20	0.07	0.19
20		296	609			
	296			18	0.06	0.20
0		0	627			

b. Miners Mountain P-J Conversion Factors

Wildlife % Use	Current Veg.	Climax Veg.
100		
	2.15	1.73
80		
	2.00	1.71
60		
	2.05	1.78
40		
	1.24	1.71
20		
	1.05	1.75
0		

c. Cyclone Allotment Black Sagebrush Conversion Factors

Current Veg.	Climatic Veg.
2.74	6.34
0.16	1.90
0.07	0.16
0.06	0.16
0.07	0.16

8. Examples of application:

a. Cattle to deer 1:.2 on saltbrush range with a high percentage of grass such as the Joseph and Poulsen allotments. Use is by cattle in the spring and by deer during the winter.

b. Convert cattle to deer on a sagebrush range used by cattle in the spring and for a short period in the fall and by deer during the winter and early spring, apply a 1:.5 ratio since there is come competition for bitter brush and other browse.

c. Convert deer to elk such as that found in Antelope Valley, one deer to 1.25 elk. On this deer and sheep range, there is a surplus of grass. Converting cattle to elk on grass seeded range where browse is not a limiting factor, there is an 80 percent overlap. Example: Assume 103 elk AUMs are needed on an elk winter range grazed by cattle in spring:

Divide $\frac{103}{1.25}$ = 82 cow AUMs to be replaced by elk.

Table III

Example: Estimated Yields by Condition Classes, SCS Range Site Description 111. Semi desert Stoney Loam 4(1)-Arno, Orhy, Atco

Class	Percent	Lbs./Acre Air Dry Total Annual Yields Favorable Yrs.	Unfavorable Years
Excellent	76-100	750-1050	475-600
Good	51-75	900-400	340-550
Fair	26-50	700-600	300-550
Poor	0-25	500-600	200-450

Rationale

None of the allotments in the Mountain Valley PA were classed as being in excellent condition, a condition which at least in theory is attainable under proper use. In actual practice however, to attain full potential (Excellent) within twenty years, under grazing management only is not realistic. These values were used with modification, to estimate potential stocking rates for each allotment. Such factors as elevation, precipitation, percentage and dispersion of remnants of desirable species within a type influence the time and the extent of restoration that may be expected. Plant vigor, condition and trend and history of response to actual use were used to temper estimates of potential.

The following approach was used in estimating potential stocking rates within twenty years:

1. Allotments primarily in good condition with little or no opportunity for development beyond natural potential are estimated to be .5 to .6 of natural potential as shown in URA 4, Tables I and II.

2. Good condition range, with land treatment potential; multiply natural potential by .5 or .6 and add to developed potential or add present stocking (initial stocking) to developed potential.

3. Fair condition range, multiply natural potential by .4 to .5 plus land treatment potential.

4. Poor condition ranges, in theory, have the greatest potential for improvement since they are producing less than 26 percent of potential. These ranges, however, are lacking in remnants of highly desirable forage species; plant vigor is often low and competition from undesirable species is high. Multiply natural potential by .2 to .5; add to developed potential.

Site Potential (Wildlife)

An estimated 15 percent increase (spin off) in forage values for wildlife may be expected from range improvement aimed at improving range condition (ecological and for forage conditions for livestock). This assumption was made after reviewing range site descriptions prepared by the SCS for sites within the Mountain Valley PA. An increase of approximately 15 percent in the productivity of desirable browse species (bitterbrush Mountain Mahogany, four wing saltbrush, winter fat, etc.) should result following the release of these desirable browse species following actions to reduce competition from less desirable species (pinyon, juniper and sagebrush). These actions may include vegetation manipulation (chaining, burning, spraying) or controlled use by livestock. Decreaser shrubs normally occupy 10 to 15 percent of such sites in good to excellent condition. Overstory of juniper and pinyon may occupy 35 to 40 percent in these types and sagebrush 25 to 30 percent of the sagebrush types. Increaser shrubs and trees may occupy 60 to 80 percent of these types under poor and fair condition.

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1. BLM. 1978. Range Survey, Sanpete P.U., ADP Overlap Program. Richfield District.

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3. BLM. 1978. Instruction Memo. UT '78-4, Notes from Range Program Conference 12-16, 1977.

4. Heady, H. F. 1975. Rangeland Management, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

5. Smith, A. D. 1965.. Determining Common Use Grazing Capacities by Application of the Key Species concept. Jour. Range Mgt. Vol. 18, No. 4.

6. Smith, A. D. and D. D. Doell. 1968. Guides to allocating forage between cattle and big game winter range. Utah Div. of Fish and Game, Pub. No. 68-11.

7. Stoddart, L. A., Smith A. D. and Box T. W. 1975. Range Management, 3rd Ed. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

8. URA 3, Section C, Elk Food Narrative.

9. SCS, 1975. Range Site Descriptions. Mountain Valley Planning Area.

ALLOTMENT APPLE SPRING
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,640
State	1,320
Private	880
Total	3,840

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,389	Improving	—
Fair	251	Static	1,640
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 213
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 190
Total 190

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 85
Total 85

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 86
Total 86

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 73
Total 73

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 11/1 - 11/27
5/1 - 5/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 55
Elk 72
Anlp —
Total 127

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 114
Elk 15
Anlp —
Total 129

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk 12/1 - 4/30
Anlp —

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 86
Total 86

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 93
Elk 24
Total 117

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 136
Elk 24
Antelope —
Total 160

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 43
Total 43

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 136
Elk 24
Anlp —
Total 160

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	73	129	no change	none	43	160
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	86	* 116	no change	none	86	* 116
3. Multiple Use Compromise	86	116	no change	none	86	116
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	213	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	190	129	no change	none	190	129

RATIONALE:

Not sure of actual use or wildlife use. Cutting livestockmen greater than 50 % of preference. Because wildlife numbers were determined by assuming homogeneity throughout the herd unit affecting the allotment estimates are considered to be high in relation to actual numbers.

Conversion ratio from sheep to deer (1:1) based on seasonal deer competition
Conversion ratio from (Elk to Deer) based on surplus of grass and heavy winter use competition

ALLOTMENT DRY HILL
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	841
State	20
Private	–
Total	861

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	841	Improving	–
Fair	–	Static	841
Poor	–	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 43
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle UNAlloted
Sheep "
Total

Licensed Use:
Cattle UNAlloted
Sheep "
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:			LVSK Overlap	Period of Use:
Cattle	16	16	Cattle 10	Cattle
Sheep	–	–	Sheep –	
Total	16	16	Total 10	Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:			Est. WDLF Use	Period of Use:
Deer	27	27	Deer 49	Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk	–	–	Elk –	Elk
Anlp	–	–	Anlp –	Anlp
Total	27	27	Total 49	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 16
Sheep –
Total 16

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 27
Elk –
Total 27

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
*Deer 27
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 27

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 16
Sheep –
Total 16

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 49
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 49

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	16	27	No change	none	16	27
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	16	27	no change	none	16	27
3. Multiple Use Compromise	16	27	no change	none	16	27
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	27	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	UNAlloted	49	no change	none	UNAlloted	49

RATIONALE:

AUMs based on 100% availability for both cattle and deer and no other conversions can be made to increase AUMs one way or the other.

* Totals differ because new overlap was done using deer as priority animal. Deer AUMs based on suitable acres

ALLOTMENT HAYES CANYON
Plng. Unit JANPETE

ACREAGES

BLM	7,013
State	1,088
Private	120
Total	8,221

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	5,648	Improving	—
Fair	450	Static	7,013
Poor	—	Declining	—
Seeding	915		

Current Forage Production 681
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 551
Total 551

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 449
Total 449

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 483
Total 483

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 3/8 - 3/31
5/7 - 5/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 198
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 198

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 190
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 190

Period of Use:
Deer 10/1 - 4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
*Sheep 483
Total 483

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 198
Elk —
Total 198

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 367
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 367

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 314
Total 314

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 367
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 367

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	483	190	no change	none	314	367
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	483	190	no change	none	483	198
3. Multiple Use Compromise	483	190	no change	Chain and seed 240 ac at 48 AUMs Spray 200 ac at 20 AUMs	551	198
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	681	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	551	190	no chang	none	551	190

RATIONALE:

Wildlife numbers appear to be high and unrealistic for the future. Summer use has not been included for wildlife. Problems with determining wildlife numbers that truly reflect actual use by wildlife.
Land treatment felt essential by area manager to bring livestock numbers back up to preference. Land capable of treatment.

ALLOTMENT LONG FLAT
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES

BLM	6,037
State	1,553
Private	1,557
Total	9,147

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	5,967	Improving	
Fair		Static	6,037
Poor	70	Declining	

Current Forage Production 1,031
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 1,149
Total 1,149

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 987
Total 987

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 919
Total 919

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 802
Total 802

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/16 – 5/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 112
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 112

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 229
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 229

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 – 4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
*Sheep 919
Total 919

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 112
*Elk 32
Total 144

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 229
Elk 32
Antelope —
Total 259

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 802
Total 802

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 229
Elk 32
Anlp —
Total 259

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	802	229	no change	none	802	229
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	919	112	no change	none	919	112
3. Multiple Use Compromise	861	170	no change	none consolidate	861	202
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,031	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	1,149	229	no change	none	1,149	229

RATIONALE:

Heavy deer use area. Wildlife numbers appear to be a little high but cannot be dismissed as unrealistic. Livestock AUMs are being cut in accordance with range survey numbers, so a compromise is needed to accomodate both livestock and wildlife. (Licensed use could be high).

* Overlap based on vegetation and season of use provides 32 AUMs for elk use in the future.

ALLOTMENT Uinta
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	566
State	120
Private	594
Total	1,280

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	566	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	566
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 264
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 109
Total 109

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 109
Total 109

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 130
Total 130

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep —
Total —

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 5/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 88
Elk 46
Anlp —
Total 134

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 13
Elk 7
Anlp —
Total 20

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk 12/1 - 4/30
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 130
Total 130

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 88
Elk 46
Total 134

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 15
Elk 15
Antelope —
Total 30

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep —
Total —

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 15
Elk 15
Anlp —
Total 30

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	130	20	no change	none	130	30
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	130	20	no change	none	130	30
3. Multiple Use Compromise	130	20	no change	none	130	30
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	238	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	109	20	no change	none	109	20

RATIONALE:

No conflict with AUM use.

Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:6.8) based on seasonal use and limited competition.

ALLOTMENT UNDER-THE-RIM
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,282
State	1,296
Private	1,343
Total	3,921

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,140	Improving	—
Fair	142	Static	1,282
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 104
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 286
Total 286

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 164
Total 164

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 72
Total 72

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep —
Total —

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 32
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 32

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 29
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 29

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 72
Total 72

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 32
Elk —
Total 32

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 29
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 29

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 72
Total 72

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 29
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 29

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	72	29	no change	none	72	29
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	72	29	no change	none	72	29
3. Multiple Use Compromise	72	29	no change	none	72	29
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	104	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	286	29	no change	none	286	29

RATIONALE:

no AUM conflict.

[illegible] sheep to deer (1:1) based on [illegible] and [illegible] computation

ALLOTMENT Wood Hollow
Plng. Unit SANDETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	3,715
State	1,198
Private	1,840
Total	6,753

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	3,590	Improving	—
Fair	125	Static	3,715
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 147
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 213
Total 213

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 213
Total 213

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 45
Total 45

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 4/16 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 54
*Elk 48
Anlp —
Total 102

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 254
Elk 33
Anlp —
Total 287

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk 12/1 - 4/30
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 45
Total 45

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 54
Elk 48
Total 102

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 90
Elk 48
Antelope —
Total 138

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 288
Elk 61
Anlp —
Total 349

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	0	102	no change	none	0	138
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	45	102	no change	none	45	102
3. Multiple Use Compromise	45	102	no change	none	45	102
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	102	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	213	287	no change	none	213	287

RATIONALE:

Carrying capacity of the allotment favors an animal class mix rather than giving all the AUMs to wildlife. Capacity is not available to meet DWR projections even by cutting livestock AUMs.

*Conversion ratio for elk to deer (1:.8) based on heavier grazing by elk.
*Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:.5) based on season of use

ALLOTMENT Chicken Coop
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	7,335
State	2,330
Private	7,734
Total	17,399

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	7,335	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	7,335
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 569
Wildlife Reservation 57

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 129
Sheep 260
Total 389

Licensed Use:
Cattle 17
Sheep 249
Total 266

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 9 (W-5.1)

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 129
Sheep 260
Total 389

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 4/1-5/31
Sheep {10/20-10/31, 5/5-5/31}

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 116
Elk 62
Anlp 2
Total 180

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk 11/15-4/15
Anlp year-long

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
*Cattle 129
Sheep 260
Total 389

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 118
Elk 62
Total 180

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 281
Elk 62
Antelope 2
Total 345

LVSK Overlap AUMs
*Cattle 0
*Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 384
Elk 62
Anlp 2
Total 448

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	380	180	4/1-5/31 C ~~5/5-5/31 S~~	none	0	345
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	380	180	no change	none	380	180
3. Multiple Use Compromise	380	180	no change	none	380	180
4. No Livestock Grazing	+ 0	409	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	389	180	no change	none	389	180

RATIONALE:
Watershed AUM deductions must be confirmed before being used. No new AUMs available for future distribution. If watershed AUM losses are realized, cuts will be made from livestock so no other cuts are recommended at this time. Part of the allotment is considered a critical concentration area for deer.

+ Watershed AUMs eliminated from number.
Conversion ratios for cattle to deer (C-D 1:.2) based on heavy grassness by livestock.
Conversion ratios for sheep to deer (C-D 1:.8) based on heavy pass use by livestock.
* AUM improvements distributed by percent composition & preference

ALLOTMENT Jones
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	330
State	—
Private	—
Total	330

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	330	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	330
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 25
Wildlife Reservation 3

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 12
Total 12

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 10
Total 10

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 12
Total 12

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 5/1 - 5/15

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 13
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 13

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 12
Total 12

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 13
Elk —
Total 13

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 23
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 23

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 32
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 32

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	12	13	no change	none	0	23
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	12	13	no change	none	12	13
3. Multiple Use Compromise	12	13	no change	none	12	13
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	23	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	12	13	no change	none	12	13

RATIONALE:
Spring use by sheep favors browse - numbers appear to support current use by both livestock and wildlife. Removing all livestock would not meet future wildlife needs and would favor grasses instead of browse.

ALLOTMENT Plateau
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	5,035
State	1,930
Private	1,318
Total	8,283

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	5,035	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	5,035
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 475
Wildlife Reservation 78

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 390
Total 390

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 367
Total 367

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 390
Total 390

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 11/1 - 11/30
6/1 - 7/10

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 85
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 85

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 442
Total 442

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 137
Elk —
Total 137

AUMS from wildli. RANGE improvemen = 52 (do not co twice).

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 336
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 336

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 141
Total 141

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 336
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 336

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	390	85	no change	Control burn total of 1000 ac at Wildlife recommendation W-9.1	141	336
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	390	85	no change	Same as alternative #1	442	85
3. Multiple Use Compromise	390	85	no change	Same as alternative #1	390	137
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	397	no change	Same as alternative #1	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	390	85	no change	none	390	85

RATIONALE:

Wildlife resources treating range and should be given additional AUMS generated amounting to 52 AUMS.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:.8) based on season of use and limited [illegible]

ALLOTMENT Wilson Dump
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,121
State	40
Private	—
Total	1,161

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	1,121	Static	1,121
Poor	-	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 52
Wildlife Reservation 10

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 45
Total 45

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 20
Total 20

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 45
Total 45

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 5/11 - 5/25

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 7
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 7

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 45
Total 45

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 7
Elk -
Total 7

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 43
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 43

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 104
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 104

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	45	7	no change	none	0	43
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	45	7	no change	none	45	7
3. Multiple Use Compromise	45	7	no change	none	45	7
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 43	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	45	7	no change	none	45	7

RATIONALE:

Same rationale as that in Manspeale concerning AUM conversion. Wildlife numbers may be high for future estimate — Range deterioration would occur from allowing just deer to use the range.

* [illegible] AUMs converted to deer (1:.8) because season of use and limited competition.

ALLOTMENT Deer Flat
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	705
State	—
Private	15
Total	720

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	705
Fair	195	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	—
Seeding	510		

Current Forage Production 195
Wildlife Reservation 87

LVSK Preference:
Cattle Unalloted
Sheep "
Total

Licensed Use:
Cattle Unalloted
Sheep "
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
* Cattle	102	Cattle		Cattle
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	102	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	93	Deer	11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	93		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)		Wildlife Overlap AUMs	
Cattle	102	Deer, Antelope	93
Sheep	—	Elk	—
Total	102	Total	93

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)		LVSK Overlap AUMs		Proj. WDLF Needs:	
Deer	93	Cattle	102	Deer	93
Elk	—	Sheep	—	Elk	—
Antelope	—	Total	102	Anlp	—
Total	93			Total	93

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	102	93	No Change	None	102	93
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	102	93	No Change	None	102	93
3. Multiple Use Compromise	102	93	No change	None	102	93
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 114	No change	None	0	* 93
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	Unalloted	93	No change	None	Unalloted	93

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict

* AUMs estimated by approximating 5 AUMs per acre from 510 acre seeding.

ALLOTMENT Marysvale
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	1,999
State	—
Private	—
Total	1,999

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,338	Improving	1,999
Fair	375	Static	—
Poor		Declining	—
Seeding	286		

Current Forage Production 180
Wildlife Reservation 52

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 52
Sheep —
Total 52

Licensed Use:
Cattle 17
Sheep —
Total 17

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	77	Cattle		Cattle	5/10-7/15
Sheep	—	Sheep			
Total	77	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	103	Deer	11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	103		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 77
Sheep —
Total 77

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 103
Elk —
Total 103

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
*Deer 119
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 119

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 184
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 184

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	77	103	no change	none	0	119
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	77	103	no change	none	77	103
3. Multiple Use Compromise	77	103	no change		77	103
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	119	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	52	103	no change	none	52	103

RATIONALE:

Converting cow AUMs to deer AUMs would not be beneficial to the vegetative mix in the allotment. Number of AUMs gained from a conversion from cows to deer would be insignificant. Grass species would eventually dominate the range thereby reducing wildlife AUMs from their original numbers.

* Converting all acres to deer use would eventually decrease available browse and forage grass species. Conversion ratio for cattle to deer (1 : 3) [illegible]

ALLOTMENT Rick's Pasture
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	721
State	—
Private	—
Total	721

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	721	Static	721
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 20
Wildlife Reservation

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 11
Sheep —
Total 11

Licensed Use:
Cattle 11
Sheep —
Total 11

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 11
Sheep —
Total 11

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 5/1 - 9/30
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 9
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 9

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 1/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
*Cattle 11
Sheep —
Total 11

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 9
Elk —
Total 9

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 12
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 12

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 51
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 51

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	11	9	5/1 - 7/1 no change	none	0	12
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	11	9	no change	none	11	9
3. Multiple Use Compromise	11	9	no change	none	11	9
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	11	no change	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	11	9	no change	none	11	9

RATIONALE:

Insignificant AUM conversion would not necessarily benefit wildlife and would deteriorate the range over the long run from just deer use.

* [illegible]

References Cited

1. BLM. 1978. Range Survey, Sanpete P.U., ADP Overlap Program. Richfield District.

2. BLM. 1978. URA Table V, Calculated Grazing capacities for various combinations of Wildlife (Deer, Elk, Antelope) and Livestock, Parker Mountain P.U.

3. BLM. 1978. Instruction Memo. UT '78-4, Notes from Range Program Conference 12-16, 1977.

4. Heady, H. F. 1975. Rangeland Management, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

5. Smith, A. D. 1965. Determining Common Use Grazing Capacities by Application of the Key Species concept. Jour. Range Mgt. Vol. 18, No. 4.

6. Smith, A. D. and D. D. Doell. 1968. Guides to allocating forage between cattle and big game winter range. Utah Div. of Fish and Game, Pub. No. 68-11.

7. Stoddart, L. A., Smith A. D. and Box T. W. 1975. Range Management, 3rd Ed. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York.

8. URA 3, Section C, Elk Food Narrative.

9. SCS, 1975. Range Site Descriptions. Mountain Valley Planning Area.

Site Potential (Wildlife)

An estimated 15 percent increase (spin off) in forage values for wildlife may be expected from range improvement aimed at improving range condition (ecological and for forage conditions for livestock). This assumption was made after reviewing range site descriptions prepared by the SCS for sites within the Mountain Valley PA. An increase of approximately 15 percent in the productivity of desirable browse species (bitterbrush Mountain Mahogany, four wing saltbrush, winter fat, etc.) should result following the release of these desirable browse species following actions to reduce competition from less desirable species (pinyon, juniper and sagebrush). These actions may include vegetation manipulation (chaining, burning, spraying) or controlled use by livestock. Decreaser shrubs normally occupy 10 to 15 percent of such sites in good to excellent condition. Overstory of juniper and pinyon may occupy 35 to 40 percent in these types and sagebrush 25 to 30 percent of the sagebrush types. Increaser shrubs and trees may occupy 60 to 80 percent of these types under poor and fair condition.

IN REPLY REFER TO

4410
U-520

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RICHFIELD DISTRICT OFFICE
150 East 900 North Street
Richfield, Utah 84701

STAFF REPORT

Title: Rationale and Criteria Used in Evaluating MFP Recommendations for the Mountain Valley Planning Area

Date: September 18, 1978

Author: Max E. Robinson, James Yeckley and James Ferguson

Rationale and criteria used in evaluating MFP recommendations found in Table I were prepared after a review of literature and assessment of various field data. This included studies of programs showing the dietary overlap that may be expected from the various kinds of animals using range forage.

Table II was used as a guide in evaluating stocking by various combinations of animals. Since each allotment is unique in respect to the various factors affecting forage allocation, a range of conversion factors was prepared. Attached to the table are notes and calculations used in arriving at the conversion factors.

Table III with rationale was used in estimating stocking rates projected to twenty years.

Max E. Robinson
J Yeckley
James R. Ferguson

Enclosures:
As Stated Above

AMER. REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

Table 1, Allotment MFP Recommendations

Table 1
Allotment MFP Recommendations

ALLOTMENT _____
Plng. Unit _____

ACREAGES
BLM _____
State _____
Private _____
Total

CONDITION Ac.
Good _____
Fair _____
Poor _____

TREND Ac.
Improving _____
Static _____
Declining _____

(1) Current Forage Production _____
Wildlife Reservation _____

LVSK Preference:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Licensed Use:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs _____

Initial Situation

(2) Init. Grazing Cap.
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(3) LVSK Overlap
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep

(4) Range Survey Cap.
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

(5) Est. WDLF Use
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

Period of Use:
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

(6) Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(7) Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope _____
Elk _____
Total

(11) WSCC-

(10) Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer _____
Elk _____
Antelope _____
Total

(9) LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(8) Proj. WDLF Needs
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation		Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation	
	LVSK	WDLF			LVSK	WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing						
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing						
3. Multiple Use Compromise						
4. No Livestock Grazing						
5. No Action (Status-Quo)						

RATIONALE:

(1) = (2) + (4) Sanpete

(1) = (2) + (5) N. Sevier & Piute

(3) = (5) − (4) − (2) Sanpete only.

(5) AND (10) DWR current estimates and future projections

(6) AUM estimates taken from MFP Objective tables on potential(Natural & Land Treat

(7) Spin-off AUMs for wildlife from range improvements.

(9) DWR future projections or (5) − (10) or carrying capacity whichever is less.

(9) = (6) − (10) to determine overlap with wildlife as priority animal.

(11) Wildlife Spinoff Carrying Capacity (assumed to be ADDITIONAL 15% for any allotments with recommended range improvements).

Table II

Mountain Valley Conversion Factors Wildlife-Livestock Based on Dietary Overlay

Conversion	Native Current	Native Future	Seeded Range Grass	High Percent Browse
Cattle to deer (ave.)	.1-2	.2	.1	.40
Cattle to deer (Critical winter)	1	.5-1	.8	1.0
Cattle to deer (Cattle Spring) (Deer Winter)	0	.2	.2	0
Sheep to Antelope (same as deer)				
Sheep to deer (ave.)	.8-1	1	1	.8
Sheep to deer (critical winter)	1	1	1	1
Sheep to deer (Sheep Spring) (Deer Winter)	.2-.5	.8	.8	.8
Deer and antelope to sheep	1	1	1.1	.8
Antelope to deer	1	1	1	1
Cattle to elk (critical winter)	1	1	1	1
Cattle to elk (Cattle spring)	1	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cattle to elk (elk winter) (cattle summer)	1	1	1	1
Elk to cattle (ave.)	1	1	1	1
Sheep and deer to elk	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Elk to deer _____	_____	_____	.5	_____

Conversion factors are expressed as: 1:1, 1:.2 etc., basis and are based on references cited and overlap programs: a) Denmark allotment 2K1 FF=(Σ % comp. X PUF)= total allowable .35; max. cattle .141, sheep .311, deer .201; 80% cattle .1128, deer .1813. b) Seeded lands-Middle Hollow, North Hollow, South Hollow. c) Native range - Axtell, Dry Hill Flat Canyon (overlap Sanpete). d) Seven Mile cattle allotment (Sagebrush). e) Cyclone Allotment (Black sagebrush), cattle, sheep. f) Miner's Mountain (Open cattle Pinyon-juniper are chained and seeded).

*Wildlife (deer, antelope) to livestock (primarily cattle).

Criteria for determining Exchange Ratios for Wildlife and Livestock for Table II.

1. At present stocking levels wildlife are using 10 to 20% of the total AUMs allotted to grazing. On many allotments such as Axtell, Dry Hill and Middle Hollow, the overlap program does not show any appreciable competition between deer and cattle. That is, little advantage would be realized by removing one kind of animal in favor of the other.

2. Heavy early-spring cattle use of grass followed by no late summer grazing can reduce grass competition in favor of browse. The cutoff date for cattle grazing is July 1 (Heady 1975), (Smith and Doell 1968).

3. "A very high percentage of the mule deer's diet is from species also used by cattle while only a small part of the cattles diet comes from mutually shared species" (Stoddart, Smith and Box 1975). Studies in Northern Utah showed that three-fourths of the diet of deer came from species which were also used by sheep and cattle whereas both sheep and cattle obtained greater percentages from plants unused by deer (overlap by sheep 60% by cattle about 30%).

4. Key species are the forage species used in common by wildlife and livestock.

5. Overlap in diets between livestock and big game animals increases with increased stocking densities by either or both kinds of animals (Table V URA Parker Mt. 1978) an extract follows:

a. Seven Mile Allotment Sagebrush Range

Wildlife	Current Vegetation				Conversion Factors*	
% Use	Diff	Deer	Cows	Diff	Current Vegetation	Climax Vegetation
100		1482	69			
	297			314	1.06	3.14
80		1185	383			
	297			187	0.63	1.09
60		889	570			
	297			19	0.06	0.19
40		593	589			
	297			20	0.07	0.19
20		296	609			
	296			18	0.06	0.20
0		0	627			

b. Miners Mountain P-J Conversion Factors

Wildlife % Use	Current Veg.	Climax Veg.
100		
	2.15	1.73
80		
	2.00	1.71
60		
	2.05	1.78
40		
	1.24	1.71
20		
	1.05	1.75
0		

c. Cyclone Allotment Black Sagebrush Conversion Factors

Current Veg.	Climatic Veg.
2.74	6.34
0.16	1.90
0.07	0.16
0.06	0.16
0.07	0.16

8. Examples of application:

a. Cattle to deer 1:.2 on saltbrush range with a high percentage of grass such as the Joseph and Poulsen allotments. Use is by cattle in the spring and by deer during the winter.

b. Convert cattle to deer on a sagebrush range used by cattle in the spring and for a short period in the fall and by deer during the winter and early spring, apply a 1:.5 ratio since there is come competition for bitter brush and other browse.

c. Convert deer to elk such as that found in Antelope Valley, one deer to 1.25 elk. On this deer and sheep range, there is a surplus of grass. Converting cattle to elk on grass seeded range where browse is not a limiting factor, there is an 80 percent overlap. Example: Assume 103 elk AUMs are needed on an elk winter range grazed by cattle in spring:

Divide $\frac{103}{1.25}$ = 82 cow AUMs to be replaced by elk.

Table III

Example: Estimated Yields by Condition Classes, SCS Range Site Description 111. Semi desert Stoney Loam 4(1)-Arno, Orhy, Atco

Class	Percent	Lbs./Acre Air Dry Total Annual Yields Favorable Yrs.	Unfavorable Years
Excellent	76-100	750-1050	475-600
Good	51-75	900-400	340-550
Fair	26-50	700-600	300-550
Poor	0-25	500-600	200-450

Rationale

None of the allotments in the Mountain Valley PA were classed as being in excellent condition, a condition which at least in theory is attainable under proper use. In actual practice however, to attain full potential (Excellent) within twenty years, under grazing management only is not realistic. These values were used with modification, to estimate potential stocking rates for each allotment. Such factors as elevation, precipitation, percentage and dispersion of remnants of desirable species within a type influence the time and the extent of restoration that may be expected. Plant vigor, condition and trend and history of response to actual use were used to temper estimates of potential.

The following approach was used in estimating potential stocking rates within twenty years:

1. Allotments primarily in good condition with little or no opportunity for development beyond natural potential are estimated to be .5 to .6 of natural potential as shown in URA 4, Tables I and II.

2. Good condition range, with land treatment potential; multiply natural potential by .5 or .6 and add to developed potential or add present stocking (initial stocking) to developed potential.

3. Fair condition range, multiply natural potential by .4 to .5 plus land treatment potential.

4. Poor condition ranges, in theory, have the greatest potential for improvement since they are producing less than 26 percent of potential. These ranges, however, are lacking in remnants of highly desirable forage species; plant vigor is often low and competition from undesirable species is high. Multiply natural potential by .2 to .5; add to developed potential.

ALLOTMENT _____
Plng. Unit _____

ACREAGES
BLM _____
State _____
Private _____
Total

CONDITION Ac.
Good _____
Fair _____
Poor _____

TREND Ac.
Improving _____
Static _____
Declining _____

(1) Current Forage Production _____
Wildlife Reservation _____

LVSK Preference:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Licensed Use:
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs _____

Initial Situation

(2) Init. Grazing Cap.
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(3) LVSK Overlap
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep

(4) Range Survey Cap.
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

(5) Est. WDLF Use
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

Period of Use:
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

(6) Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(7) Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope _____
Elk _____
Total

(11) WSCC-

(8) Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer _____
Elk _____
Antelope _____
Total

(9) LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle _____
Sheep _____
Total

(10) Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer _____
Elk _____
Anlp _____
Total

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation		Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation	
	LVSK	WDLF			LVSK	WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing						
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing						
3. Multiple Use Compromise						
4. No Livestock Grazing						
5. No Action (Status-Quo)						

RATIONALE:

(1) = (2) + (4) Sanpete

(1) = (2) + (5) N. Sevier & Piute

(3) = (5) - (4) - (2) Sanpete only.

(5) AND (10) DWR current estimates and future projections

(6) AUM estimates taken from MFP Objective tables on potential(Natural & Land Treatment

(7) Spin-off AUMs for wildlife from range improvements.

(8) DWR future projections or (6) - (10) or carrying capacity whichever is less.

(9) = (6) - (10) to determine overlap with wildlife as priority animal.

(11) Wildlife Spinoff Carrying Capacity (assumed to be ADDITIONAL 15% for any allotments with recommended range improvements).

ALLOTMENT Antelope Valley
Plng. Unit SANPete

ACREAGES	
BLM	12,803
State	3,217
Private	3,523
Total	19,543

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	8,507	Improving	—
Fair	4,302	Static	12,803
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 2,355
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 2538
Total 2,538

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 1,762
Total 1,762

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	
Sheep	1,774	Sheep			
Total	1,774	Total		Sheep	10/6 - 4/30

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer	581	Deer	308	Deer	12/1 - 4/30
Elk	—	Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total	581	Total	308		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)		Wildlife Overlap AUMs		
Cattle	—	Deer, Antelope	308	(WSCC-668)
Sheep	2,155	Elk	63	
Total	2,155	Total	371	

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)		LVSK Overlap AUMs		Proj. WDLF Needs:	
Deer	308	Cattle	—	Deer	308
*Elk	63	Sheep	2,155	Elk	63
Antelope	—	Total	2,155	Anlp	—
Total	371			Total	371

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	1,774	308	10/16 - 5/31(5)	Alternate use during critical period (4/1 - 6/15). Chain + seed 160 ac at 20 AUMS	2,155	371
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1,774	308	10/16 - 5/31 (5)	~~Complete~~ alternate use during critical period (4/1 - 6/15). Chain + seed 160 ac at 20 AUMS. 2 mi pipeline 10 ac exclosure	2,155	371
3. Multiple Use Compromise	1,774	308	10/16 - 5/31(5)	Same as alternative # 2	2,155	371
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	2,355	None	Chain and seed 160 ac at 20 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	2,538	308	no change	none	2,538	308

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict

*Conversion [illegible] to elk

ALLOTMENT Fayette Cattle
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	9,580
State	4,840
Private	120
Total	14,540

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	5,045	Improving	—
Fair	555	Static	9,580
Poor	—	Declining	—
Seeding	3,980		

Current Forage Production 1,561
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 1615
Sheep 472
Total 2087

Licensed Use:
Cattle 1149
Sheep 268
Total 1417

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 760
Sheep 183
Total 943

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 5/1 - 9/30
Sheep 10/1 - 11/7
6/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 618
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 618

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 537
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 537

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
*Cattle 1330
Sheep 312
Total 1,642

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 537
*Elk 87
Total 624

(WSCC - 711)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 537
*Elk 67
Antelope —
Total 604

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 1330
Sheep 312
Total 1,642

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 537
Elk 67
Anlp —
Total 604

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	943	537	6/1 - 9/30 (C/S)	Chain and seed 255 ac at 32 AUMs. Implement livestock grazing system recommended in AMP.	1,642	604
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	943	537	6/1 - 9/30 (C/S)	Implement existing AMP. Chain and seed 255 ac at 32 AUMs. 7 mi fence, 1 spring Dev., 1.5 mi pipeline. 2 cattleguards	1,642	604
3. Multiple Use Compromise	943	537	6/1 - 9/30 (C/S)	Same as alternative #2	1,642	604
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1561	none	Chain and seed 255 ac at 32 AUMs. (1,585 = current carrying capacity + 32 AUMs.)	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	2087	537	no change	none	2087	537

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict.

* Conversion ratio for Deer to Elk (Deer-Elk 1 : .5) Based on heavy winter competition.
* Conversion ratio for cattle to Elk = (Cattle Elk 1 : 1.25) Based on different period of use.

ALLOTMENT Flat Canyon
Plng. Unit San Pete

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,983
State	927
Private	1,350
Total	5,260

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	2,367	Improving	–
Fair	616	Static	2,983
Poor	–	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 192
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 350, Sheep –, Total 350
Licensed Use: Cattle 350, Sheep –, Total 350

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:	A	B	LVSK Overlap	Period of Use:
Cattle	49	27	Cattle 0	Cattle 5/1 - 6/30, 10/1 - 12/31
Sheep	–	–	Sheep –	Sheep
Total	49	27	Total 0	

Range Survey Cap.:			Est. WDLF Use	Period of Use:
Deer	143	158	Deer 145	Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk	–	–	Elk –	Elk
Anlp	–	–	Anlp –	Anlp
Total	143	158	Total 145	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 79, Sheep –, Total 79

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 145, *Elk 18, Total 163 (WSCC - 164)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): *Deer 145, *Elk 18, Antelope –, Total 163

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 79, Sheep –, Total 79

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 145, Elk 18, Anlp –, Total 163

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	27	145	2/1 - 3/31 No change	None	79	163
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	49	143	no change	None	79	163
3. Multiple Use Compromise	49	143	no change	None	79	163
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	192	None	None	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	350	145	no change	None	350	145

RATIONALE:

No AUM conflict. Future wildlife numbers are expected to be met through range improvement spinoff. Most of the acres identified in good condition are of the Pinyon-juniper type. Preference is considered high because of the mixture of private and federal lands and the use of both by livestock.

* conversion ratio for Elk (Deer to Elk 1 : .5) Based on heavy winter use competition.
A Overlap run using cattle as priority 1 animal, Deer priority 2
B Overlap run using deer as priority 1 animal, Cattle priority 2
* Conversion ratio for deer (cattle to Deer 1 : .5) Based on heavy winter use competition.

ALLOTMENT Hop Creek
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	521
State	719
Private	995
Total	2,235

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	521	Static	521
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 186
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 240
Total 240

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 151
Total 151

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 94
Total 94

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/1 - 11/30, 5/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 53
Elk 39
Anlp —
Total 92

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 30
Elk 21
Anlp —
Total 51

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk 12/1 - 4/30
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 102
Total 102

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 53
Elk 39
Total 92

(WSCC-106)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 35
Elk 39
Antelope —
Total 74

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle
*Sheep 102
Total 102

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 35
Elk 39
Anlp —
Total 74

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	94	51	no change	none	102	74
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	94	51	no change	none	102	74
3. Multiple Use Compromise	94	51	no change	none	102	74
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	186	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	240	51	no change	none	240	51

RATIONALE:

no AUM Conflict. Conversion of wildlife AUMs to livestock limited due to suitability.

* Sheep has AUMs converted to sheep AUMs which have not exceed the 1 Ac.

ALLOTMENT Indian Hollow
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,040
State	—
Private	680
Total	1,720

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	1,040	Static	1,040
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 380
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 108
Total 108

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 42
Total 42

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	
*Sheep	179	Sheep		Sheep	5/1 - 6/15, 10/1 - 11/15
Total	179	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer	129	Deer	76	Deer	12/1 - 4/30
Elk	72	Elk	16	Elk	12/1 - 4/30
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total	201	Total	92		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 200
Total 200

*Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 148
Elk 83
Total 231
(WSCC-231)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 92
Elk 29
Antelope —
Total 121

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 92
Elk 29
Anlp —
Total 121

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	259 179	92	no change	none	310 179	121
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	179	92	no change	none	200	121
3. Multiple Use Compromise	179	92	no change	none	179	121
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	344	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	108	92	no change	none	108	92

80

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Any AUM increase above preference should be dependent on new utilization studies and a new survey. Excess AUMs above present survey should go to watershed need.

Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:.8) based on season-of-use and limited competition [illegible]

ALLOTMENT Rough Canyon
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	4,282
State	1,397
Private	142
Total	5,821

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	3,134	Improving	—
Fair	1,043	Static	4,282
Poor	105	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 479
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 591
Total 591

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 555
Total 555

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	—	Cattle	—	Cattle
*Sheep	322	Sheep	240	
Total	322	Total	240	Sheep 1/1 – 3/10

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer	157	Deer	239	Deer 12/1 – 4/30
Elk	—	Elk	—	Elk
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp
Total	157	Total	239	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 654
Total 654

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 157 (WSCC – 180)
*Elk 23
Total 180

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 239
Elk 26
Antelope —
Total 265

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 570
Total 570

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 239
Elk 26
Anlp —
Total 265

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	240	239	1/1 – 3/10	Consolidate —	570	265
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	322	157	11/1 – 3/31	Consolidate —	654	180
3. Multiple Use Compromise	307	172	11/1 – 3/31	Consolidate	570	265
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	479	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	591	239	no change	none	591	239

RATIONALE:

Rather large cut initially made to livestock and compromise used in terms of both livestock and wildlife to distribute AUMs within the allotment. Wildlife needs for present and future are thought to be realistic so cuts were made on both kinds of animals in the present and future AUMs given to meet all wildlife needs and livestock just short of preference but above licensed use.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on season of use

ALLOTMENT South Valley
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES

BLM	12,267
State	632
Private	1,147
Total	14,046

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	6,607	Improving	—
Fair	5,660	Static	12,676
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 1534
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 2,777
Total 2,777

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 2,045
Total 2,045

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 1307
Total 1307

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
Sheep 1,236
Total 1,236

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 12/1-4/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 227
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 227

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 298
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 298

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 1,336
Total 1,336

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 261 (WSCC-261)
Elk —
Total 261

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 298
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 298

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 1,299
Total 1,299

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 298
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 298

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	1,236	298	no change	none	1,299	298
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1,307	227	no change	none	1,336	261
3. Multiple Use Compromise	1,307	227	no change	none	1,336	261
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,534	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	2,777	298	no chang	none	2,777	298

RATIONALE:

Doubtful whether wildlife numbers are realistic for the allotment. Rather large cut made on livestock from both preference and licensed use and no further reductions should be made to sheep.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on season of use and direct competition

ALLOTMENT Bear Valley
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,416
State	—
Private	3,483
Total	5,899

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	2,416	Static	2,416
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 270
Wildlife Reservation 60

LVSK Preference: Cattle 150, Sheep —, Total 150
Licensed Use: Cattle 147, Sheep —, Total 147

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 150, Sheep —, Total 150
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 5/16 - 10/15, Sheep

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 120, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 120
Period of Use: Deer 11/15 - 4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 335, Sheep —, Total 335
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 138, Elk —, Total 138 (WSCC-138)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 120, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 120
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 335, Sheep —, Total 335
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 120, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 120

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	150	120	no change	Same as alternative #2.	335	120
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	150	120	No change	Initiate a pasture system to ensure rest one out of three years during critical period 5/16 - 7/15. 5 mi fence, 3.5 mi pipeline.	335	120
3. Multiple Use Compromise	150	120	No change	Same as alternative # 2	335	120
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	270	None	None	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	150	120	no change	None	150	120

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict.

ALLOTMENT Joseph
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	3,880
State	1,280
Private	—
Total	5,160

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	630	Improving	—
Fair	3,220	Static	3,880
Poor		Declining	—
waste	30		

Current Forage Production 195
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 170, Sheep —, Total 170
Licensed Use: Cattle 153, Sheep —, Total 153

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	170	Cattle		Cattle	4/10 - 5/31
Sheep	—	Sheep			
Total	170	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	25	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	25		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)		Wildlife Overlap AUMs	
Cattle	237	Deer, Antelope	29
Sheep	—	Elk	—
Total	237	Total	29

(WSCC-29)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)		LVSK Overlap AUMs		Proj. WDLF Needs:	
Deer	76	*Cattle	0	Deer	341
Elk	—	Sheep	0	Elk	—
Antelope	—	Total	0	Anlp	—
Total	76			Total	341

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	170	25	2/1 - 4/15	none	0	76
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	170	25	2/1 - 4/15 C	none	237	29
3. Multiple Use Compromise	170	25	2/1 - 3/31 C	none	237	29
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	59	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	170	25	no change	none	170	25

RATIONALE:

Conversion of AUMs from cattle to deer does not justify the action. Insignificant numbers for wildlife would be obtained. Allotment has range that is not considered good for either livestock or wildlife. Removing livestock to increase wildlife AUMs would result in long term decline in browse production for wildlife. Future wildlife needs not considered realistic.

ALLOTMENT No. Cove Mountain
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	12,989
State	2,424
Private	2,937
Total	18,350

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,116	Improving	4,636
Fair	11,873	Static	8,353
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 1219
Wildlife Reservation 300

LVSK Preference: Cattle 540, Sheep 296, Total 836
Licensed Use: Cattle 418, Sheep —, Total 418

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 540, Sheep 296, Total 836
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 5/1 - 6/30, 10/1 - 10/25; Sheep (Same as above)

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 383, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 383
Period of Use: Deer 11/15 - 4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): * Cattle 1,397, Sheep 753, Total 2,150
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 440, Elk —, Total 440 (WSCC - 440)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 1,283, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 1,283
LVSK Overlap AUMs: * Cattle 947, * Sheep 0, Total 947
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 1,283, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 1283

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	836	383	5/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2.	1,283	947
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	836	383	no change	Consolidate — Initiate a pasture system to insure rest one out of three years during critical period 5/1-6/30. Control P-J + sage 1600 ac at 160 AUMs, Chain + seed 780 ac at 78 AUMs. 6 Mi Fence, 1 cattleguard	2150	440
3. Multiple Use Compromise	836	383	no change	Same as alternative #2	836	1,283 D / 85 E / 1,368
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	949	none	Control P-J and sage on 1600 ac at 160 AUMs, Chain and seed 780 ac at 78 AUMs	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	836	383	no change	none	836	383

RATIONALE:

Preference is being met. Wildlife needs could also be met without cutting from preference. AUMs from land treatment will go to meet wildlife needs. Elk are expected to realistically use the allotment in the future and have been given 85 AUMs for the future. Additional 386 AUMs that will result from grazing management will go to watershed to lower SSF values within the allotment.

* Conversion of sheep to deer (1:1) based similar forage requirements and heavy competition on mountain browse species
* Conversion of cattle to deer (1:.5) based on full cattle use and direct competition for bitterbrush and other browse specie
* AUM improvements distributed by percent composition of preference.

ALLOTMENT Poulson
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	600
State	—
Private	40
Total	640

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	600	Static	600
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 36
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 29
Sheep —
Total 29

Licensed Use:
Cattle 29
Sheep —
Total 29

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 29
Sheep —
Total 29

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 4/21 - 5/20
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 7
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 7

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 53
Sheep —
Total 53

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 8
Elk —
Total 8

(WSCC-8)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 19
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 19

LVSK Overlap AUMs
*Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 50
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 50

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	29	7	3/20 - 4/21	none	0	19
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	29	7	3/20 - 4/21 c	none	53	8
3. Multiple Use Compromise	29	7	none	Rest 1 year out of 4 none	29	13
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	13	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	29	7	no change	none	29	7

RATIONALE:

~~Whole allotment closed to livestock grazing by watershed needs. Watershed recommendation is to close the entire allotment to grazing.~~

ALLOTMENT Box Creek
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	1,411
State	–
Private	–
Total	1,411

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	1,411	Static	1,411
Poor	–	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 200
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle –
Sheep 109
Total 109

Licensed Use:
Cattle –
Sheep 89
Total 89

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle –
Sheep 109
Total 109

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 4/1 - 5/31
12/1 - 1/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 91
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 91

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle –
*Sheep 150
Total 150

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 105
Elk –
Total 105

(WSCC-105)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 133
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 133

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle –
Sheep 115
Total 115

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 133
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 133

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	109	91	4/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2.	115	133
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	109	91	9/1 - 5/31 (C) 9/1 - 3/31 (S)	Consolidate - forage to be held in reserve for occasional use.	150	105
3. Multiple Use Compromise	109	91	9/1 - 5/31 (C) 9/1 - 3/31 (S)	Same as alternative #2	115	133
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	200	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	109	91	no change	none	109	91

RATIONALE:

meet preference and also meets wildlife needs. Forage being held in reserve as buffer for use in consolidation. AUMs given to wildlife to meet future needs since grazing by livestock will be on an occasional basis.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:.8) based on season of use.

ALLOTMENT Pearson-Lewis
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,973
State	—
Private	36
Total	2,009

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	60	Improving	—
Fair	1,913	Static	1,973
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 254
Wildlife Reservation 24

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 127
Sheep —
Total 127

Licensed Use:
Cattle 56
Sheep —
Total 56

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	127	Cattle		Cattle 6/1-10/5
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	127	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	127	Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	127	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 225
Sheep —
Total 225

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 127
Elk —
Total 127

(WSCC-146)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 127
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 127

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 225
Sheep —
Total 225

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 127
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 127

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	127	127	5/15-7/1	none	225	127
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	127	127	5/15-7/31	1.5 mi. pipeline	225	127
3. Multiple Use Compromise	127	127	5/15-7/31	Consolidate with P-Hill. Implement grazing system.	225	127
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 152	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	127	127	no change	none	127	127

RATIONALE:

Reason for consolidation is to promote better livestock distribution and improvement of overall range conditions. No conflict with AUM distribution between wildlife and livestock. Excess 19 AUMs will go to watershed to improve SSF within the allotment.

[illegible] to Deer (C-D/1.2) based on allotment types and limited competition.

ALLOTMENT Axtell
Plng. Unit SANPete

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,222
State	535
Private	603
Total	2,360

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	233	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	—
Poor	989	Declining	1,222

Current Forage Production 69
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 88, Sheep —, Total 88
Licensed Use: Cattle 88, Sheep —, Total 88

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:	A	B
Cattle	39	38
Sheep		
Total	39	38

LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____

Period of Use: Cattle 3/16 - 5/15, 11/1 - 12/15; Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:	A	B
Deer	30	33
Elk	—	—
Anlp	—	—
Total	30	33

Est. WDLF Use: Deer 114, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 114

Period of Use: Deer 12/1 - 4/30; Elk ____; Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 80, Sheep —, Total 80

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 40, Elk —, Total 40 (WSCC - 40)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 56, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 56

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 0, Sheep —, Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 140, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 140

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	38	33	4/16 - 6/15	Same as alternative # 2	0	56
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	39	30	4/16 - 6/15, 10/1 - 10/31 C	Consolidate - Initiate pasture system to rest one year out of 3. 1/4 mi stock trail	80	40
3. Multiple Use Compromise	39	30	4/16 - 6/15, 10/1 - 10/31 C	Same as alternative #2	80	40
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	33	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	88	114	no change	none	88	114

RATIONALE:

Conversion from cattle to deer is insignificant based on (1:2) ratio. Total conversion to one class of animal would not be beneficial to the allotment in the long run regarding vegetation and AUM production. More benefit is gained from the range by not removing cattle in favor of wildlife.

Conversion ratio for cattle to deer
no exchange of AUMs possible in this allotment other than what is indicated from overlap run.
A - Overlap run using cattle as priority 1 animal, Deer priority 2

ALLOTMENT Gunnison Valley
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	14,385
State	5,395
Private	3,750
Total	23,530

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	6,696	Improving	—
Fair	2,584	Static	10,454
Poor	5,105	Declining	3,840

Current Forage Production 2,309
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 2,134, Total 2,134

Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 634, Total 634

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 16 (W-5.1), 2 (W-11.1), 11 (W-6.1) = 29

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	
*Sheep	1,215	Sheep		Sheep	10/1 - 10/15, 5/1 - 6/15
Total	1,215	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer	549	Deer	458	Deer	2/1 - 4/30
Elk	545	Elk	275	Elk	12/1 - 4/30
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total	1,094	Total	733		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, Sheep 2,280, Total 2,280

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 629, *Elk 629, Total 1,258

WSCC - D 629, E 629, 1,258

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 699, Elk 275, Antelope —, Total 974

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, Sheep 2,280, Total 2,280

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 699, Elk 275, Anlp —, Total 974

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	1,215 − 29 = 1,186	733	4/16 - 6/15	Same as alternative #2	2,217 − 30 = 2,187	974
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1215	733	4/16 - 6/15, 10/1 - 10/31 } S	Consolidate. Initiate pasture system to rest one year out of three. Chainseed 600 ac at 30 AUMs. (Range cattle and sheep). 4.5 mi fencing, 1 cattleguard.	2,187	974
3. Multiple Use Compromise	1215	733	4/16 - 6/15 C, 10/1 - 10/31 S; FALL USE SHOULD AVOID DEER CONCENTRATION AREA.	Same as alternative #2	2,134	974
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	2,042	none	Chain and seed 600 ac at 30 AUMS	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	2,134	733	no change	none	2,134	733

RATIONALE:

no AUM Conflict. Additional 430 AUMS that may develop within 20 years will go to reduce the 55F within the allotment and to improve aesthetics and quality of forage. [illegible] to mitigate competition in the critical winter range and [illegible] conflict [illegible] WL-3.2.

[illegible] ratio for sheep to deer (1:.8) based on [illegible] and limited competition for grasses.

ALLOTMENT Red Canyon
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	8,110
State	3,342
Private	465
Total	11,917

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	5,928	Improving	—
Fair	2,182	Static	6,910
Poor	—	Declining	1,200

Current Forage Production 1,080
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 702, Sheep —, Total 702
Licensed Use: Cattle 565, Sheep —, Total 565

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
*Cattle	173	Cattle		Cattle	5/1 - 8/31
Sheep	—	Sheep			
Total	173	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer	907	Deer	222	Deer	12/1 - 4/30
Elk	—	Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total	907	Total	222		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 555
Sheep —
Total 555

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 1,043
Elk —
Total 1,043

(WSCC-1043)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 430
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 430

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 555
Sheep —
Total 555

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 430
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 430

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	173	222	no change	Same as alternative # 2	555	430
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	173	222	no change	Initiate pasture system to rest one year out of three during critical period 4/15 & 6/15. Chain and seed 1480 ac at 296 AUMs. 3 miles fencing, 2 reservoirs	555	430
3. Multiple Use Compromise	173	222	no change	Same as alternative # 2	555	430
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	942	none	chain and seed 1480 ac at 296 AUMs	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	702	222	no change	none	702	222

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict.

ALLOTMENT River
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES

BLM	488
State	1,258
Private	560
Total	2,306

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	488	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	488

Current Forage Production 52
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 56
Sheep —
Total 56

Licensed Use:
Cattle 40
Sheep —
Total 40

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 40
Sheep —
Total 40

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 4/1 - 10/15
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 14
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 14

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 14
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 14

Period of Use:
Deer
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 40
Sheep —
Total 40

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 14
Elk —
Total 14

(WSCC - 0)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 14
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 14

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 40
Sheep —
Total 40

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 0
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 0

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	40	14	no change	Same as # 2	40	14
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	40	14	no change	continue custodial management.	40	14
3. Multiple Use Compromise	40	14	no change	Same as # 2	40	14
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	14	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	56	0	no change	none	56	0

RATIONALE:

no AUM Conflict.

ALLOTMENT Rock Canyon
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES

BLM	8,794
State	275
Private	2,445
Total	11,514

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	500	Improving	—
Fair	7,524	Static	8,314
Poor	—	Declining	480
Seeding	770		

Current Forage Production 765
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 1200
Sheep —
Total 1200

Licensed Use:
Cattle 262
Sheep —
Total 262

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 388
Sheep —
Total 388

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 3/1 - 10/31
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 377
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 377

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 212
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 212

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 520
Sheep —
Total 520

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 434
Elk —
Total 434

(WSCC-434)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 411
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 411

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 520
Sheep —
Total 520

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 411
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 411

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	388	212	5/1 - 8/31	Same as alternative # 2	520	411
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	388	212	5/1 - 8/31	Implement existing AMP. Alternate use during critical period 4/15 - 6/15. Chain and seed 640 ac at 64 AUMs. 7 miles fencing, 2 miles pipeline, 2 rain traps.	520	411
3. Multiple Use Compromise	388	212	5/1 - 8/31	Same as alternative # 2	520	411
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	455	none	chain and seed 640 ac at 64 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	1200	212	no change	none	1200	212

RATIONALE:

no AUM Conflict

ALLOTMENT SANPITCH (North)
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	599
State	—
Private	—
Total	599

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	599	Static	599
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 96
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 240
Total 240

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 184
Total 184

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 80
Total 80

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 11/16 - 2/28, 5/11 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 16
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 16

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 0
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 0

Period of Use:
Deer
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 87
Total 87

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 18 (WSCC-18)
Elk —
Total 18

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 18
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 18

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 87
Total 87

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 0
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 0

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	80	16	5/1 - 5/31, 10/1 - 10/30	Same as alternative #2.	87	18
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	80	16	5/1 - 5/31, 10/1 - 10/30	Limit grazing to 25 percent of key species during critical period 5/1 - 5/31.	87	18
3. Multiple Use Compromise	80	16	5/1 - 5/31, 10/1 - 10/30	Same as alternative #2	87	18
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	80	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	240	0	no change	none	240	0

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict.

ALLOTMENT Sanpitch (South)
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	360
State	—
Private	80
Total	440

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	360	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	360

Current Forage Production 33
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 85
Total 85

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 65
Total 65

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 28
Total 28

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 11/16 - 2/28
5/11 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 5
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 5

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 0
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 0

Period of Use:
Deer
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 53
Total 53

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 6
Elk —
Total 6

WSCC-6

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 6
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 6

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 53
Total 53

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 0
Elk 0
Anlp 0
Total 0

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	28	5	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/30	Same as alternative #2	53	6
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	28	5	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/30	Provide rest one year out of three consecutive. (Graze cattle and sheep)	53	6
3. Multiple Use Compromise	28	5	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/30	Same as alternative #2	53	6
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	47	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	85	0	no change	none	85	0

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict.

ALLOTMENT Twelve Mile
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES

BLM	160
State	–
Private	–
Total	160

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	160	Static	–
Poor	–	Declining	160

Current Forage Production 9
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 99, Sheep –, Total 99
Licensed Use: Cattle 93, Sheep –, Total 93

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 2, Sheep –, Total 2
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 4/16 - 6/15, Sheep ____

Range Survey Cap.: Deer 7, Elk –, Anlp –, Total 7
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 11, Elk –, Anlp –, Total 11
Period of Use: Deer 12/1 - 4/30, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 7, Sheep –, Total 7
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 8, Elk –, Total 8 (WSCC-8)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 10, Elk –, Antelope –, Total 10
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle –, Sheep 0, Total 0
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 17, Elk –, Anlp –, Total 17

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	2	7	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/31	Same as alternative #2	0	10
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	2	7	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/31	Consolidate. Initiate pasture system to provide rest one year out of three. (graze cattle and sheep)	7	8
3. Multiple Use Compromise	2	7	4/16 - 6/15 10/1 - 10/31	Same as alternative #2	7	8
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	7	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	99	11	no change	none	99	11

RATIONALE:

Removing one class of animal to benefit the other would not be significant in terms of AUMs. Only three additional AUMs would be gained for wildlife by converting the seven cattle AUMs. Key browse species and productivity would decrease for wildlife by allowing only their use within the allotment over 20 years. See criteria in appendix.

ALLOTMENT Burrville
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	3,300
State	750
Private	640
Total	4,690

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	2,760	Static	3,300
Poor	540	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 128
Wildlife Reservation 7

LVSK Preference: Cattle 48, Sheep —, Total 48
Licensed Use: Cattle 41, Sheep —, Total 41

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
*Cattle	48	Cattle		Cattle 6/1 - 7/30
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	48	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	80	Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	80	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 140, Sheep —, Total 140

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 92, Elk —, Total 92 (WSCC-92)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 120, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 120

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 0, Sheep —, Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 166, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 166

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	48	80	3/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative #2	0	120
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	48	80	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Forage to be held in reserve for occasional use.	140	92
3. Multiple Use Compromise	48	80	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2	48	110
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	90	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	48	80	no change	none	48	80

RATIONALE:

AUM conversion insignificant because of 1:.2 ratio. Remaining at preference and still increasing future wildlife AUMs is best compromise. Most livestock use being transferred to North Narrows allotment. Forage to be held in reserve for occasional livestock use.

ALLOTMENT Canal
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	4051
State	440
Private	–
Total	4,491

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	4,051	Static	4,051
Poor	–	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 405
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 317
Sheep 57
Total 374

Licensed Use:
Cattle 323
Sheep 44
Total 367

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
*Cattle	317	Cattle		Cattle	12/1 - 4/30
*Sheep	57	Sheep			
Total	374	Total		Sheep	10/15 - 12/10 4/1 - 4/30

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	31	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	–	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	–	Anlp	
Total		Total	31		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 365
Sheep 80
Total 445

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 36 (WSCC-36)
Elk –
Total 36

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 31
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 31

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 365
Sheep 80
Total 445

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 31
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 31

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	374	31	12/1 - 4/30	Same as alternative #2	445	31
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	374	31	12/1 - 4/30 (C/S)	Consolidate. Initiate a pasture system to provide rest one year out of two during the critical period 4/1 - 6/1. Extend pipeline Monroe Canyon 1/2 mi., 1 trough.	445	31
3. Multiple Use Compromise	374	31	12/1 - 4/30 (C/S)	Same as alternative #2	374	31
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	151	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	374	31	no change	none	374	31

RATIONALE:

Allotment can meet preference for both present and future which is above licensed use. Addition 76 AUMS when available after 20 year period will go to improve SSFs in watershed, aesthetics and quality of forage within the allotment.

*Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on season of use and direct competition for browse.

ALLOTMENT Hunt
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	910
State	40
Private	–
Total	950

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	678	Static	910
Poor	232	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 70
Wildlife Reservation 13

LVSK Preference:
Cattle –
Sheep 52
Total 52

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 35
Total 35

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle –
* Sheep 52
Total 52

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/1 - 11/30
3/1 - 4/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 18
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 18

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 55
Total 55

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 21 (WSCC-21)
Elk –
Total 21

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 65
Elk –
Antelope —
Total 65

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle –
Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 78
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 78

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	52	18	5/1 - 5/15	Same as alternative #2	0	65
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	52	18	5/1 - 5/15	Custodial Management	55	21
3. Multiple Use Compromise	52	18	5/1 - 5/15	Same as alternative #2	52	23
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	60	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	52	18	no change	none	52	18

RATIONALE:

Spring use by sheep would be beneficial to browse. Change of season has relatively eliminated direct competition. All extra AUMs above preference have been given to wildlife because of allotments location in deer concentration area.

ALLOTMENT Koosharem Creek
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,918
State	—
Private	160
Total	2,078

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	1,918
Poor	1,918	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 245
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 46
Total 46

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 40
Total 40

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
* Sheep 46
Total 46

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 1/16 - 1/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 199
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 199

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 150
Total 150

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 229 (WSCC-229)
Elk —
Total 229

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 199
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 199

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 150
Total 150

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 199
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 199

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	46	199	3/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative #2	150	199
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	46	199	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Forage to be held in reserve for occasional use.	150	199
3. Multiple Use Compromise	46	199	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2	46	199
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	245	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	46	199	no change	none	46	199

RATIONALE:

Allotment is meeting preference for both present and future. Remaining AUMs can go to watershed and/or future anticipated elk needs. Forage is also to be held in reserve as a buffer for use in the consolidation.

ALLOTMENT Lost Creek
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,164
State	1,162
Private	588
Total	3,914

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	2,164	Static	2,164
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 159
Wildlife Reservation 33

LVSK Preference: Cattle 66, Sheep —, Total 66
Licensed Use: Cattle 66, Sheep —, Total 66

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0
WL-12 Riparian Fencing on Lost Creek 8

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
*Cattle	66	Cattle		Cattle	5/1 - 5/31
Sheep	—	Sheep			
Total	66	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	76	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	14	Elk	11/15 - 4/15
Anlp		Anlp	3	Anlp	year long
Total		Total	93		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 66, Sheep —, Total 66

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 79, Elk 14, Total 93

WSCC - none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 90, Elk 14, Antelope 3, Total 107

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 0, Sheep —, Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 202, Elk 14, Anlp 3, Total 219

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	58	93	5/1 - 6/15	Same as alternative #2 and WL-12.1 Riparian Fencing on Lost Creek (2.25 miles)	0	102
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	66	93	5/1 - 6/15	Consolidate, Initiate pasture system to provide rest one out of two years.	66	93
3. Multiple Use Compromise	66	93	5/1 - 6/15	Same as alternative #2	66	93
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	107	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	66	93	no change	none	66	93

RATIONALE:

Economic cost for fencing would be approx $10,000. Further study is needed to confirm benefits before recommendation could be accepted. Spring use will favor browse for wildlife in future. Converting cattle AUMs to deer AUMs would not provide any significant increase for wildlife. Maintaining current mix would be more beneficial to allotment.

ALLOTMENT Magleby
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	914
State	—
Private	—
Total	914

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	914	Static	914
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 37
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 34
Total 34

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 34
Total 34

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 34
Total 34

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 12/1 - 12/25

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 3
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 3

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 40
Total 40

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 3
Elk —
Total 3

(WSCC-3)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer
Elk
Antelope
Total

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 73
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 73

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	34	3	3/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative # 2	0	43
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	34	3	2/1 - 3/31	Consolidate. Continue custodial management.	40	3
3. Multiple Use Compromise	34	3	2/1 - 3/31	Same as alternative # 2	34	9
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	5	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	34	3	no change	none	34	3

RATIONALE:

I-70 highway proposal will be cutting the eastern edges of the allotment further reducing total livestock AUMs. Excess AUMs allowed go to meet future wildlife needs above preference. Wildlife numbers are considered high based on the methodology used to determine future needs.

ALLOTMENT Parson Mills
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	881
State	40
Private	40
Total	961

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	881	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	881

Current Forage Production 35
Wildlife Reservation 19

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 21
Total 21

Licensed Use:
Cattle
Sheep 21
Total 21

*Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 21
Total 21

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 2/11 - 2/25

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 14
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 14

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 40
Total 40

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 16
Elk —
Total 16

(WSCC-16)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 21
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 21

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 35
Total 35

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 21
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 21

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	21	14	3/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative #2	35	21
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	21	14	9/1 - 3/31 6/1 - 6/30	Consolidate. Manage under Moonie Corp AMP.	40	16
3. Multiple Use Compromise	21	14	9/1 - 3/31 6/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative # 2	21	21
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	35	None	None	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	21	14	no change	none	21	14

RATIONALE:

Allotment is meeting needs of preference. Excess AUMS in future can go to understocked and/or future wildlife needs. Forage is to be held in reserve as buffer for use in consolidation.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on direct competition and season of use.
* Re: (W-7.1) No grazing will be allowed except on rotational basis. See RM-5.2

ALLOTMENT SAND Ledges
Plng. Unit N. Seviek

ACREAGES	
BLM	6,196
State	670
Private	20
Total	6,886

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	6,196	Static	6,196
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 742
Wildlife Reservation 124

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 451
Sheep —
Total 451

Licensed Use:
Cattle 305
Sheep —
Total 305

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 451
Sheep —
Total 451

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 5/1 - 6/30
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 216
Elk 75
Anlp —
Total 291

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk 11/15 - 4/15
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 810
Sheep —
Total 810

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 248
Elk 87
Total 335

WSCC-D 248
E 87
335

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
*Deer 320
*Elk 87
Antelope —
Total 407

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 575
Elk 131
Anlp —
Total 706

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	451	291	5/1 - 6/15	Same as alternative #2	0	532
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	451	291	5/1 - 6/15	Consolidate. Initiate pasture system to insure rest one year out of two during critical period 5/1 - 6/15. Chain and seed 1960 ac at 392 AUMs.	810	335
3. Multiple Use Compromise	♠ 451	♠ 291	5/1 - 6/15	Same as alternative #2	♠ 451	♠ 706
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	475	none	Chain and seed 1960 ac at 392 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	451	291	no change	None	451	291

RATIONALE:

Allotment is capable of meeting preference for future. Excess AUMs from improvements will go to meeting watershed needs (21 AUMs) future elk number is considered high so all excess AUMs went to deer.

♠ numbers taken from 1976 survey.
*Conversion ratio for Cattle to deer (1:.2) based on season of use and heavy grass use.

ALLOTMENT Twist
Plng. Unit N. Serier

ACREAGES

BLM	5,307
State	–
Private	–
Total	5,307

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	2,630	Improving	–
Fair	2,677	Static	5,307
Poor	–	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 257
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 209
Sheep –
Total 209

Licensed Use:
Cattle 209
Sheep –
Total 209

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
* Cattle	209	Cattle		Cattle	4/20 - 6/10
Sheep	–	Sheep			
Total	209	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	48	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	–	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	–	Anlp	
Total		Total	48		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 315
Sheep –
Total 315

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 55 (WSCC-55)
Elk –
Total 55

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 124
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 124

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 177
Sheep –
Total 177

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 124
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 124

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	209	48	4/20 - 6/10	Same as alternative #2	177	124
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	209	48	12/1 - 4/30	Consolidate. Initiate pasture system to provide rest one year out of two.	315	55
3. Multiple Use Compromise	209	48	12/1 - 4/30	Same as alternative #2	209	108
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	153	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	209	48	no change	none	209	48

RATIONALE:

Meets preference for both present and future. AUMs are just about realistically meeting future wildlife needs. Any increases should go to wildlife.

ALLOTMENT Angle Bench
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	6,678
State	600
Private	–
Total	7,278

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	5,633	Static	4,678
Poor	1,045	Declining	2,000

Current Forage Production 543
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 375
Sheep –
Total 375

Licensed Use:
Cattle 375
Sheep –
Total 375

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 375
Sheep –
Total 375

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 12/1 - 12/31
3/1 - 5/31
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 168
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 168

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 685
Sheep –
Total 685

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 193
Elk –
Total 193

(WSCC - 193)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 293
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 293

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 485
Sheep –
Total 485

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 293
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 293

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	375	168	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	485	293
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	375	168	9/1 - 5/31	Consolidate, Initiate pasture system to provide rest one year out of four. (Change cattle and/or sheep).	685	193
3. Multiple Use Compromise	375	168	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	375	293
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	356	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	375	168	no change	none	375	168

RATIONALE:

Allotment meets preference present and future. AUMs from improvement given to wildlife to meet future needs. Additional 210 AUMs will go to meet future elk use in the allotment and to watershed to improve SSFs. ? NO

Conversion ratio for cattle to Elk (1:1) based on season of use and browse type range.

ALLOTMENT Dry Lake
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	7,520
State	1,776
Private	–
Total	9,296

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	7,263	Static	6,520
Poor	–	Declining	1,000
seeding	257		

Current Forage Production 497
Wildlife Reservation 64

LVSK Preference: Cattle 238, Sheep –, Total 238
Licensed Use: Cattle 81, Sheep –, Total 81

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 238, Sheep –, Total 238
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 5/21 - 6/30, Sheep 7/15 - 9/30

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 259, Elk –, Anlp –, Total 259
Period of Use: Deer 11/15-4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 775, Sheep –, Total 775
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 298, Elk –, Total 298 (WSCC - 298)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 453, Elk –, Antelope –, Total 453
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 0, Sheep –, Total 0
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 747, Elk –, Anlp –, Total 747

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	238	259	5/21 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	0	453
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	238	259	5/21 - 6/30c	Consolidate. Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs, Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs (Graze cattle only). 1 spring dev., 3 mi. ~~stock~~ trail, 10 ac sprinkle.	775	298
3. Multiple Use Compromise	238	259	5/21 - 6/30c	Same as alternative #2	408	332
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	307	None	Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMs. Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	257	259	No change	none	257	259

RATIONALE:

Allotment has been converted to cattle use only. Consolidation with Manning Creek has the intention of removing livestock use from Manning to the Dry Lake allotment for purposes of improving range condition in Manning. Dry Lake is a better allotment for livestock use and does not lie within a deer critical or concentration area. The Manning Creek allotment will be better suited to wildlife and is part of a deer critical concentration area. AUMs from land improvement, if successful will be given to livestock to improve capacity.

ALLOTMENT Dry Wash
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	1,829
State	1,557
Private	—
Total	3,386

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	915	Static	1,669
Poor	914	Declining	160

Current Forage Production 271
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 216
Sheep —
Total 216

Licensed Use:
Cattle 177
Sheep —
Total 177

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
* Cattle 216
Sheep —
Total 216

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 4/21-6/20
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 22
Elk 34
Anlp 6
Total 62

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk 11/15-4/15
Anlp Year long

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 216
Sheep —
Total 216

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 28
Elk 34
Total 62

WSCC - none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 36
Elk 34
Antelope 6
Total 76

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 188
Sheep —
Total 188

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 36
Elk 34
Anlp 6
Total 76

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	216	62	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	188	76
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	216	62	9/1 - 5/31	Consolidate. Provide water one year out of four. 1 mi pipeline, 2 troughs. (Graze cattle and/or sheep)	216	62
3. Multiple Use Compromise	216	62	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	216	62
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	163	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	216	55	no change	none	216	55

RATIONALE:

Not meeting total wildlife projections for the future is not critical to deer and is not considered a concentration area. meeting Preference for livestock and season of use will enhance future wildlife vegetation in the allotment.

ALLOTMENT Durkee
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	3,895
State	723
Private	—
Total	4,618

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	3,895	Static	3,895
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 378
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 134
Total 134

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 63
Total 63

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 134
Total 134

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 1/25 - 2/20

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 244
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 244

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 275
Total 275

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 281 (WSCC-281)
Elk —
Total 281

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 244
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 244

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 275
Total 275

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 244
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 244

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	134	244	11/1 - 2/24	Same as alternative #2	275	244
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	134	244	11/1 - 2/24	Consolidate. Revise existing AMP. Provide rest one out of three years. 3.5 mile pipeline.	275	244
3. Multiple Use Compromise	134	244	11/1 - 2/24	Same as alternative #2	134	244
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	378	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	134	244	no change	none	134	244

RATIONALE:

Allotment meets preference for livestock present and future. Excess AUMs should be directed to future wildlife and Watershed needs to improve SSFs.

ALLOTMENT East Bench
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	15,558
State	–
Private	180
Total	15,738

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	15,558	Static	12,638
Poor	–	Declining	2,920

Current Forage Production 1074
Wildlife Reservation 320

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 772
Sheep –
Total 772

Licensed Use:
Cattle 737
Sheep –
Total 737

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 772
Sheep –
Total 772

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 10/15 - 12/31
4/16 - 5/31
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 182
Elk 161
Anlp 19
Total 362

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk 11/15 - 4/15
Anlp yearlong

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 1,165
Sheep –
Total 1,165

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 245
Elk 161
Total 406

WSCC D 236
E 161
A 19
416

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 226
Elk 161
Antelope 19
Total 406

LVSK Overlap AUMs
* Cattle 1,165
Sheep –
Total 1,165

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 226
* Elk 161
Anlp 19
Total 406

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	772	362	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2.	1,165	406
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	772	362	9/1 - 5/31	Consolidate & Provide rest one year out of four. 3.5 mile fencing, 2 springs 3 mile pipeline, 1 reservoir. (Range cattle and/or sheep)	1,165	406
3. Multiple Use Compromise	772	362	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	772	406
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	688	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	772		no change	none		

RATIONALE:

Allotment meeting preference for both present and future livestock needs. Excess 384 AUMs can go to future wildlife and/or watershed needs to reduce SSFs. A few AUMs are needed to meet requirements for recommended prairie dog transplant.

* Conversion ratio for elk to deer (1:.5) based on season of use and limited competition for bison

ALLOTMENT East Fork
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	3,242
State	—
Private	—
Total	3,242

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	3,242	Static	3,242
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 206
Wildlife Reservation 40

LVSK Preference: Cattle 120, Sheep —, Total 120
Licensed Use: Cattle 109, Sheep —, Total 109

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
* Cattle	120	Cattle		Cattle 5/1 - 7/31
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	120	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	86	Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	86	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 120
Sheep —
Total 120

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 86
Elk —
Total 86

NSCC - none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 86
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 86

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 120
Sheep —
Total 120

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 86
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 86

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	120	86	5/1 - 7/31	~~none~~ same	120	86
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	120	86	10/1 - 12/31	~~none~~ same	120	86
3. Multiple Use Compromise	120	86	10/1 - 11/30	Consolidate none	120	86
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	146	None	None	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	120	86	no change	None	120	86

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Season of use is intended to improve range condition and still allow use to livestock before winter sets in.

ALLOTMENT Elbow
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	7,383
State	1,450
Private	870
Total	9,703

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	3,045	Improving	—
Fair	4,338	Static	7,383
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 466
Wildlife Reservation 119

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 214
Total 214

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 141
Total 141

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
*Sheep 214
Total 214

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 12/11 - 1/20

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 252
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 252

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 750
Total 750

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 290
Elk —
Total 290

(WSCC - 290)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 549
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 549

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 491
Total 491

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 549
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 549

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	214	252	11/1-2/25	Same as alternative # 2.	491	549
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	214	252	11/1-2/25	Consolidate, Revise existing AMP. Provide rest one year out of three. Chain and seed 1500 ac at 150 AUMs. 4.5 mi fence, 5 mi pipeline, 1 cattleguard.	750	290
3. Multiple Use Compromise	214	252	11/1-2/25	Same as alternative # 2	364	549
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	466	None	Chain and seed 1500 ac at 150 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	214	252	no change	none	214	252

RATIONALE:

Consolidation with Durkee and Ten mile is for the purpose of getting livestock off out of Ten mile which is a deer critical concentration area. Excess 127 AUMs are needed to meet likely use by Elk in the future. Livestock can then be increased above preference after survey confirms increased production in the allotment.

ALLOTMENT Greenwich Creek
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	580
State	—
Private	80
Total	660

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	580
Poor	580	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 73
Wildlife Reservation 3

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 13
Sheep 20
Total 33

Licensed Use:
Cattle 13
Sheep 11
Total 24

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
* Cattle	13	Cattle		Cattle	5/10 - 5/31
* Sheep	20	Sheep			
Total	33	Total		Sheep	3/16 - 4/15

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	40	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	40		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 13
Sheep 55
Total 68

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 46
Elk —
Total 46

WSCC-46

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 49
Elk
Antelope
Total

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 13
Sheep 52
Total 65

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 49
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 49

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	33	40	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative # 2	65	49
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	33	40	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Provide rest one year out of four. Forage to be held in reserve for occasional use.	68	46
3. Multiple Use Compromise	33	40	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative # 2	33	49
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	63	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	33	40	no change	none	33	40

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Excess AUMs to future wildlife needs relating to deer and elk. Forage is to be held in reserve for occasional future livestock use. Exceeding preference is not conducive to the intent of the consolidation plan.

* conversion rates for cattle to deer (1:.2) based on 1:+0.-+

ALLOTMENT Hatch Canyon
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,140
State	—
Private	—
Total	1,140

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	660
Poor	1,140	Declining	480

Current Forage Production 108
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 46
Total 46

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 37
Total 37

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	
*Sheep	46	Sheep		Sheep	1/16 - 1/25
Total	46	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	54	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	18	Elk	11/15 - 4/15
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	72		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 90
Total 90

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 54
Elk 18
Total 72

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E 21
83

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 54
Elk 18
Antelope —
Total 72

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 90
Total 90

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 54
Elk 18
Anlp —
Total 72

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	46	72	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2	90	72
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	46	72	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Provide rest one year out of four. Chain and seed 320 ac at 40 AUMs. 3.5 miles fencing.	90	72
3. Multiple Use Compromise	46	72	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2	86	72
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	108	None	Chain and seed 320 ac at 40 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	46	62	No change	None	46	62

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. AUMs from land treatment was given to livestock because areas have been identified as having treatment potential. Future wildlife needs can be met with current forage production so excess should go to livestock. 3 AUMS expected from grazing management should go to reducing SSFs in allotment

ALLOTMENT Hodge RANCH
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	13,584
State	2,591
Private	764
Total	16,939

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	10,812	Static	11,344
Poor	2,772	Declining	2,240

Current Forage Production 752
Wildlife Reservation 348

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 484, Total 484

Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 196, Total 196

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle —, *Sheep 484, Total 484

LVSK Overlap: Cattle, Sheep, Total

Period of Use: Cattle, Sheep 9/16 - 10/15, 5/16 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.: Deer, Elk, Anlp, Total

Est. WDLF Use: Deer 268, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 268

Period of Use: Deer 11/15-4/15, Elk, Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, Sheep 630, Total 630

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 308, Elk —, Total 308 (WSCC - 308)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 722, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 722

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, Sheep 116, Total 116

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 722, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 722

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	484	268	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	216	722
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	484	268	9/1 - 5/31	Consolidate. Subdivide pasture system to provide rest one year out of four (Hinge cattle and/or sheep). Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs. 2 springs, 3 mi pipeline.	630	308
3. Multiple Use Compromise	484	268	9/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	484	454
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	752	None	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	484	268	no change	None	484	268

RATIONALE:

Wildlife deer projections considered high for future use. Future AUM improvements given to livestock so as to equal preference after deducting loss to watershed.

ALLOTMENT Hunter Spring
Plng. Unit Pute

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,873
State	634
Private	—
Total	3,507

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	2,553	Static	2,873
Poor	320	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 344
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 167, Sheep —, Total 167
Licensed Use: Cattle 68, Sheep —, Total 68

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 167, Sheep —, Total 167
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 10/1 – 12/25, Sheep ____

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 177, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 177
Period of Use: Deer 11/15-4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 260, Sheep —, Total 260
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 177, Elk —, Total 177
WSCC 255

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 177, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 177
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 260, Sheep —, Total 260
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 177, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 177

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	167	177	10/1 - 12/31	Same as alternative #2	260	177
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	167	177	10/1 - 12/31	Chain and seed 500 ac at 40 AUMs. 3.5 mi fencing.	260	177
3. Multiple Use Compromise	167	177	10/1 - 12/31	Same as alternative #2	207	177
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	260	None	Chain and seed 5000 ac at 40 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	167	177	no change	None	167	177

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Preference being met. Land treatment AUMs given to livestock because wildlife needs are being met from current forage production. Since wildlife numbers could be low based on methodology used to determine numbers, additional 53 AUMs should be given to meet unaccounted future wildlife needs and the remainder to improve SSFs in the watershed.

ALLOTMENT Junction
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	9,129
State	3,346
Private	505
Total	12,980

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,112	Improving	—
Fair	7,289	Static	8,449
Poor	—	Declining	680
Seeding	728		

Current Forage Production 683
Wildlife Reservation 425

LVSK Preference: Cattle 350, Sheep —, Total 350
Licensed Use: Cattle 350, Sheep —, Total 350

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
*Cattle	350	Cattle		Cattle	11/1 - 1/15
Sheep	—	Sheep			5/1 - 5/30
Total	350	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	333	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	333		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 370, Sheep —, Total 370

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 383, Elk —, Total 383

WSCC - 383

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 468, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 468

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 200, Sheep —, Total 200

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 468, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 468

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	350	333	4/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative # 2	100 200	468
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	350	333	11/1 - 2/15.	Implement existing AMP. Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMS. 7.5 mi. pipeline.	370	383
3. Multiple Use Compromise	350	333	11/1 - 2/15 Early winter use dependent on condition of browse. Surveys needed.	Same as alternative # 2	350	393
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	508	None	Spray 1000 ac at 100 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	350	333	no change	none	350	333

RATIONALE: An AMP was developed for managing this allotment in cooperation with the Forest Service. One or more pastures on the Forest is included to allow for periodic rest, an opportunity for seed trampling, seedling establishment and full utilization. To ensure flexibility for implementing the plan, an extension of the period of use was recommended.

This allotment was grazed by sheep during the winter prior to 1963. A reduction in AUMs of use and a change from sheep to cattle was made to better provide for wintering deer as well as improvement in range condition.

ALLOTMENT Manning Creek
Plng. Unit Pute

ACREAGES	
BLM	7,241
State	899
Private	3,609
Total	11,749

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	7,241	Static	6,561
Poor	—	Declining	680

Current Forage Production 442
Wildlife Reservation 42

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 138
Sheep —
Total 138

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 60
Total 60

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
* Cattle	138	Cattle		Cattle	10/1 - 3/31
Sheep	—	Sheep			
Total	138	Total		Sheep	

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	304	Deer	11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total		Total	304		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 820
Sheep —
Total 820

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 304
Elk —
Total 304

(WSCC-350)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 304
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 304

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 820
Sheep —
Total 820

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 304
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 304

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	138	304	10/1 - 2/28	Same as alternative #2	820	304
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	138	304	10/1 - 2/28c	Consolidate. Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMS. 16 mi. fencing, 2 cattleguards	820	304
3. Multiple Use Compromise	138	304	10/1 - 2/28c	Same as alternative #2	138	304
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	373	None	Chain and seed 700 ac at 70 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	201	304	no change	None	201	304

RATIONALE:

Allotment AUMs for livestock will remain at preference. Excess AUMs from improvements can go to wildlife and watershed as needed to meet future needs above projections. Use by livestock in the allotment is being transfered to the Dry Lake Allotment to improve range condition.

ALLOTMENT Ogden
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	9,450
State	480
Private	3,243
Total	13,173

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,335	Improving	—
Fair	8,115	Static	9,450
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 410
Wildlife Reservation 117

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 350
Sheep —
Total 350

Licensed Use:
Cattle 102
Sheep —
Total 102

* Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 325
Sheep —
Total 325

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 5/1 - 7/15
Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 85
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 85

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/16
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 325
Sheep —
Total 325

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 85
Elk —
Total 85

WSCC-none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 150
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 150

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 752
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 752

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	0 325	85	no change	none	0	150
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	325	85	no change	none	325	85
3. Multiple Use Compromise	* 325	* 85	no change	AUMs taken from 1976 survey. none	* 325	* 85
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	150	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	350	85	no change	none	350	85

RATIONALE:

Conversion of cattle to deer AUMs is not significant enough to warrant any change to livestock numbers. Refer to WRA Appendix 1 for comparison of adjudicated and 1976 survey. It is questionable whether 325 AUMs actually exist in the allotment for livestock.

* numbers based on 1976 survey and differ from those listed in Initial grazing capacity. Conversion ratio for cattle to deer (1:.2) based on season of use and limited competition.
[illegible] unstocked restricted area to grazing is currently not being grazed by livestock

ALLOTMENT Tate
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	1,672
State	—
Private	—
Total	1,672

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,094	Improving	—
Fair	578	Static	1,672
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 74
Wildlife Reservation 57

LVSK Preference: Cattle 20, Sheep —, Total 20
Licensed Use: Cattle 7, Sheep —, Total 7

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
* Cattle	20	Cattle		Cattle 5/10 - 7/15
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	20	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	34	Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	34	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 20
Sheep —
Total 20

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 34
Elk —
Total 34

WSCC-none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 38
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 38

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep —
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 118
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 118

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	20	34	5/1 - 7/15	Same as alternative #2	0	38
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	20	34	5/1 - 7/15	Consolidate.	20	34
3. Multiple Use Compromise	20	34	5/1 - 7/15	Same as alternative #2	20	34
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	38	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	20	34	no change	none	20	34

RATIONALE:

AUM conversion from cattle to deer insignificant and does not warrant the change. Tate is also included in a consolidation which will only be grazed on occasion. Most AUM grazing will come from the Marysvale allotment.

ALLOTMENT Ten Mile
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	3,919
State	480
Private	1,434
Total	

CONDITION Ac.		TREND Ac.	
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	3,646	Static	2,999
Poor	—	Declining	920
Seeding	273		

Current Forage Production 300
Wildlife Reservation 104

LVSK Preference: Cattle — Sheep 149 Total 149
Licensed Use: Cattle — Sheep 63 Total 63

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle — *Sheep 149 Total 149
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ___ Sheep ___ Total ___
Period of Use: Cattle ___ Sheep 11/1 - 11/25

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ___ Elk ___ Anlp ___ Total ___
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 151 Elk — Anlp — Total 151
Period of Use: Deer 11/15-4/15 Elk ___ Anlp ___

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle — Sheep 170 Total 170
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 174 Elk — Total 174
WSCC-174

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 286 Elk — Antelope — Total 286
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle — Sheep 58 Total 58
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 286 Elk — Anlp — Total 286

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	149	151	WL - 3.2 3/1 - 7/1	Same as alternative # 2	58	286
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	149	151	11/1 - 2/25	Consolidate. Revise existing AMP. Provide rest one year out of three.	170	174
3. Multiple Use Compromise	149	151	11/1 - 2/25	Same as alternative # 2	149	195
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	300	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	149	151	no change	none	149	151

RATIONALE:

Use of this allotment as related to consolidation will be as prescribed. Most AUM grazing will be in Elbow allotment by livestock. Ten Mile has been identified as a deer concentration area.

ALLOTMENT Little Valley
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES

BLM	7,094
State	1,910
Private	680
Total	9,684

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	6,869	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	5,814
Poor	—	Declining	1,280
Seeding	225		

Current Forage Production 742
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 590, Sheep —, Total 590

Licensed Use: Cattle 476, Sheep —, Total 476

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
* Cattle	276	Cattle		Cattle 5/1 - 8/31
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	276	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer	466	Deer	184	Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk	—	Elk	—	Elk
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp
Total	466	Total	184	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 770
Sheep —
Total 770

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 356 (WSCC - 536)
Elk —
Total 356

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 356
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 356

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 770
Sheep —
Total 770

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 356
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 356

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	276	184	no change	Same as alternative # 2	770	356
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	276	184	no change	Initiate pasture system to provide rest one year out of three. Chain and seed 1,220 ac at 244 AUMs. Spray 600 ac at 120 AUMs. 2 Reservoirs.	770	356
3. Multiple Use Compromise	276	184	No change	Same as alternative #2	640	356
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	521	none	Chain and seed 1,220 ac at 244 AUMs Spray 600 ac at 120 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	590	184	no change	none	590	184

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Excess 130 AUMs can go to watershed needs to improve SSFs. Future introduction of sheep in the allotment will require some AUMs. AUMs identified from land treatment will go to livestock since wildlife needs are also being met for both current and future.

ALLOTMENT Mayfield Cahle
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,564
State	270
Private	88
Total	1,922

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,564	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	1,564

Current Forage Production 92
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 211, Sheep —, Total 211
Licensed Use: Cattle 210, Sheep —, Total 210

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 11 (W-11.1) 40

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 32, Sheep —, Total 32
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle 12/1 - 2/15, 4/1 - 5/31; Sheep

Range Survey Cap.: Deer 35, Elk 25, Anlp —, Total 60
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 0, Elk 0, Anlp 0, Total 0
Period of Use: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 130, Sheep —, Total 130
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 40, Elk 29, Total 69 (WSCC D-40, E-29, 69)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 0, Elk 0, Antelope 0, Total 0
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 0, Elk 0, Anlp 0, Total 0

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	21	60	no change	same as alternative #2	119	69
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	32	49	4/16 - 6/15, 10/1 - 10/31	Consolidate (Run both cattle and sheep). Initiate prescribe system to rest one year out of three	130	58
3. Multiple Use Compromise	32	49	4/16 - 6/15, 10/1 - 10/31	Same as alternative #2	32	69
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	92	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	211	0	no change	none	211	0

RATIONALE:

Cuts not made to livestock beyond those needed to meet watershed demand. If improvements are realized through grazing system livestock will be increased to 109 AUMs. 32 AUMs is considered realistic AUM improvement number and is given to livestock in lieu of watershed cuts and no known wildlife numbers.

ALLOTMENT Middle Hollow
Plng. Unit SANpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	764
State	190
Private	5
Total	959

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	256	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	764
Seeding	508		

Current Forage Production 133
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 82, Sheep —, Total 82
Licensed Use: Cattle 82, Sheep —, Total 82

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:	A	B	LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	80	1	* Cattle	77	Cattle 5/21-7/10
Sheep	—	—	Sheep	—	
Total	80	1	Total	77	Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:	A	B	Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer	17	18	Deer	114	Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk	36	100	Elk	24	Elk 12/1-4/30
Anlp	—	—	Anlp	—	Anlp
Total	53	118	Total	138	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
*Cattle 95
Sheep —
Total 95

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 25
Elk 36
Total 61
(WSCC - D-25, E-36, 61)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 25
Elk 24
Antelope —
Total 61

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 95
Sheep —
Total 95

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 114
Elk 24
Anlp —
Total 138

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	* 77	42	no change	Same as alternative #2	95	61
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	80	53	5/16-6/30	1 mile pipeline.	95	61
3. Multiple Use Compromise	80	53	5/16-6/30	Same as alternative #2	80	67
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	133	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	82	138	no change	none	82	138

RATIONALE:

Low conversion ratio does not justify removing cattle. Livestock needed to force browse for deer use. Additional nine AUMs should be used to improve watershed and quality of forage.

* Conversion ratio for cattle to deer (1:2) based on grass type range and season of use.
* conversion ratio for Elk to cattle (1:1) based on seeding in allotment for B run.
A - Overlap run using cattle as priority 1 animal, deer priority 2, Elk priority 3
[illegible] Elk priority 2, Cattle priority 3

ALLOTMENT North Hollow
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,318
State	—
Private	362
Total	1680

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	323	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	1,318
Seeding	995		

Current Forage Production 203
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 72, Sheep —, Total 72
Licensed Use: Cattle 72, Sheep —, Total 72

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:	A	B	LVSK Overlap	Period of Use:
Cattle	110	34	* Cattle 132	Cattle 5/10 - 7/10
Sheep	—	—	Sheep —	
Total	110	34	Total 132	Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:	A	B	Est. WDLF Use	Period of Use:
Deer	44	57	Deer 208	Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk	49	128	Elk 30	Elk 12/1-4/30
Anlp	—	—	Anlp —	Anlp
Total	93	185	Total 238	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 110, Sheep —, Total 110

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 44, Elk 49, Total 93

WSCC - none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 48, Elk 30, Antelope —, Total 78

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 110, Sheep —, Total 110

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 208, Elk 30, Anlp, Total 238

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	* 110	87	no change		110	78
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	* 110	74	5/16 - 6/30	Limit use to 50 percent by livestock and wildlife on crested wheat and grass in wild rye.	110	93
3. Multiple Use Compromise	▲ 40	92	5/16 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2 Plant browse in allotment.	72	86
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	203	None	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	72	238	no change	None	72	238

RATIONALE:
Studies show the grass has been used to 90%. A reduction in Cattle use to 40 AUMs should reduce the livestock grazing pressure. Seeding of browse should in time better meet the needs of wildlife. Any conversion from cattle and elk to deer does not alter total deer AUMs to any significant degree. Out of a total 57 AUMs only 12 additional deer AUMs would be gained by the conversion.

▲ utilization studies indicate 40 AUMs as follows: $\frac{90\% \text{ utiz}}{72 \text{ AUMs}} = \frac{50\%}{40 \text{ AUMs}}$
* Conversion ratio for elk to cattle (1:1) based on seeding in allotment in B area
A - Overlap given using cattle as priority 1 animal, deer priority 2, Elk priority 3.

ALLOTMENT South Hollow
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,096
State	80
Private	—
Total	2,176

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	478	Improving	—
Fair	543	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	2,096
Seeding	1,075		

Current Forage Production 313
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 292, Sheep —, Total 292
Licensed Use: Cattle 266, Sheep —, Total 266

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:	A	B	LVSK Overlap	Period of Use:
Cattle	132	10	Cattle	Cattle 5/1 - 6/25
Sheep	—	—	Sheep	
Total	132	10	Total	Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:	A	B	Est. WDLF Use	Period of Use:
Deer	141	101	Deer 305	Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk	96	229	Elk 51	Elk 12/1-4/30
Anlp	—	—	Anlp —	Anlp
Total	237	330	Total 356	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 190
Sheep —
Total 190

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 176
Elk 96
Total 272

(WSCC-D 176, E 96, 272)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 185
Elk 51
Antelope —
Total 236

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 190
Sheep —
Total 190

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 305
Elk 51
Anlp —
Total 356

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	* 132	152	no change	Same as alternative #2	190	236
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	132	197	5/16-6/30	Chain and seed 200 ac at 28 AUMS. 1/2 mile fencing, 1/2 mile pipeline, 1/4 mile stock trail.	190	236
3. Multiple Use Compromise	132	197	5/16-6/30	Same as alternative #.	146	256
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	340	none	Chain and seed 200 ac at 28 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	292	356	no change	None	292	356

RATIONALE:

See North Hollow rationale.

Conversion ratio for elk to deer (1:.2) based on grass use by elk.
* Conversion ratio for elk to cattle (1:1) based on seeding in allotment in B area.
A - Overlap run using cattle as priority 1 animal, deer priority 2, Elk priority 3.

ALLOTMENT Flat Canyon
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES

BLM	2,339
State	—
Private	—
Total	2,339

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	1,455	Improving	—
Fair	844	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	2,339

Current Forage Production 237
Wildlife Reservation 5

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 92
Total 92

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 93
Total 93

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 92
Total 92

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 4/6 - 5/20

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 145
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 145

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 155
Total 155

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 191 (WSCC- 191)
Elk —
Total 191

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 145
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 145

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 155
Total 155

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 145
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 145

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	92	145	4/6 - 5/20	Same as alternative # 2	155	145
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	92	145	2/1 - 3/31 s	Consolidate. Continue custodial management.	155	145
3. Multiple Use Compromise	92	145	2/1 - 3/31 s	Same as alternative # 2	92	145
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 217	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	92	145	no change	none	92	145

RATIONALE:
No conflict with AWMs. Additional 109 AUMs should go to watershed to improve SSFs and quality of forage.

*. [illegible] (1.8) [illegible] 0 [illegible] tree.

ALLOTMENT Sall's Meadow
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	6,100
State	640
Private	160
Total	6,900

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	2,283	Static	—
Poor	2,917	Declining	6,100
Seeding	900		

Current Forage Production 385
Wildlife Reservation 92

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 176, Total 176
Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 91, Total 91

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle —, Sheep 176, Total 176
LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____
Period of Use: Cattle ____, Sheep 4/15 - 6/25

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 209, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 209
Period of Use: Deer 11/15-4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, Sheep 225, Total 225
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 240, Elk —, Total 240 (WSCC - 240)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 446, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 446
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, Sheep 21, Total 21
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 446, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 446

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	176	209	5/1 - 6/30 10/1 - 10/25	Same as alternative # 2	21	446
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	176	209	5/1 - 6/30 } C/S 10/1 - 10/25 } C/S	Consolidate. (Graze cattle and sheep) Forage to be held in reserve for occasional use. 10 as enclosure.	225	240
3. Multiple Use Compromise	176	209	5/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative # 2	176	289
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 385	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	176	209	no change	none	176	209

RATIONALE:

AUMs from improvements will go to meet future deer needs because part of allotment lies in critical concentration area. Future livestock use should not exceed preference as forage is to be held in reserve for occasional use by livestock.

ALLOTMENT East Piute
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	5,906
State	933
Private	—
Total	6,839

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	5,906	Static	3,751
Poor	—	Declining	2,155

Current Forage Production 419
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 166
Sheep 52
Total 218

Licensed Use:
Cattle 215
Sheep —
Total 215

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 166
Sheep 52
Total 218

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 4/10 - 6/10
Sheep 11/1 - 2/15

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 201
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 201

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-2/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 283
Sheep 90
Total 373

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 231
Elk —
Total 231

(WSCC - 231)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 378
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 378

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 0
Sheep 0
Total 0

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 446
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 446

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	218	201	11/1 - 2/28		0	378
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	218	201	11/1 - 2/28	1.5 mile fencing.	373	231
3. Multiple Use Compromise	218	201	11/1 - 2/28	Same as alternative #2	218	292
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	245	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	218	201	No change	none	218	201

RATIONALE:

all AUMs from improvements from grazing system will be given to wildlife to meet future needs.

ALLOTMENT Kingston Canyon
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	2,323
State	—
Private	—
Total	2,323

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good		Improving	—
Fair	1,163	Static	1,723
Poor	1,160	Declining	600

Current Forage Production 260
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 72
Sheep 84
Total 156

Licensed Use:
Cattle 72
Sheep 23
Total 95

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
*Cattle	72	Cattle		Cattle 11/16 - 1/15
*Sheep	84	Sheep		Sheep 10/1 - 10/10, 6/1 - 6/10
Total	156	Total		

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	104	Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	104	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 72
Sheep 84
Total 156

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 104
Elk —
Total 104

(WSCC - none)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 104
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 104

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 72
Sheep 84
Total 156

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 104
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 104

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	156	104	11/16 - 1/15 C 10/1 - 10/10 S	none	156	104
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	156	104	11/16 - 1/15 C 10/1 - 10/10 S	none	156	104
3. Multiple Use Compromise	156	104	11/16 - 1/15 C 10/1 - 10/10 S	none	156	104
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	202	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	156	104	no change	none	156	104

RATIONALE:

no AUM Conflict.

* conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on direct competition for browse.

ALLOTMENT Piute DAM
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,364
State	—
Private	580
Total	2,944

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good		Improving	
Fair	1,161	Static	1,325
Poor	1,203	Declining	1,039

Current Forage Production 157
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 123
Total 123

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 72
Total 72

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 123
Total 123

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 12/1 - 3/15

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 34
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 34

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 465
Total 465

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 39
Elk —
Total 39

(WSCC-39)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 42
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 42

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 462
Total 462

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 42
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 42

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	123	34	12/1 - 2/28	none	462	42
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	123	34	12/1 - 2/28s	1 mile pipeline.	465	39
3. Multiple Use Compromise	123	34	12/1 - 2/28s	Same as alternative #2	123	42
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	157	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	123	34	no change	none	123	34

RATIONALE:

Any improvement from change in season of use and better livestock distribution will be given to watershed to improve SSFs and future wildlife numbers not determined because of methodology used.

ALLOTMENT Rocky Ford
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	11,447
State	1,280
Private	640
Total	13,367

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	8,687	Static	10,847
Poor	2,760	Declining	2,520

Current Forage Production 741
Wildlife Reservation 565

LVSK Preference: Cattle 386, Sheep —, Total 386

Licensed Use: Cattle 285, Sheep —, Total 285

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle 386, Sheep —, Total 386

LVSK Overlap: Cattle ____, Sheep ____, Total ____

Period of Use: Cattle 3/1 - 5/31, Sheep ____

Range Survey Cap.: Deer ____, Elk ____, Anlp ____, Total ____

Est. WDLF Use: Deer 355, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 355

Period of Use: Deer 11/15 - 4/15, Elk ____, Anlp ____

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle 1,280, Sheep —, Total 1,280

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 408, Elk —, Total 408 (WSCC - 408)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 355, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 355

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle 1,280, Sheep —, Total 1,280

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 355, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 355

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	386	355	no change	Same as alternative #2	1,280	355
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	386	355	no change	Rest one out of two years during critical period 4/15-5/31. Chain and seed 1200 ac at 240 AUMS. 1 spring develop., 1 reservoir.	1,280	355
3. Multiple Use Compromise	386	355	no change	Same as alternative #2	626	355
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	432	none	chain and seed 1200 ac at 240 AUMS	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	386	355	no change	none	386	355

RATIONALE:

AUMs from land treatment given to livestock because of range improvement recommendation. Wildlife numbers currently being met so no further increase necessary. Additional 707 AUMs to will accrue from grazing management will be allocated to watershed to improve SSFs.

RM-4.1 Recommendations
Initiate the following actions by 1982:

Allotments	Allotment Status	Recommended Livestock	Existing Pref. (AUMs)	Initial Grazing Cap. (AUMs)	PERIODS OF USE From	PERIODS OF USE To	TREATMENTS Grazing	TREATMENTS Land
Axhandle	No Change	Cattle Sheep	138C 277S	89	5-1/10-15C 5-1/6-30S	5-16/10-15C 5-16/6-30S	Improve distribution of use.	Chain and seed 280 ac at 93 AUMs Spray 745 ac at 248 AUMs
Horse Ridge	No Change	Sheep	105	46	6-1/6-30	No Change	None	Chain and seed 400 ac at 133 AUMs
Lone Cedar	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	1310	920	12-1/6-30	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30).	Chain and seed 1240 ac at 248 AUMs
Swedes Canyon	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	396	451	10-1/3-31	12-1/6-30	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30)	Chain and seed 300 ac at 60 AUMs
Timber Canyon	No Change	Sheep	588	742	9-1/9-30 4-1/6-30	No Change	None	Chain and seed 1040 ac at 208 AUMs. Burn and Seed 220 ac at 44 AUMs
West Side	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	839	405	10-1/3-15	12-1/6-30	Initiate 3 pasture system with alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-30).	None
Aurora	No Change	Cattle Sheep	49C 640S	689	5-16/6-15C 3-16/5-25S	No Change	Improve distribution of use.	Chain and seed 440 ac at 44 AUMs Plow and seed 250 ac at 25 AUMs
Dermark	No Change	Sheep	2898	1847	10-16/6-6	No Change	Implement existing AMP. Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Chain and seed 460 ac at 92 AUMs Spray and seed 360 ac at 72 AUMs
Fishlake	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	737* ~~734~~	737 ~~734~~	10-10/11-25 6-1/7-15	10-10/11-30 6-1/6-30	Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Control P-J and sage on 1400 ac at 140 AUMs
Gypsum	No Change	Sheep	931	931	11-1/11-30 2-10/6-15	11-1/5-31	Initiate 2 pasture system alternate use during critical period (4-1/6-15).	Chain and seed 1760 ac at 352 AUMs
Monroe Coop	Consolidate Refer to RM-5.1.	Sheep	1017	1017	9-6/2-20 6-1/6-20	9-1/3-31 6-1/6-30	Implement existing AMP with 3 pasture rest-rotation system	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs
Cedar Grove	No Change	Cattle Sheep	940C 1049S	1989	10-6/1-15C 5-26/6-30S	No Change	Initiate 3 pasture system. Alternate use during critical period (5-15/7-15).	Control burn 500 ac at 62 AUMs

* This value differs from URA by 3 AUMs. Updated from allotment file.

ALLOTMENT AXHANDLE
Plng. Unit SANDETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	3,430
State	5,852
Private	3,469
Total	12,751

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	1,708	Static	3,430
Poor	—	Declining	—
WASTE	1,722		

Current Forage Production 298
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle 138, Sheep 277, Total 415

Licensed Use: Cattle 91, Sheep 118, Total 209

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	42	*Cattle	20	Cattle 5/1 - 10/15
Sheep	47	Sheep	47	
Total	89	Total	67	Sheep 5/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer	209	Deer	206	Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk	—	Elk	28	Elk 12/1 - 4/30
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp
Total	209	Total	234	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)		Wildlife Overlap AUMs	
*Cattle	155	*Deer, Antelope	206
Sheep	316 .67	Elk	17
Total	471	Total	223

(WSCC-240)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)		LVSK Overlap AUMs		Proj. WDLF Needs:	
Deer	206	Cattle	133	Deer	206
Elk	28	Sheep	316	Elk	28
Antelope	—	Total	449	Anlp	—
Total	234			Total	234

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	67	234	5/16 - 8/1 C 5/16 - 6/30 S	Same as alternative #2	449	234
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	89	209	5/16 - 10/15 C 5/16 - 6/30 S	Improve distribution of use. Chain & seed 280 ac at 93 AUMs. Spray 745 ac at 248 AUMs. Develop one reservoir.	471	223
3. Multiple Use Compromise	89	209	5/16 - 10/15 C 5/16 - 6/30 S	Same as alternative #2	~~430~~ 192 ~~421~~ 238	234
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	308	none	chain and seed 280 ac at 93 AUMs. Spray 745 ac at 248 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	415	234	no change	None	415	234

RATIONALE:

No conflict with AUMs. 41 AUMs in excess of those achieved from land treatment will go to watershed to improve SSFs. Area capable of being treated will provide a total of 341 AUMs which will all be given to livestock increasing livestock numbers beyond preference because wildlife needs are also being met.

* Conversion ratios for deer to elk (D 1 : .5 E) based on heavy winter use competition.
* Conversion ratios for cattle to Elk (C 1 : 1.25 E) based on different period of use.

ALLOTMENT Horse Ridge
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	1,668
State	812
Private	1,115
Total	3,595

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	646	Improving	—
Fair	855	Static	1,668
Poor		Declining	—
WASTE	167		

Current Forage Production 130
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 105
Total 105

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 105
Total 105

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle	—	Cattle	
Sheep	46	*Sheep	0		
Total	46	Total	0	Sheep	6/1-6/30

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer	84	Deer	126	Deer	12/1-4/30
Elk	—	Elk	—	Elk	
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp	
Total	84	Total	126		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 198
Total 198

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 97 (WSCC-97)
Elk —
Total 97

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 126
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 126

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 162
Total 162

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 126
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 126

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	0	121	no change	Same alternative #2.	162	126
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	46	41	no change	Chain and seed 400 ac at 133 AUMS	198	97
3. Multiple Use Compromise	46	41	no change	Same as alternative #2	162	126
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	121	none	Same as alternative #2	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	105	41	no change	none	105	41

RATIONALE:

No AUM Conflict. Enough AUMS were available through land treatment to meet wildlife needs and provide livestock with AUMS to exceed preference.

ALLOTMENT LONG CEDAR
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	13,282
State	1,749
Private	3,183
Total	18,214

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	9,763	Improving	—
Fair	3,519	Static	13,282
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 1,278
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 1,310, Total 1,310
Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 798, Total 798

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle —, Sheep 920, Total 920
LVSK Overlap: Cattle —, *Sheep 915, Total 915
Period of Use: Cattle; Sheep 12/1 - 4/30, 6/1 - 6/30

Range Survey Cap.: Deer 358, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 358
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 363, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 363
Period of Use: Deer 12/1 - 4/30, Elk, Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, Sheep 1,451, Total 1,451
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 412, Elk —, Total 412 (WSCC-412)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 701, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 701
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, Sheep 1,162, Total 1,162
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 701, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 701

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	915	363	no change	Same as alternative #2	1,162	701
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	920	358	12/1 - 6/30	Consolidate - Initiate a pasture system; alternate use during critical period 4/1 - 6/30. 7 miles fencing, 2 cattleguards. (Chain + seed 1240 ac at 248 AUMs	1,451	412
3. Multiple Use Compromise	920	358	12/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	1,168	553
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,278	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	1,310	363	no change	none	1,310	363

RATIONALE:

Improvement from land treatments will be given to livestock and those improvements generated from the grazing system will go to livestock up to preference and the remaining AUMs to wildlife. Additional AUMs over land treatment is equal to 142.

ALLOTMENT Swedes Canyon
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES	
BLM	2,823
State	171
Private	—
Total	2,994

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	2,823	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	2,823
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 505
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 396
Total 396

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 334
Total 334

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 451
Total 451

LVSK Overlap
Cattle —
*Sheep 428
Total 428

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/16-3/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 54
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 54

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 77
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 77

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 511
Total 511

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 62
Elk —
Total 62

(WSCC-62)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 149
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 149

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 424
Total 424

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 149
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 149

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	428	77	12/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	424	149
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	451	54	12/1 - 6/30	Consolidate - Initiate a pasture system. alternate use during critical period 4/1 - 6/30. Chain and seed 300 ac at 60 AUMs.	511	62
3. Multiple Use Compromise	428	77	12/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	488	85
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	505	None	Chain and seed 300 ac at 60 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	396	77	No change	None	396	77

RATIONALE:

Since carrying capacity exceeds preference wildlife needs were met for the present. Future wildlife numbers were considered high for the future so all AUMs from land treatment were given to livestock. 85 AUMs designated for wildlife were considered sufficient to meet future needs.

ALLOTMENT Timber Canyon
Plng. Unit Sanpete

ACREAGES	
BLM	15,260
State	20,482
Private	6,125
Total	41,867

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	12,850	Improving	—
Fair	1,903	Static	15,260
Poor		Declining	—
Seeding	507		

Current Forage Production 1,449
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 588, Total 588
Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 588, Total 588

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	—	Cattle	—	Cattle
*Sheep	742	Sheep	724	
Total	742	Total	724	Sheep 9/1-9/30, 4/1-6/30

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
*Deer	707	Deer	623	Deer 12/1-4/30
Elk	—	Elk	127	Elk 12/1-4/30
Anlp	—	Anlp	—	Anlp
Total	707	Total	750	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, *Sheep 994, Total 994

Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 623, Elk 127, Total 750

WSCC - D-675, E 138, 813

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 623, Elk 127, Antelope —, Total 750

LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, Sheep 994, Total 994

Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 623, Elk 127, Anlp —, Total 750

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	724	750	no change	Same as alternative # 2	994	750
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	742	728	no change	Chain and seed 1040 ac at 208 AUMs. Burn and seed 220 ac at 44 AUMs.	994	750
3. Multiple Use Compromise	724	750	no change	Same as alternative # 2	976	750
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,480	none	Same as alternative # 2	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	588	750	no change	none	588	750

RATIONALE:
No AUM Conflict. Both livestock and wildlife future numbers can be met from carrying capacity after improvements

* Conversion ratio for sheep to Deer (1:.8) based on season of use.
* Conversion ratio for Deer to Elk (1:1.25) based on heavy winter competition and availability of grasses.

ALLOTMENT West Side
Plng. Unit SANPETE

ACREAGES

BLM	3,506
State	640
Private	—
Total	4,146

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	3,506	Improving	—
Fair	—	Static	3,506
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 501
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 839
Total 839

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 730
Total 730

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 405
Total 405

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 11/1 - 4/15

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer 96
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 96

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 84
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 84

Period of Use:
Deer 12/1 - 4/30
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 480
Total 480

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 110
Elk —
Total 110

(WSCC - 110)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 163
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 163

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
*Sheep 427
Total 427

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 163
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 163

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	405	84	12/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	427	163
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	405	84	12/1 - 6/30	Consolidate - Initiate positive system alternate use during critical period 4/1 - 6/30.	480	110
3. Multiple Use Compromise	405	84	12/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative # 2	480	110
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	501	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	839	84	no change	none	839	84

RATIONALE:

Wildlife numbers considered high for the allotment. Livestock was given a large cut from licensed use. It was felt that no further reductions should be made to livestock and all AUMs from improvements should be given to livestock to help reduce economic impact from initial cut.

ALLOTMENT Aurora
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	10,356
State	2,290
Private	1,378
Total	14,024

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	9,106	Improving	10,356
Fair	1,250	Static	—
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 915
Wildlife Reservation 172

LVSK Preference: Cattle 49, Sheep 640, Total 689
Licensed Use: Cattle 49, Sheep 540, Total 589

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	49	Cattle		Cattle 5/16-6/15
Sheep	640	Sheep		
Total	689	Total		Sheep 3/16-5/25

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	226	Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	226	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
* Cattle 53
Sheep 707
Total 760

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 260
Elk —
Total 260
(WSCC-260)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 522
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 522

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 53
*Sheep 445
Total 498

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 522
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 522

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	~~571~~ 689	522 226	No change	Same as alternative #2	498	522
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	689	226	No change	Improve distribution of use. Chain and seed 440 ac at 44 AUMs. Plow and seed 250 ac at 25 AUMs. 1/2 mile pipeline.	760	260
3. Multiple Use Compromise	689	226	No change	Same as alternative #2	758	262
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	* 876	None	Chain and seed 440 ac at 44 AUM's. Plow and seed 250 ac. at 25 AUM's.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	689	226	No change	none	689	226

RATIONALE:
AUM Improvements from land developments given to livestock because these acres were identified as capable of treatment through the range management program. Wildlife was given those AUMs from spinoff and 2 AUMs from grazing system improvements. 522 for the wildlife AUMs needs was considered high due to methodology used to determine number. 262 AUMs was felt to be a realistic number to meet wildlife needs.

* Conversion ratio for cattle to deer (C-D 1:.2) based on spring use.
* Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (S-D 1:1) based on winter competition.
* AUM improvements distributed by percent composition & preference.

ALLOTMENT Denmark
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	18,056
State	2,906
Private	640
Total	21,602

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	16,550	Improving	—
Fair	1,506	Static	18,056
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 1,970
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 2,898
Total 2,898

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 2,306
Total 2,306

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 1,847
Total 1,847

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/16 - 6/6

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 123
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 123

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 2,900
Total 2,900

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 141 (WSCC - 141)
Elk —
Total 141

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 480
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 480

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
*Sheep 2561
Total 2,561

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 480
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 480

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	1,847	123	No Change	Same as alternative #2	2,561	480
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1,847	123	No change	Implement altering AMP. Alternate use during critical period 5/15-7/15. Chain and seed 460 ac at 92 AUMs. Spray 360 ac at 72 AUMs. 2 mi fencing, 1 well, through 12 ac exclosure.	2,900	141
3. Multiple Use Compromise	1,847	123	no change	Same as alternative #2	2,011	141
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,970	none	Chain + seed 460 ac at 92 AUMs. Spray 360 ac at 72 aums.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	2,898	123	no change	none	2,898	123

RATIONALE:

Range improvements other than land treatments are not believed to be realistic. AUM increases from treatments will be given to livestock and any other improvements from grazing systems will go to livestock not to exceed 2,561 AUMs and the remaining 329 AUMs to wildlife in order to meet future wildlife needs.

* Conversion ratio [illegible] to 1 [illegible]

ALLOTMENT Fish Lake
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	22,263
State	1,760
Private	1410
Total	25,433

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good		Improving	—
Fair	18,183	Static	22,263
Poor	2,640	Declining	—
Seeding	1,440		

Current Forage Production 1,021 / 1,018
Wildlife Reservation 199

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 737
Total 737

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 643
Total 643

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	
Sheep	737	Sheep		Sheep	10/10 - 11/25, 6/1 - 7/15
Total	737	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	190	Deer	Yearlong
Elk		Elk	65	Elk	1/1 - 2/15
Anlp		Anlp	29	Anlp	4/16 - 11/14
Total		Total	284		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 2800
Total 2,800

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 252
Elk 75
Total 327

(WSCC - D 219, E 75, A 33, TOTAL 327)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
* Deer 753
* Elk 138
* Antelope 65
Total 956

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 2124
Total 2,124

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 753
Elk 138
Anlp 65
Total 956

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	737	284	10/10 - 11/30, 6/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	2,124	956
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	737	284	10/10 - 11/30, 6/1 - 6/30	Alternate use during critical period 5/15 - 7/15. Control P-J and sage on 1400 ac at 140 AUMS. 1.5 miles pipeline. Consolidate	2800	327
3. Multiple Use Compromise	737	284	10/10 - 11/30, 6/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2	877	956
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	776	None	Control P-J and sage on 1400 ac at 140 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	734	284	no change	None	734	284

RATIONALE:

AUMs from land treatment will go to livestock and improvements from grazing management will go to meet future wildlife needs. The additional 1,250 AUMS expected to be realized from grazing system improvements will go to meet future wildlife numbers that exceed 956 identified because of methodology used and to improve SSTS in the watershed and quality of forage.

* Conversion ratio for sheep to elk (S-E 1:1.25) based on season of use and grazing area.

ALLOTMENT Gypsum
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	19,766
State	2,814
Private	6,610
Total	29,190

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	13,259	Improving	—
Fair	6,507	Static	19,766
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 1,426
Wildlife Reservation 390

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 216
Sheep 715
Total 931

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 881
Total 881
* 0 (W-1.1)

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 34 (W-6.1)

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	—	Cattle		Cattle	4/16 - 6/20
Sheep	931	Sheep			
Total	931	Total		Sheep	11/1 - 5/31

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	355	Deer	11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	130	Elk	11/15 - 4/15
Anlp		Anlp	10	Anlp	year long
Total		Total	495		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 1,500
Total 1,500

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 439
Elk 130
Total 569

(WSCC-D 429, 130, 10, 569)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
* Deer 1,503
* Elk 130
* Antelope 10
Total 1,643

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 426
Total 426

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 1,503
Elk 130
Anlp 10
Total 1,643

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	931 - 34 = 897	495	WL-3.2 3/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative # 2 Rec. area for ACEC. (WL-3.2)	392	1,643
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	897	495	11/1 - 5/31	Initiate pasture system. Alternate use during critical period 4/1 - 6/15. Chain and seed 1760 ac at 352 AUMs. 5 miles fencing, 1 spring development.	1,466	569
3. Multiple Use Compromise	897	495	11/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	931	1,104
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,486 + 116 = 1,370	none	Chain and seed 1,760 ac at 352 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	931	495	No change	None	931	495

RATIONALE:

Season of use will be 11/1 - 5/31 with the understanding that sheep use will herded away from critical concentration areas during winter. Livestock use will remain at preference to allow all AUMs from improvements to be directed to wildlife. This allotment has been identified as a critical concentration area.

* conversion rates for sheep to elk (1:12) based on heavy grass use
* Area identified as restricted is not used by livestock.

ALLOTMENT Monroe Coop
Plng. Unit N. Sevier

ACREAGES	
BLM	24,202
State	2,003
Private	2,714
Total	28,919

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	7,782	Improving	—
Fair	13,593	Static	24,202
Poor	—	Declining	—
Seeding	2,827		

Current Forage Production 1,406
Wildlife Reservation 676

LVSK Preference: Cattle —, Sheep 1,017, Total 1,017 (862)
Licensed Use: Cattle —, Sheep 799, Total 799

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.: Cattle —, Sheep 1,017, Total 1,017
LVSK Overlap: Cattle, Sheep, Total
Period of Use: Cattle; Sheep 9/6 - 3/31, 6/1 - 6/20

Range Survey Cap.: Deer, Elk, Anlp, Total
Est. WDLF Use: Deer 389, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 389
Period of Use: Deer 11/15 - 4/15, Elk, Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements): Cattle —, Sheep 1,350, Total 1,350
Wildlife Overlap AUMs: Deer, Antelope 447, Elk —, Total 447 (WSCC - 447)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements): Deer 1,702, Elk —, Antelope —, Total 1,702
LVSK Overlap AUMs: Cattle —, *Sheep 95, Total 95
Proj. WDLF Needs: Deer 1,702, Elk —, Anlp —, Total 1,702

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	862	389	3/1 - 5/31	Same as alternative #2	95	1,702
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1,017	389	9/1 - 3/31 6/1 - 6/30	Consolidate. Implement existing AMP. Provide rest one year out of three. Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs. 10.5 miles pipeline, 1 reservoir, 1 spring develop., 11 troughs.	1,350	447
3. Multiple Use Compromise	862	389	9/1 - 3/31 6/1 - 6/30	Same as alternative #2 in addition revise and implement AMP.	883	476
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,406	none	Chain and seed 400 ac at 50 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	1,017	389	no change	None	1,017	389

RATIONALE:

Based on heavy utilization of key species over the past several years, revision of the AMP was recommended to use initial capacity of 862 AUMs and revise season of use to accomodate wildlife in critical concentration area. 21 additional AUMs were given to livestock to accomodate the consolidation with Parson-Mills so as to transfer grazing from Parson-Mills to Monroe-Coop. Additional 138 AUMs will go to wildlife for future needs after they occur within 20 years.

ALLOTMENT Cedar Grove
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	23,480
State	1,340
Private	—
Total	24,820

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	290	Improving	—
Fair	23,000	Static	23,480
Poor	190	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 2,169
Wildlife Reservation 0

LVSK Preference: 3241 1665
Cattle 459
Sheep 1,530
Total 1,989

Licensed Use: 3241 0/0
Cattle 528 110
Sheep 796 1068
Total 1,324 1178

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	459	Cattle		Cattle	5/10 - 6/30
Sheep	1,530	Sheep		Sheep	10/16 - 1/15, 5/26 - 6/30
Total	1,989	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	29	Deer	4/16 - 11/14
Elk		Elk	114	Elk	1/1 - 3/15
Anlp		Anlp	37	Anlp	4/16 - 11/14
Total		Total	180		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)		Wildlife Overlap AUMs		
*Cattle	2,303	Deer, Antelope	77	(WSCC - D 33, E 130, A 44)
Sheep	2,597	Elk	130	
Total	4,900	Total	207	207

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)		LVSK Overlap AUMs		Proj. WDLF Needs:	
Deer	140	*Cattle	1,014	Deer	140
Elk	243	*Sheep	3,594	Elk	243
Antelope	90	Total	4,608	Anlp	80
Total	463			Total	463

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	3306 ~~1,989~~ 1376	463 ~~180~~	no change	Same as alternative #2.	4,608	463
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	1,989	180	no change	Initiate prescribe system. Provide rest. one out of three years during critical period 5/15 - 7/15. Control burn 500 ac at 62 AUMs. 20 miles fencing, 5 reservoirs, 3 cattleguards.	4,900	207
3. Multiple Use Compromise	1,989	180	no change	Same as alternative #2	2051	463
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	1,991	none	control burn 500 ac at 62 AUMS	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	1,989	180	no change	None	1,989	180

RATIONALE:

Future wildlife AUM needs were felt to be realistic and AUMS designated to meet demand. Land treatment to create 62 AUMS was given to livestock because of range program initiative. Additional 2,546 AUMS generated from grazing system improvements will go to livestock since wildlife needs have been filled.

* Conversion ratio for cattle to elk (1:1) based on direct competition with grass.
* Conversion ratio for sheep to antelope and deer (1:.8) based on season of use.
* AUM improvements distributed by percent composition of audience

ALLOTMENT Oak Spring
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	6,375
State	—
Private	—
Total	6,375

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	5,055	Static	6,375
Poor	1,320	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 547
Wildlife Reservation 20

LVSK Preference:
Cattle —
Sheep 319
Total 319

Licensed Use:
Cattle —
Sheep 7
Total 7

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle —
Sheep 319
Total 319

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle
Sheep 10/1-10/31
6/1-6/30

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 186
Elk 42
Anlp —
Total 228

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15-4/15
Elk 11/15-4/15
Anlp

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle —
Sheep 798
Total 798

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 200
Elk 42
Total 242
(WSCC-D 212
E 50
262)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 200
Elk 42
Antelope —
Total 242

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle —
Sheep 798
Total 798

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 200
Elk 42
Anlp —
Total 242

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	319	228	No change	Same as alternative #2	798	242
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	319	228	10/10-11/30 6/1-6/30	Consolidate. Alternate use during critical period 5/15-7/15. Chain and seed 700ac at 140 AUMS 1.5 miles pipeline, 2 reservoirs.	798	242
3. Multiple Use Compromise	319	228	10/10-11/30 6/1-6/30	Same as alternative #2	459	242
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	284	none	Chain and seed 700ac at 140 AUMS	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	319	228	No change	none	319	228

RATIONALE:
140 AUMS from land treatment and those 339 AUMS generated from grazing system improvements should go to livestock. Wildlife needs for present and future are being met from current capacity and spinoff improvements from range improvements.

Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:8) based on seasonal use.

ALLOTMENT North Narrows
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	13,713
State	2,000
Private	2,911
Total	18,624

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	12,342	Static	13,713
Poor	1,371	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 974
Wildlife Reservation 18

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 448
Sheep 254
Total 702

Licensed Use:
Cattle 448
Sheep 213
Total 661

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:	
Cattle	448	Cattle		Cattle	12/1 - 5/31
Sheep	254	Sheep		Sheep	0/6 - 3/31
Total	702	Total			

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	170	Deer	11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	95	Elk	11/15-4/15
Anlp		Anlp	7	Anlp	Year long
Total		Total	272		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
* Cattle 1408
Sheep 792
Total 2200

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 218
Elk 95
Total 313

(WSCC-D 211
95
7
313)

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 622
Elk 95
Antelope 7
Total 724

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 1,408
Sheep 388
Total 1,796

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 622
Elk 95
Anlp 7
Total 724

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	702	272	No change	Same as alternative #2	1,796	724
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	702	272	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Rest one year out of four. Chain and seed 2500 ac at 250 AUMs. 3 miles fencing, 3 miles pipeline, 2 reservoirs.	2200	313
3. Multiple Use Compromise	702	272	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2 Drill 500 ac at 40 AUMs	952	724
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	974	None	Chain and seed 2500 ac at 250 AUMs Drill 500 ac at 40 AUMs.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	702	272	No change	None	702	272

RATIONALE:

250 AUMs from land treatment go to livestock because of range management improvements initiative. AUMs from grazing system improvements went to meet wildlife needs for present and future with the remaining 844 AUMs to livestock after they materialize. Both livestock and wildlife are accomodated without cuts to either animal. Drill improvements provided additional 40 AUMs to wildlife over grazing system improvements

Conversion ratio for cattle to Elk (1:1) based on season of use.
Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on season of use.
* AUM [illegible] to be distributed by [illegible]

ALLOTMENT South Narrows
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES	
BLM	12,755
State	1,600
Private	478
Total	14,833

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	12,755	Static	10,235
Poor	—	Declining	2,520

Current Forage Production 973
Wildlife Reservation 42

LVSK Preference:
Cattle 281
Sheep 425
Total 706

Licensed Use:
Cattle 278
Sheep 301
Total

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:
Cattle 281
Sheep 425
Total 706

LVSK Overlap
Cattle
Sheep
Total

Period of Use:
Cattle 12/1 - 3/10
5/16 - 6/30
Sheep 1/16 - 3/31

Range Survey Cap.:
Deer
Elk
Anlp
Total

Est. WDLF Use
Deer 176
Elk 84
Anlp 7
Total 267

Period of Use:
Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk 11/15 - 4/15
Anlp year long

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
* Cattle 960
Sheep 1,440
Total 2,400

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 223
Elk 84
Total 307

WSCC D 216
E 84
A 7
307

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 505
Elk 84
Antelope 7
Total 596

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 960
Sheep 1,151
Total 2,111

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 505
Elk 84
Anlp 7
Total 596

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	706	267	no change	same as alternative #2	2,111	596
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	706	267	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Consolidate. Provide rest one out of four years. Chain and seed 2000 ac at 300 AUMS. 5 miles fencing, 3 miles pipeline, 2 springs, 2 reservoirs.	2,400	307
3. Multiple Use Compromise	706	267	9/1 - 5/31 C 9/1 - 3/31 S	Same as alternative #2 Drill 500 ac at 40 AUMS.	942	596
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	973	none	Chain and seed 2500 ac at 210 AUMS Drill 500 ac at 40 AUMS.	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	706	267	No change	none	706	267

RATIONALE:

Wildlife present and future needs can be met from land treatment and grazing system improvements. Land treatment AUM's to livestock total 336. The additional 1,169 AUMS expected from grazing system improvements over the next 20 years should go to livestock.

Conversion ratio for cattle to Elk (1:1) based on season of use.
Conversion ratio for sheep to deer (1:1) based on season of use.
* AUM improvements distributed by percent composition of an increase.

ALLOTMENT WASHBURN
Plng. Unit N. SEVIER

ACREAGES

BLM	595
State	66
Private	21
Total	682

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	—	Improving	—
Fair	105	Static	595
Poor	490	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 17
Wildlife Reservation 14

LVSK Preference:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Licensed Use:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	14	Cattle		Cattle
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	14	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	3	Deer 11/5-4/15
Elk		Elk	-	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	-	Anlp
Total		Total	3	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 22
Sheep —
Total 22

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 3
Elk —
Total 3

WSCC - none

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 9
Elk —
Antelope -
Total 9

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 10
Sheep —
Total 10

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 9
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 9

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	14	3	5/1-6/30 10/1-10/25	none	10	9
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	14	3	5/1-6/30 10/1-10/25	consolidate	22	3
3. Multiple Use Compromise	14	3	5/1-6/30 10/1-10/25	consolidate	10	9
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	10	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	UNallotted	3	none	none	UNAllotted	3

RATIONALE:
AUMs given to wildlife since allotment is unallotted to livestock. Forage is to be held in reserve as buffer in the consolidation.

Conversion ratio [illegible]

ALLOTMENT CANNON-WHITAKER
Plng. Unit PIUTE

ACREAGES

BLM	780
State	–
Private	–
Total	780

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	–	Improving	–
Fair	280	Static	780
Poor	500	Declining	–

Current Forage Production 194
Wildlife Reservation 22

LVSK Preference:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Licensed Use:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	22	Cattle		Cattle
Sheep	–	Sheep		
Total	22	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:	
Deer		Deer	172	Deer	11/15-4/15
Elk		Elk	–	Elk	
Anlp		Anlp	–	Anlp	
Total		Total	172		

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 27
Sheep –
Total 27

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 172
Elk –
Total 172

WSCC-198

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 172
Elk –
Antelope –
Total 172

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 27
Sheep –
Total 27

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 172
Elk –
Anlp –
Total 172

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	22	172	5/1 - 7/31	consolidate	27	172
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	22	172	10/1 - 12/31	consolidate	27	172
3. Multiple Use Compromise	22	172	10/1 - 11/30	consolidate	27	172
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	183	none	none		
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	UNAllotted	172	none	none	UNAllotted	172

RATIONALE:

Same rationale as for Washburn.

ALLOTMENT P. Hill
Plng. Unit Piute

ACREAGES

BLM	2,200
State	—
Private	—
Total	2,200

CONDITION	Ac.	TREND	Ac.
Good	60	Improving	—
Fair	2,140	Static	2,200
Poor	—	Declining	—

Current Forage Production 386
Wildlife Reservation 110

LVSK Preference:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Licensed Use:
Cattle UNAllotted
Sheep "
Total "

Watershed-Loss of AUMs 0

Initial Situation

Init. Grazing Cap.:		LVSK Overlap		Period of Use:
Cattle	110	Cattle		Cattle
Sheep	—	Sheep		
Total	110	Total		Sheep

Range Survey Cap.:		Est. WDLF Use		Period of Use:
Deer		Deer	276	Deer 11/15 - 4/15
Elk		Elk	—	Elk
Anlp		Anlp	—	Anlp
Total		Total	276	

LONG TERM (20-Years)

Livestock AUMs (After Improvements)
Cattle 142
Sheep —
Total 142

Wildlife Overlap AUMs
Deer, Antelope 276
Elk —
Total 276

WSCC - 317

Wildlife AUMs (After Improvements)
Deer 276
Elk —
Antelope —
Total 276

LVSK Overlap AUMs
Cattle 142
Sheep —
Total 142

Proj. WDLF Needs:
Deer 276
Elk —
Anlp —
Total 276

ALTERNATIVES	Initial Forage Allocation LVSK	Initial Forage Allocation WDLF	Alternative Period of Use	Grazing Systems and/or Land Treatments	Long Term Forage Allocation LVSK	Long Term Forage Allocation WDLF
1. Optimize Non-Livestock Grazing	110	276	5/15 - 7/1	Consolidate	142	276
2. Optimize Livestock Grazing	110	276	5/15 - 7/31	Consolidate	142	276
3. Multiple Use Compromise	110	276	5/15 - 7/31	Consolidate	142	276
4. No Livestock Grazing	0	298	none	none	0	
5. No Action (Status-Quo)	Unallotted	276	none	none	Unallotted	276

RATIONALE:

Same rationale as for Washburn.

Dual use was 220 AUMs. Wildlife Reservation given 110, livestock 110.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Water Resources
Objective Number

Water Resource Program Activity Statement

The watershed program activity includes vegetative manipulation, water development and control structures, and restricting uses which may be detrimental to watershed values. These are directed toward stabilization of soil resources, maintenance of of soil productivity, protection and improvement of water quality and quantity, and reduction of flood and sediment damage.

Erosion problems that were identified in the Planning Area Analysis (Item 13) are targets of watershed objectives and recommendations that follow. Although some of the erosion problems are geologic in origin, it is felt that grazing and off road vehicles are causing accelerated erosion and should be restricted in critical erosion area.

Streambank instability and deterioration of riparian habitats, reportedly due to overgrazing (Item 14, PAA) requires further water quality and bank stability studies before any recommendations can be made in reference to grazing levels along Otter Creek and Lost Creek in particular. Carrying capacities should be adjusted to accomodate for the proper use levels of the riparian habitat.

Item 15, PAA, states that water quality in the lower Sevier is poor and while it is a fact that there is a serious degradation of water quality between the Sevier River below Piute Dam and the Sevier River near Lynndyl it is also a fact that the prime cause of this degradation is from the heavy irrigation use and the high amount of chemical constituents that enter the Sevier River with the return flow. The main contaminant from public lands is sediment and sediment reduction is an objective of the watershed program. The Sevier River Basin report on Erosion and Sedimentation, Appendix V, identifies approximately 26% of the sediment yield to the Sevier River as originating on public lands, 69% on forest lands, and 5% on private lands. A reduction of sediment yield from public lands can be significant in reducing the sedimentation to Sevier Bridge Reservoir.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed - Glenwood
Objective Number: W-1

Objective:

Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
East Sigurd	119	73	68	75	7
Twist Canyon	46	71	65	76	11
East Black Knoll	1310	63	60	68	8
Shadscale Hill	314	69	64	72	8
Mill Canyon	652	62	56	66	10

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Glenwood watershed from 50.2 acre-feet to 44.0 acre-feet within the next 25 years.

Rationale:

Step 3 URA identified 12% of the Glenwood Watershed Area in the severe or critical erosion condition classes. Although some of the erosion is geologic in origin it may be accelerated from improper use or management practices.

SSF's in the above subwatershed areas would go to the anticipated values shown in 25 years using the assumptions that ORV use of the area would increase substantially, mining of gypsum were allowed, and accelerating rates of head cutting of gulleys occured. A significant portion of 76 Shadscale Hill and Greasewood flat subwatershed areas have been identified as in an apparent declining range trend and in poor range condition possibly due to over utilization of forage and the resulting poor vegetative cover.

Flood flows and sediment damage from Mill Canyon and other drainages cause an average annual flood damage of approximately $14,500 principally to the communities of Glenwood and Annabella. An additional $3,000-$5,000 damage occurs to public lands as soil loss and sedimentation damage.

BLM Manual 1603.12E (3c) identifies Bureau long term objectives as reducing and controlling sediment damage both on and off public lands. Accomplishment of objective will significantly reduce flood and sediment damage and improve surface water quality.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W1.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-1.1

Restrict use of Arapien Shale Hills areas by excluding grazing, ORV use, or any other use which may cause surface disturbance. See enclosed sections of Quadsheets for specific areas. Erosion Hills directly behind Glenwood Dump includes 300 acres and is characterized primarily by an 08 barren waste type in the Severe erosion condition class. This area is currently rarely utilized except for occasional ORV use which should be excluded.

Rainbow Hills is in a critical erosion condition class and has considerably more vegetative cover in the drainages. Possibly some ORV use along edges of hills which should be excluded. Contains approximately 625 acres and was also type 08 barren waste for the most part. Both areas are in the Gypsum allotment.

Rationale

Restricting use is the only viable alternative to reduce erosion in these severe and critical erosion condition class areas. Restricting use is one possible method of protecting proposed threatened and endangered plants that are found in the Arapien Shale, especially Townsendia aprica which has only one known population left east of Sigurd near Gypsum mining operations.

An on-site investigation of the areas identified as in severe and critical erosion condition classes in Phase I Watershed data revealed only these areas described in the recommendation as actually being in these condition class ratings. Several transects were run which indicated a much lower SSF than was previously reported.

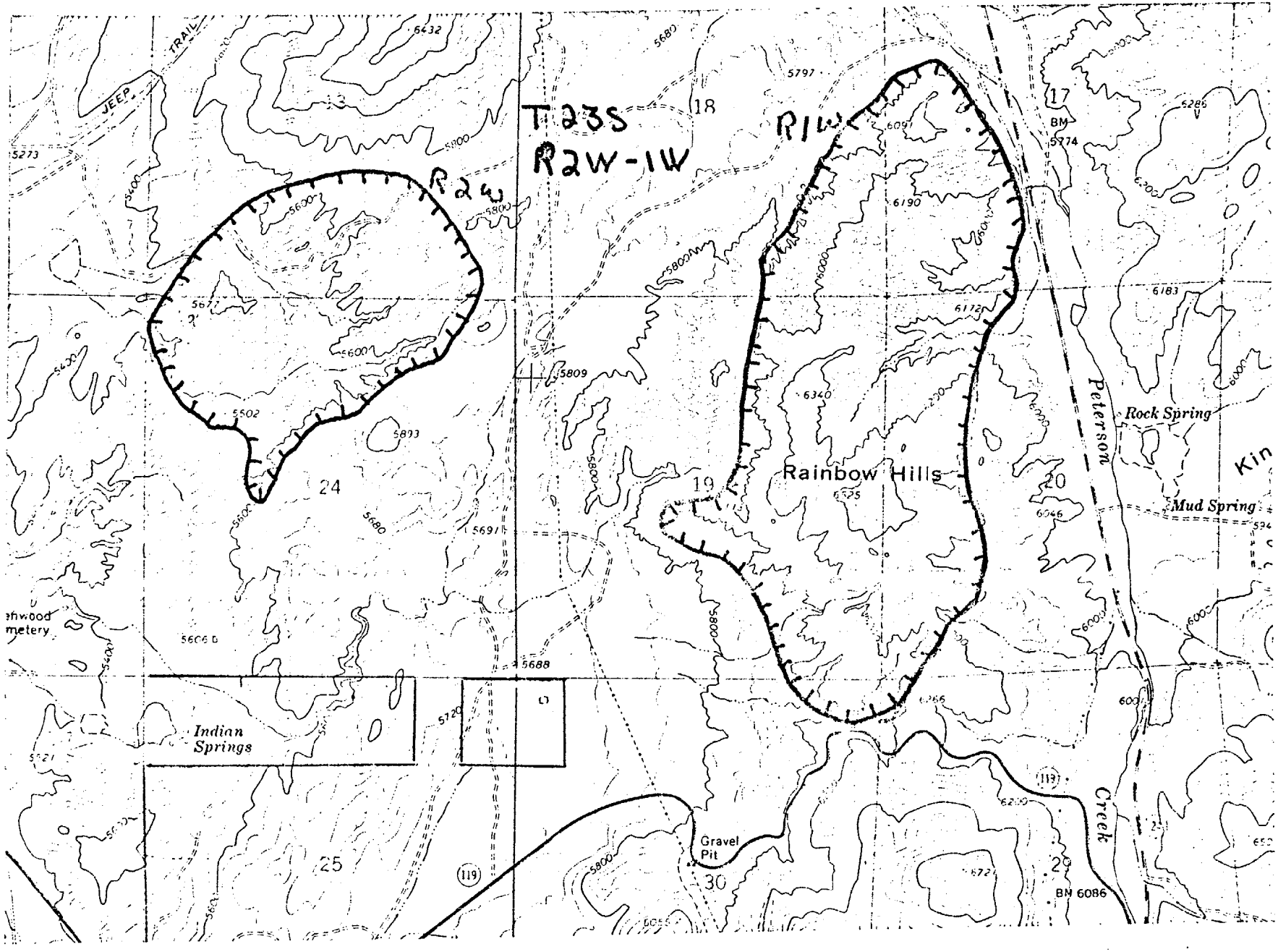
Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)


T 23S
R2W-1W
R2W
R1W
Rainbow Hills
Indian Springs
Gravel Pit
Rock Spring
Mud Spring
Peterson Creek
JEEP TRAIL
BM 6086
BM 5774
24
25
30
19
20
17
18
13
119

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to graze allotments with arapien shales in them as usual.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and mineral exploration, with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large areas of disturbance through blading or earth work.

4. Monitor ORV use and where it contributes to excessive erosion close the areas affected.

5. Include surface protection stipulations on all authorizations for this area.

Rationale

The arapien member of the Mancos shale is a highly saline soil which supports sparse vegetation under the best of conditions. In most cases the vegetation is not adequate for complete soil stability. Usually grazing livestock are not attracted to, nor, under normal grazing use these areas due to steep terrain and low volume of forage production.

Most of the erosion from these shales are believed to be geological and occur whether any use occurs or not.

Support Needs

1. Grazing use monitoring
2. Compliance inspections
3. Monitor ORV use
4. Realty and Minerals stipulations on authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Fence off arapien shale areas excluding all uses.

2. Close area to grazing.
3. Close area to ORV.
4. Close area to O&G exploration

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1a, 3 and 4.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV users Proposed threatened and endangered plant species will not be threatened to any greater degree from the occasional use which now occurs than the risks such

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) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 1.1 Step 3

Decision (continued)

c. Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1a, 3 and 4.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Habitat Management Plans
Allotment Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

plants face in other more accessible areas. An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs. Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy, a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best graz use decisions were chosen to meet the nee of livestock and wildlife while protectin the vegetation resource and the watershed

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-1.2

Do brush control on approximately 480 acres in the Sand Ledges area(corresponds to C-3 on the Watershed Opportunities overlay) and 1280 acres in the North Brimhall Spring/East Bell Rock area (corresponds to C-4 on overlay). Brush control by chemical means is recommended.

Rationale

These areas are predominantly in the Big Sagebrush Vegetal subtype with fair grass understory. Chemical control of the Big Sagebrush would reduce competition to grass and would provide a better vegetative cover. This would improve watershed condition by providing less bare ground subject to raindrop erosion after the grass stand is establishe An area on private land successfully carrie a fire in the summer of 1978. Soil surface factors would drop from the moderate to slight erosion condition class with a successful stand of grass.

Multiple Use Analysis

If the herbicide 2,4-d is used, the following impacts would result. Brush control would provide a low positive impact to the economic and social sectors by reducing big sagebrush in favor of grasses. Economically and socially, those ranchers using these lands to raise livestock would benefit in terms of better forage and a higher return on their dollars invested.

There would be a low negative impact initially to the environment and wildlife as a result of the spray. Small wildlife species using the areas for nesting would probably be displaced. This impact would change in the long term as higher yield forage would replace the sage improving the quantity and quality of food plant species to benefit both livestock and wildlife.

Watershed would suffer a low negative impact initially but would benefit in the long run in terms of better ground cover. Soil surface factors would drop from the moderate to slight erosion condition class with a successful stand of grass.

There would also be a low negative impact to recreation from an aesthetics standpoint.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 1a, 3 and 4. Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with the USFS on watershed improvement project.

Support Need

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
abitat Management Plans

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Continue with present vegetation cover
2. Remove existing vegetation with fire.
3. Remove existing vegetation through chaining and reseeding.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use 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)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.3 Step 3

Recommendation W-1.3

Manage the remaining 13,000 acres in the Glenwood watershed as is to maintain the SSF's and sediment yield rates at their present accepted values.

Rationale

Maintaining watershed conditions at present values and allowing no further deterioration to these watersheds is consistent with BLM policy when erosion levels are within the accepted limits for the given conditions of the watershed

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Multiple Use Analysis

No adverse conflicts with resource values or MFP recommendations were evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present land uses and practices.

Rationale

1. Recommendation not site specific or it did not identify any specific problems. Present uses are consistent with watershed requirements.

Support Needs

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1a, 3 and 4.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

c) Implement ORV use monitoring Plan.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Current management practices are not expected to negatively impact these lands in this watershed. The watershed studies as outlined under the Range Management decisions and the ORV monitoring program are expected to identify any problem areas which may require remedial action.

Watershed needs requiring land treatment or grazing systems will be identified and implemented as Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans are developed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed - Glenwood
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-1.3 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

d. Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 5.

Support Needs

Rangelend Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife, while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Kingston
Objective Number: W-2

Objective:

Reduce the soil erosion from an average SSF for the entire Kingston Watershed from 59 to 53 within the next 25 years. Attempt to reduce SSF's from critical erosion condition class to moderate.

Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Rocky Canyon	3317	70	64	72	8
Rock Wash	2677	63	59	66	7

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Kingston Watershed from 97.8 acre-feet to 90 acre-feet within the next 25 years.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified approximately 40% of the Watershed Area in the critical erosion condition class.

SSF's in the above subwatershed areas would go to the anticipated values shown in 25 years using the assumptions that grazing will continue at it's present rate, that gulley erosion and head cutting will continue at its present rate, and that the already poor vegetative cover will decrease, somewhat. Approximately 3200 acres in the Hodge Ranch and Dry Lake Allotments have been identified as in an apparent declining range trend and include a good portion of the Rocky Canyon and Rock Wash subwatershed areas.

Kingston Canyon is characterized by steep terrain, poor vegetative cover, intense thundershowers and is a source of sediment damage yearly and sediment load into the East Fork of the Sevier River. Soil erosion control is consistent with Bureau principles of cooperation and coordination of programs designed to help meet state and federal water quality standards (BLM Manual 1603.21 E 4(a) (c).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Kingston
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W2.1 Step 3

Recommendation: W-2.1

Restrict use of nearly 1960 acres near Phonolite Hill and Steans Canyon. The area recommended for restricting grazing and off-road vehicles is clearly defined on the section of the Quadsheet enclosed. The area which should be restricted is principally typed as a barren waste area except for approximately 480 acres which were typed 09 Pinion Juniper with carrying capacities ranging from 180 to 300 ac./AUM. AUMs lost would be minimal. Trailing livestock through these areas should be excluded as should use of this area for posts or firewood because of the detrimental impact of four wheel drive vehicles in the area.

Subject area is in the Hodge Ranch Allotment.

Rationale

Subject area is characterized by steep slopes, poor vegetative cover, eroding soils. This area provides very little usable forage and excluding grazing is a sound management decision to prevent further deterioration of the watershed.

Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue current management practices.

2. Monitor ORV use when and if problems are identified take appropriate measures.

Rationale

Many of the areas identified in this recommendation lie in Kingston Canyon.

The terrain is such that little grazing occurs on these lands. Geological erosion would probably continue at about the same rate whether the livestock use is removed or not. The 7 & 8 SSF points identified in the objective for changing this area probably would be insignificant. This amount of change is probably not measurable or there could be that much error in estimating judgements.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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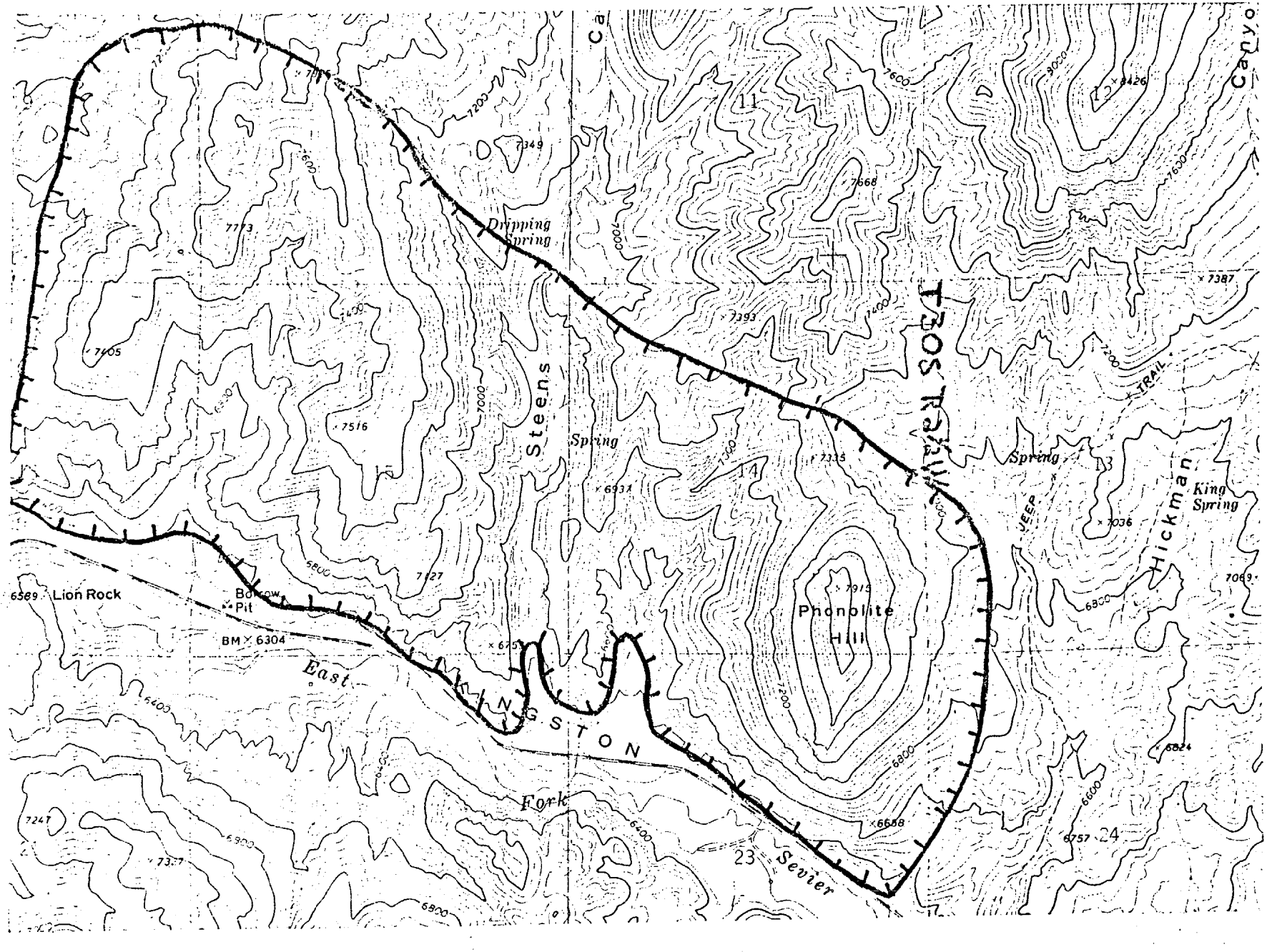
Dripping Spring
Steens Spring
Phonolite Hill
Hickman
King Spring
Spring
Lion Rock
Borrow Pit
BM 6304
East Fork
Sevier
TRAIL
JEEP
11
14
13
23
24

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Kingston

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 2.1 Step 3

The portion of this recommendation area in the Hodge Ranch and Dry Lake allotment which is being proposed for allotment consolidation and intensive grazing management. The SSF could be influenced by increases in ground cover through better range conditions. Extent or intensity of ORV effect unknown.

Support Requirements

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 5.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

c) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 5.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan

Alternatives Considered

1. Remove grazing from area.

2. Close to ORV use.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV users An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental us within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs. Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition wer found to be in better condition after fie checks were made. Because of this discre ancy a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Manage ment decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Watershed - Kingston
Overlay Reference	Step 1 W 2.1 Step 3

Rationale (cont'd)

The Rangeland program has been analyzed and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Kingston
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-2.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-2.2

Construct 25 to 30 water control structures (primarily gulley plugs) in eroding channels in the areas south of East Fork of the Sevier and the steep waste areas below the Sevier Plateau. Corresponds to area A-13 on the Watershed Opportunities Overlay. Includes approximately 5800 acres.

Rationale

Water control structures in these areas would significantly reduce the sediment load going into the Sevier River as public lands in the Kingston Watershed contribute nearly 100 acre-feet of sediment per year.

Nearly 15% of the total annual sediment yield comes from this watershed area and although some of the erosion is geologic in origin considerable benefit could be expected from installing gulley plugs in smaller channels and rock gabions in larger eroding channels. Costs and visual impacts would be minimal as project could be assigned to YACC crews.

Multiple Use Analysis

The economic benefit from the water control structures could be considerable depending on the amount of land involved. The Sheep Creek Water Evaluation Project study undertaken by the Fishlake National Forest estimated a $5.00 per acre negative impact for each acre of public land involved. The average costs associated on a per unit basis using YACC crews to do the actual construction and rocks and other items found at the sight for building material was estimated to be $500 per structure.

- Acres in critical condition	5.594	
Per acre negative impact	x $5	
Total damage from watershed		$29,870
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	30	
Total Cost of structures		15,000
Savings from improvements		$14,870

There could be a low to moderate negative impact if any of the control structures are built within the VRM Class II designated areas identified in R-2.1. This impact would depend on where the structure(s) were located in relation to visibility by the public. In most cases, there probably would not be any conflict but a determination would be needed to select the least visible sight in relation to public viewing.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Kingston
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-2.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 2 and 3. Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Need

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangelend monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. The construction of gulley plug structures are not of much value if nothing is done to reduce overland flow. Planning which identifies specific sites for specific kinds of control structures is necessary. The planning of gulley plug structures needs to be closely compared with probable improvement in ground cover through intensive grazing management. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Chaining and seeding of deteriorated areas.
2. Contour terracing and furrowing area.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Kingston
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-2.3 Step 3

Recommendation: W-2.3

Manage 21,200 acres of the Kingston Watershed as is to maintain SSF's and sediment yield rates at the present values.

Rationale

Maintaining watershed conditions at preser values and allowing no further deterioration to watershed considerations is consistent with BLM policy when erosion levels are within the accepted limits.

Multiple Use Analysis

No adverse conflict to other resource values or MFP recommendations are evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present land uses and practices.

Rationale

1. Recommendation not site specific or no existing problems were identified. Present watershed management meets requirements.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 3.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatments and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

c) Implement ORV use monitoring Plan.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Current management practices are not expecte to negatively impact these lands in this watershed. The watershed studies as outlined under the Range Management decisions and the ORV monitoring program are expected to identify any problem areas which may require remedial action.

Watershed needs requiring land treatment or grazing systems will be identified and implemented as Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans are develope

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley

Activity Watershed - Kingston

Overlay Reference Step 1 W-2.3 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

d) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 3.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Marysvale
Objective Number: W-3

Objective

Reduce the soil erosion from an average SSF for the entire Marysvale Watershed from 60 to 56 within the next 25 years. Reduce SSF's from the critical erosion condition class. Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Candy Mountain	4257	71	68	75	7
Dry Wash Creek	947	75	69	77	8

Maintain the average annual sediment yield at less than 30 acre-feet per year for the next 25 years.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified nearly 50% of the public lands in this watershed area in the critical erosion condition class.

SSF's in the above subwatershed areas could go to the anticipated values if use of these areas and erosion continues at the present rate.

The west side of Marysvale Canyon is critically eroded and is characterized by steep terrain, bare rock ridges, talus slopes, sparce vegetation, and poor soils with a high erosion susceptibility. The Marysvale and Junction Watershed areas combined have an average annual flood damage cost of approximately $11,000 per year.

The majority of the erosion from the Big Rock Candy Mountain area is geologic in origin but it appears to be accelerated from overuse.

Controlling erosion and sediment yield is consistent with BLM policy and current legislation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Marysvale
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-3.1

Limit use of the Big Rock Candy Mountain area to visitors on foot only. Restrict horses, off road vehicles, and other grazing animals from this area. Restricted use recommended for the entire Big Rock Candy Mountain area, approximately 2320 acres in extent.

Rationale

Restricting use is the only viable alternative to maintain erosion in its present critical erosion condition class. Erosion here is almost exclusively geoloc in origin but the impact of grazing animals and horses further eroding the sparce vegetation and off-road vehicular use would only serve to accelerate erosion

- -

Impacts analyzed in the Mountain Valley Range EIS other than range, indicate there would a low negative impact to the recreation resource in terms of restricting the use of horses in the area. Horse use is not heavy but does occur occasionally.

No other significant impacts would result to the other resource values or MFP recommendations since restricted use in the area has already been in effect for many years.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue with present land uses and management practices.

Rationale

1. Big Rock Candy Mountain area is privately owned, no BLM land is in the area of concentrated recreational use.

BLM lands in this recommendation area is very steep and broken terrain. Grazing of domestic livestock has been removed by agreement and decision. Only an occasional horseman uses this area. Uses are restricted, or nearly non existent due to the roughness of terrain. The canyon bottom is privately owned.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Marysvale
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.1 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans

c) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV user An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Pha I data used to determine the SSFs. Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the develop ment of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetations resource and the watershed.

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

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Marysvale
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-3.2

Construct 5 to 10 water control structures (primarily rock gabions) in the erosive channels in the Dry Wash Creek area by the year 1985. Includes 275 acres in extent.
Stabilize the soils behind the structures with a rhizomatous grass.

Rationale

Water control structures such as rock gabions are needed to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by run-off. Disadvantage of structures of this nature is the adverse visual impact that could be expected if structures are not properl installed. Rock gabions would be a bette alternative than gulley plugs in this are due to the erosive nature of the soils.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the Multiple Use Analysis done for watershed recommendation W-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	5,204	
Per acre negative impact	x $5	
Total damage from watershed		$26,020
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	10	
Total cost of structures		5,000
Savings from Improvements		$21,020

Multiple Use Recommendations

[illegible]

[illegible] Plans.

Support Requirements

1. Watershed planning, [illegible]

Reason

Any projects installed would have to be identified through intensive study and should be complimentary to the [illegible]

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour furrowing and trenching.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Marysvale
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 2. Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with the USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour furrowing and trenching.
2. Hand seeding problem areas with soil binding grasses

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Marysvale
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.3 Step 3

Recommendation W-3.3

Manage the remaining 2800 acres of the Marysvale watershed as is to maintain SSF's and sediment yield at their present rates.

Rationale

Maintaining watershed conditions at accepted limits for erosion is consistent with Bureau policy.

Multiple Use Analysis

No significant impacts, positive or negative, have been identified because of this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present land uses and management practices.

Rationale

1. Recommendation not site specific in identifying and problems requiring special treatment or management.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatments and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

c) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Current management practices are not affect to negatively impact these lands in this watershed. The watershed studies as outlined under the Range Management decisions and the ORV monitoring program are expected to identify any problem areas which may require remedial action.

Watershed needs requiring land treatments o grazing systems will be identified and implemented as Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans are develop

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley

Activity Watershed - Marysvale

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-3.3 Step 3

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Aurora
Objective Number
W-4

Objective

Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. Treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Erza's Flat	7894	66	61	70	9
West Sigurd	1172	69	65	72	7

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Aurora watershed from 7 acre feet to 24 acre feet within the next 25 years.

Rationale

SSF's in the above subwatershed areas could go to the anticipated values shown if watershed conditions continue to deteriorate at the present rate. Range condition and trend has been determined to be mostly in fair or good condition and improving or static trend which is contradictory with the analysis that nearly 2/3's of this watershed was identified in the critical erosion conditions class in Step 3 of the URA.

Runoff and sediment yield from the Erza's Flat area goes into Denmark Wash and much sediment is trapped in the Denmark Wash debris dam. Projects to reduce sediment yield would prolong the utility of the debris dam and would decrease sediment yield into the Sevier River at Salina. Reducing sediment yield and soil erosion is consistent with current legislation and BLM policy.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Aurora
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-4.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-4.1

Construct 15 to 20 water control structures in the West Sigurd area and 15 to 20 in the Erzas Flat/Frog Flat areas by the year 1985. Includes approximately 340 ac.

Stabilize the soils behind the structures by seeding a rhizomotous grass.

Cooperate with State and private land owners west of Aurora to reduce flood hazard and sediment damage to the town itself.

Cooperate with other federal agencies in this effort (i.e., Soil Conservation Service with design of sediment retention dam proposed on North Cedar Ridge Canyon).

Rationale

Water control structures such as gulley plugs are essential to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by run-off. Costs and visual impact are expected to be minimal.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation W-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	9066	
Per acre negative impact	x$5	
Total damage from watershed		$45,330
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	20	
Total cost of structures		10,000
Savings from Improvements		$35,330

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Aurora
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 4.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 4.

Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment or control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Burning off present vegetation, drill seed or aerial application.

2. Plow sagebrush part of project and drill seed.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed - Salina
Objective Number: W-5

Objective

Reduce SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Salt Gap	547	67	64	72	8
Black Gap Mtn.	2732	86	82	89	7
Trunk Canyon	547	95	87	95	8

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands from 12.9 acre-feet to 12 acre-feet within the next 25 years.

Rationale

This watershed has experienced numerous recurrent intense thundershowers with resultant flood and sediment damage to the town of Salina and to adjacent farm lands, canals, and ditches. The average annual flood damage from the Salina and Mayfield watershed areas is nearly $10,000.

Step 3 URA identified 60% of this watershed area in the severe erosion condition class and another 10% in the critical erosion condition class. The Arapien shale hills are highly erosive and the entire watershed is primarily shadscale vegetal subtype with percent bare ground frequently near 70 - 75%. Reducing and controlling sediment damage is consistent with BLM objectives.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Salina
Overlay Reference Step 1 W-5.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-5.1

Restrict grazing, off-road vehicles, and other activities that may cause surface disturbance over the area shown on the enclosed section of the Quadsheet.

Rationale

The Stone Quarry is composed of steep slopes, rocky shallow soils, with a fair cover of cheat grass and black sage. This area is composed of 280 acres and is critical community watershed.

The Cemetary Draw-Salt Gap area receives heavy ORV use with the majority of the problem originating on State land. Frequent flood flows and high sediment yields down Cemetary and Trashpile draws causes significant damage to Salina. The area consists of approximately 190 acres.

Lower Twist Canyon is frequently used as a stock driveway. It is characterized by poor cover, and critical erosion. Use of this area should be restricted and the road closed. The area includes approximately 65 acres.

Restricting use is the only viable alternative to managing the extensive areas of Arapien shale of the Salina Watershed. Water control structures are not suitable here because of the presence of gypsum in the soils and revegetation it not practical because of climatic and soils limitations. Restricting use is also the only suitable method to protect proposed threatened and endangered plants that are found in the Arapien shale, especially Phacelia utahensis and Mentzelia argillosa.

An on site investigation of the areas identified in the Phase I Watershed as being in severe or critical erosion condition classes were not found to have SSFs higher that 55 to 65 after several areas had been reevaluated on the Chicken Coop Allotment.

- -

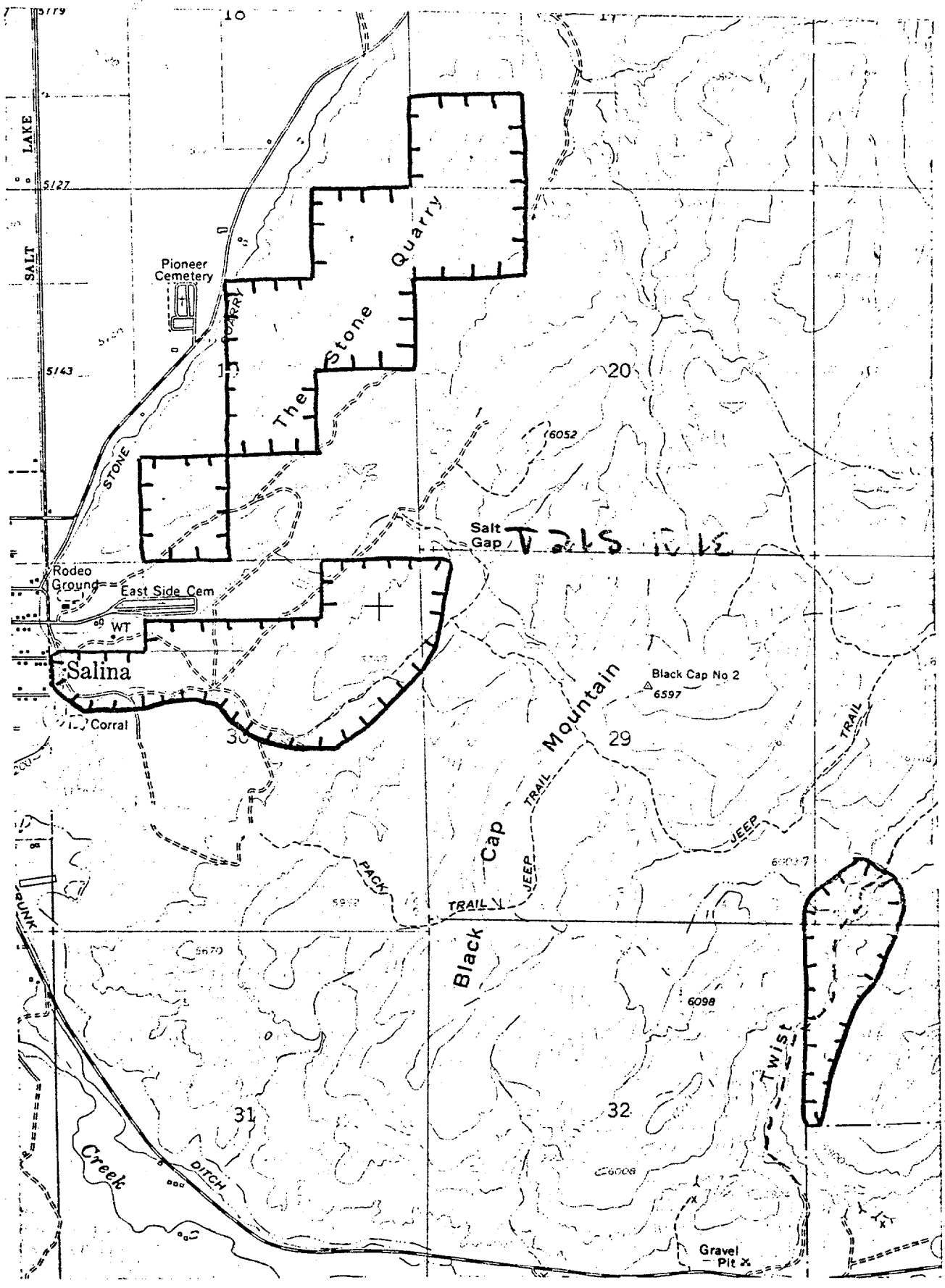
Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)


SALT LAKE
5127
5143
Pioneer Cemetery
The Stone Quarry
STONE
Salt Gap
Rodeo Ground
East Side Cem
WT
Salina
Corral
Black Cap No 2
6597
Black Cap Mountain
TRAIL
JEEP
PACK
TRAIL
JEEP
TRAIL
6052
6098
Twist
Gravel Pit
DITCH
Creek
10
11
15
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31
32

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Salina

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 5.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present uses and practices.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and Mineral exploration, with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large areas of disturbance through blading or earth work.

4. Monitor ORV use and where it contributes to excessive erosion close the areas affected.

5. Include surface protection stipulations on all authorization for this area.

Rationale

Soils derived from the Arapien member of the Mancos shales are very saline and support little vegetation. For the most part, the Arapien shales have rough terrain with high angles of slope. Due to the steepness of the terrain and sparse vegetation little grazing use is made of them.

As a consequence most of the erosion from these shales and of the recommendation area are believed to be geological and not accelerated due to present uses.

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Reduce livestock grazing in the Chicken Coop Allotment by 9 AUMs and implement the other grazing decisions as outlined in the Range Management Decisions. See RM 1.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

ORV use in the Cemetary Draw Salt Gap area which appears to be having an impact on the watershed is mainly occurring on state lands. Restricting use on this land would have to be an initiative implemented by the State Land Commission and not the BLM.

ORV use in most of the other areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV users. Proposed threatened and endangered plant species will not be threatened to any greater degree from the occasional use which now occurs than the risks such plants face in other more accessible areas. An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Rationale (cont'd)

Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs. Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy,a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management Decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Lost Creek

Objective Number
W-6

Objective

Reduce SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Little Lost Creek	1200	73	69	77	8
West Lost Creek	1800	61	58	65	7
Tiperary	11210	67	63	70	7

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Lost Creek Watershed from 30 acre feet to 25 acre feet within the next 25 years.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified over 40% of public lands in the critical or severe erosion condition class and a portion of that acreage is Arapien Shale which poses management limitations. Erosion prevention and reduction is consistent with Bureau policy and Federal legislation.

SSF's in the above key subwatershed areas could go to the anticipated values shown in 25 years if no specific watershed considerations are given to prevent accelerated erosion.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Lost Creek
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 6.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-6.1

Restrict use of some areas of the Arapien Shale Hills east of Sigurd. Exclude ORV, grazing use, and any other use which would cause surface disturbance. Any further road development should be closely monitored by BLM. The attached map clearly delineates the area recommended for restricted use.

Rationale

East Rocky Ford Reservoir is characterized by slight slopes but is actively eroding over 50% along the gullies. There is a past history of overgrazing along the edge of the reservoir as shadscale has been heavily overutilized. The area includes approximately 400 acres and is in the Gypsum Allotment and would require some AUMs lost for watershed

Restricting use is the only management alternative to control and prevent further erosion of the Arapien Shale hills. Restricting use is also the only suitable method to protect proposed threatened and endangered plants that are found in the Arapien Shale, especially Penstemon wardii and Phacelia utahensis.

Review of Phase I Watershed data indicates that some areas typed as "critical" and severe erosion condition classes do not have that high of a soil surface factor and only those areas identified as requiring a restricted use status have been identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Lost Creek
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 6.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to graze allotments with Arapien shales in them as usual.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and mineral exploration with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large areas of disturbance through blading or earth work.

4. Monitor ORV use and where it contributes to excessive erosion close the areas affected.

5. Include surface protection stipulations on all authorizations for this area.

Support Needs

1. Grazing use monitoring
2. Compliance inspections
3. Monitor ORV use
4. Realty and minerals stipulations on authorizations.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 4.

b) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

The Arapien member of the Mancos shale is a highly saline soil which supports sparce vegetation under the best of conditions. In most cases the vegetation is not adequate for complete soil stability. Usually grazing livestock are not attracted to, nor, under normal grazing, use these areas due to steep terrain and low volume of forage production.

Most of the erosion from these shales is believed to be geological and occurs whether there is any use or not.

Alternatives Considered

1. Fence off Arapien shale areas excluding all uses..
2. Close area to grazing.
3. Close area to ORV.
4. Close area to O&G exploration.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

The Rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosio condition class. Proposed threatened and endangered plant species will not be threatened to any greater degree from the occasional use which now occurs than the risks such plants face in other more accessible areas. An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas th

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Lost Creek
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 6.1 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

c) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 4.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan

Rationale (cont'd)

are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs. Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy,a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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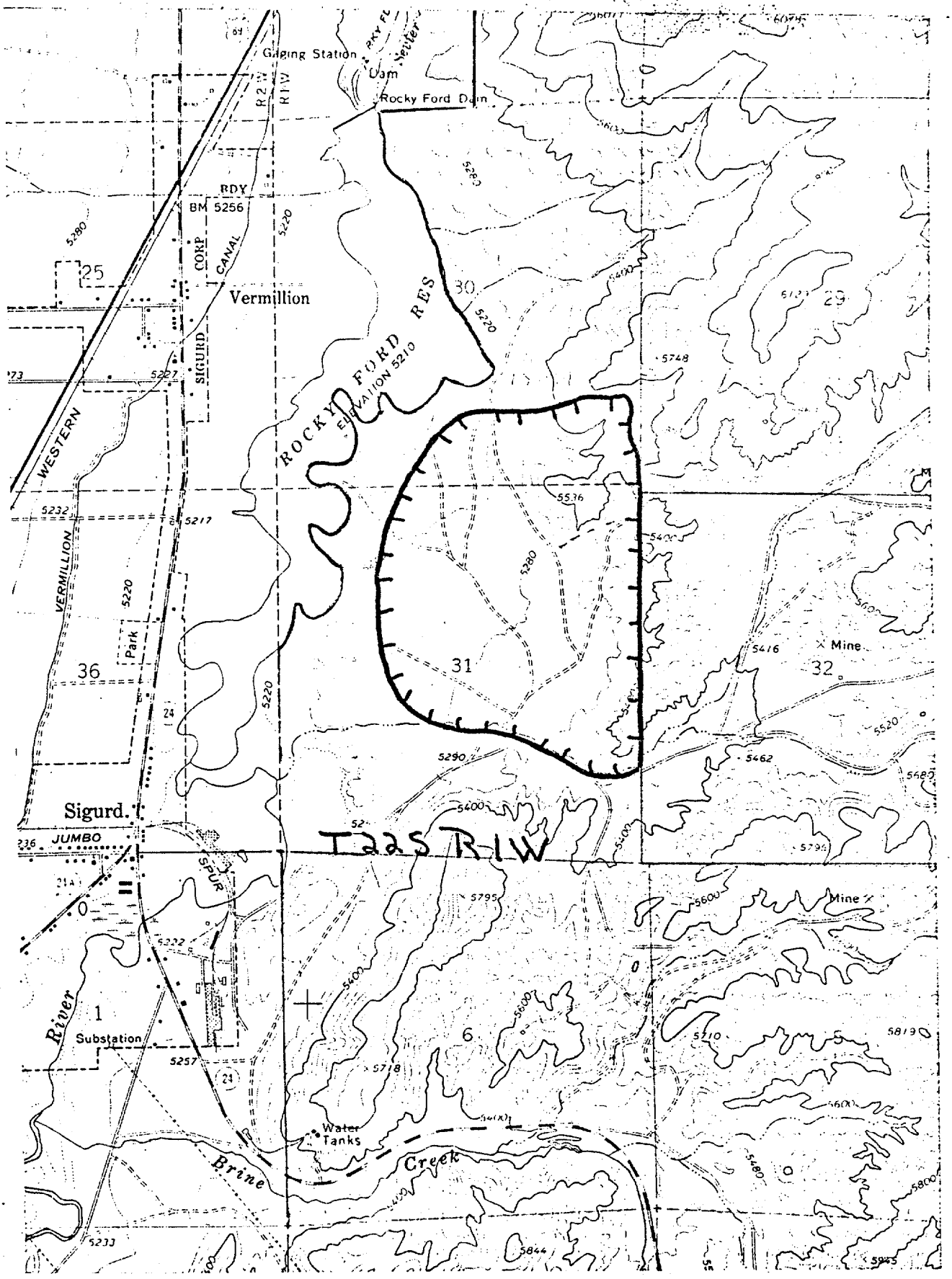
Gaging Station
Dam
Rocky Ford Dam
R2W
R1W
RDY
BM 5256
CORP
CANAL
Vermillion
SIGURD
ROCKY FORD RES
ELEVATION 5210
WESTERN
VERMILLION
Park
Sigurd
JUMBO
SPUR
T22S R1W
Mine
Substation
River
Water Tanks
Brine
Creek
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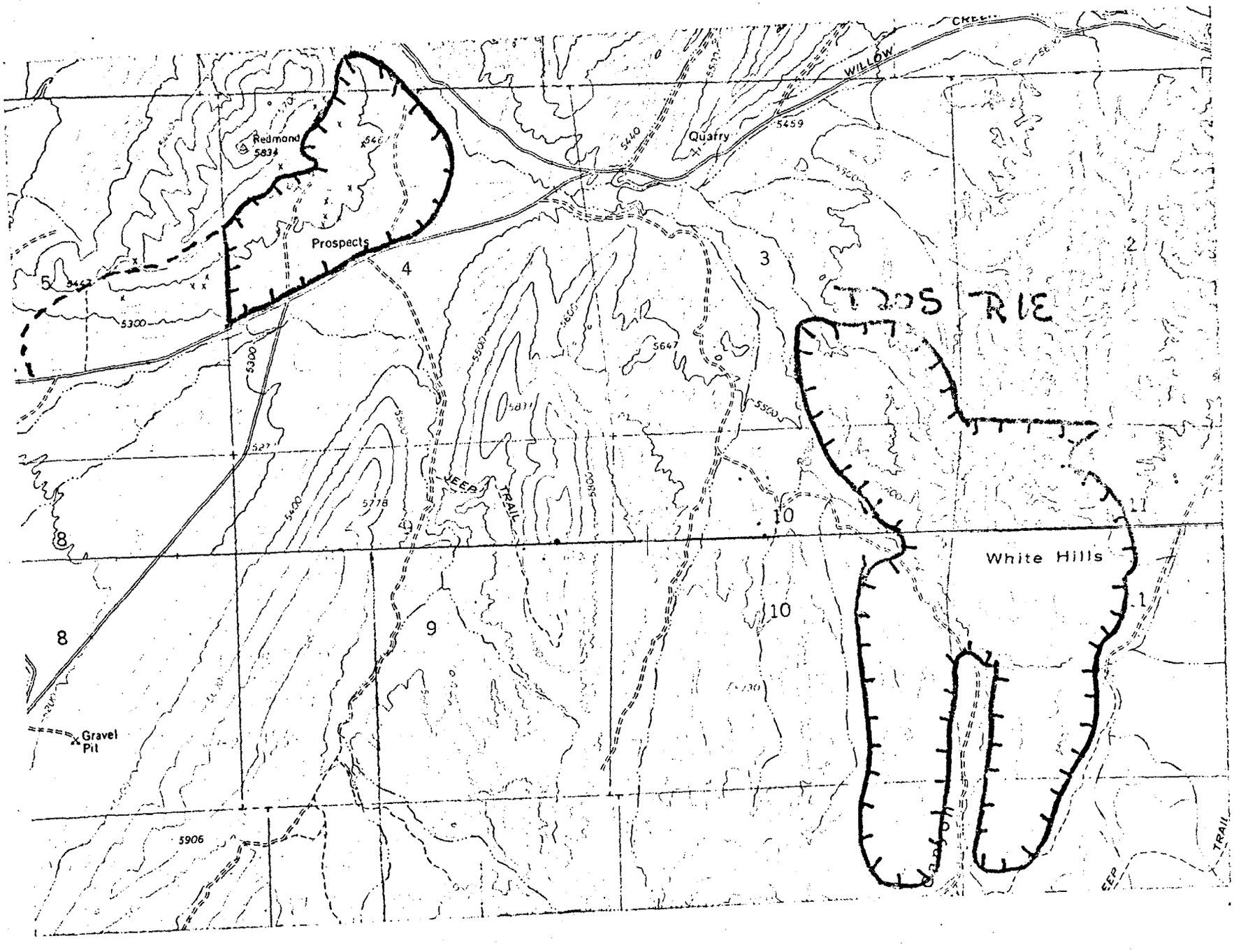
1
6


Redmond
5834
Prospects
Quarry
5459
WILLOW
CREEK
5300
5647
5778
JEEP TRAIL
White Hills
Gravel Pit
5906
SEEP TRAIL
4
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1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Lost Creek
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-6.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-6.2

Construct 20 to 30 water control structures (both gulley plugs and rock gabions) in erosive channels mostly along the Forest Boundary. Evaluate upslope water conditions and cooperate with USFA on channel stabilization at FS-BLM boundary. Stabilize the soil behind the structures and in other areas that are disturbed by seeding rhizomatous grasses.

Rationale

Water control structures are needed to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by run-off. Sedimentation is a serious problem in Lost-Creek and installation of gulley plugs or small check dams would improve water quality greatly.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation -2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion, the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	14,210	
Per acre negative impact	x $5	
Total damage from watershed		$71,050
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	30	
Total cost of structures		$15,000

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 1 and 2.

Evaluate upslope water conditions and coordinate with the USFS on channel stabilization at the FS-BLM boundary.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. Coordinated planing involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Lost Creek
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-6.2 Step 3

Support Needs (cont'd)

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale

The type of treatment or control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour furrowing and trenching
2. Hand seeding problem areas with soil binding grasses.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Monroe Ph. 1
Objective Number: W-7

Objective

Reduce SSF's in the following subwatershed area to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. Treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Bertleson Canyon	5420	76	70	78	8
East Annabella	1550	63	58	65	7

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Monroe watershed from 18 acre-feet to 16 acre-feet.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified nearly 70% of this watershed area in the critical erosion condition class. The Bertleson and Sand Canyon areas are primarily P-J with some Big sagebrush at lower elevations. Up to 60% bare ground is not uncommon. Flood flows and sediment damage from these drainages cause an average annual flood damage to the town of Monroe, adjacent farm land, roads, and irrigation canals and ditches of approximately $24,000 per year.

BLM Manual Sections and public legislation identify long term watershed objectives as reducing and controlling sediment damage and improving water quality.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed Monroe
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-7.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Limit use of the Sand Canyon, Bertleson Canyon, Monroe Canyon, areas to exclude off-road vehicles and other activities that may cause surface disturbance.

Rationale

Steep slopes, rock outcrops, and a shallow effective root depth make restricting use the only viable management alternative to prevent further erosion. These areas are primarily responsible for the sedimentation and flood damage in the watershed and restricting use may allow for the return for some of the vegetative cover.

Multiple Use Analysis

There could be a moderate to high negative impact with minerals recommendation M-3.1 to maintain all lands in category 1 and 2 for oil and gas leasing. Any road development or drilling operations would further aggravate the erosion condition in the area.

There would also be a low negative impact to recreation recommendation R-1.1 to keep all lands in the planning area open to ORV use. This is a low impact since current ORV use has been identified as incidental in this area.

Any restriction of use would benefit the environment in terms of improved water quality, reduction in sediment loss and as a protection to fragil geologic formations which could easily be disturbed.

No other significant impacts are evident to the remaining resource URA values or MFP recommendations.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue with current land uses and management practices.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and mineral exploration, with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large areas of disturbance through blading or earth work.

Rationale

Bertleson Canyon, Monroe Canyon do not cross any Bureau administered land in this planning area. Sand Canyon passes over 1/2 mile of BLM administered land adjacent to the National forest. No grazing is made of this isolated tract. Limited other uses occur on this tract due to extreme slopes and rocky terrain.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Monroe
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-7.1 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan

Rationale (cont'd)

The rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography does not attract ORV users. The ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide serveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy, a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Monroe
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-7.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-7.2

Construct 10 to 20 water control structures in the East Annabella and South Bend areas A-7 and A-8 on the Watershed opportunities overlay. Includes approximately 1960 acres.
Stabilize the soils behind the structures by seeding rhizomatous grasses.

Rationale

Water control structures are needed to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by runoff.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation R-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	6970	
Per acre negative impact	x$5	
Total damage from watershed		$34,850
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	20	
Total cost of structures		10,000
Savings from Improvements		$24,850

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Monroe
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-7.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 1 and 2.

Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with the USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland Monitoring Program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland Monitoring Program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed condition. Coordinat planning involving AMP and HMP develop ment will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the majc factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment or control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMP's and HMP's are developed.

Rationale

See rationale developed for 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) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Monroe
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-7.3 Step 3

Recommendation W-7.3

Manage the remaining 1600 acres of this watershed as is to maintain SSF and sediment yield at their present values.

Rationale

Maintaining watershed conditions at present values and allowing no further deterioration to these watersheds is consistent with Bureau policy.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with resource URA values of MFP recommendations were evident.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue with present land uses and management practices.

Rationale

No site specific actions are identified. Present practices and management meets watershed requirements.

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour furrowing and trenching.

2. Transfer isolated tract to National Forest.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Current management practices are not expect to negatively impact these lands in this watershed. The rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

The watershed studies as outlined under the Range Management decisions and the ORV monitoring program are expected to identify any problem areas which may require remedia action.

Watershed needs requiring land treatment or grazing systems will be identified and implemented as Allotment Management Plans and/or Habit Management Plans are developed

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Implement grazing Program as outlined in Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1 and 2.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatments and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

d) Implement ORV use monitoring plan.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Richfield
Objective Number W-8

Objective

Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment';

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
So. Skinner Canyon	210	62	58	65	7
East Flat Canyon	1720	63	60	68	8
Cottonwood Canyon	1590	67	62	70	8

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Richfield-Sevier Watershed from 19 acre-feet to 16 acre-feet.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified 60% of the public lands in this watershed area in the critical or severe erosion condition classes. Flood flows and sediment damage from drainages west of Richfield cause an average annual flood damage to Richfield and neighboring communities, roads, utilities, railroads, farm land, and irrigation canals of approximately $32,000 per year.

SSF's in the above subwatershed areas would go to the anticipated values shown in 25 years using the assumption that ORV use, grazing, and accelerating rates of gulley erosion continue to occur. The entire Flat Canyon allotment has been identified in a declining range trend and grazing overuse will further deteriorate watershed conditions.

Control of erosion and reducing and controlling sediment and flood damage and improving water quality is consistent with BLM policy and current legislation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Richfield Sevier Area
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W8.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-8.1

Restrict use of the Icicle Bench area above Cove for all uses.

The Icicle Bench area is in the critical erosion class and is characterized by the Joe Lott Tuft material. This area includes approximately 625 acres.

Limit use of the Poulsen, and Magleby allotments to exclude ORV use. Grazing may continue without severe imparement to watershed values as the range condition is generally in fair condition.

Trailing of livestock up Flat Canyon should be excluded because of the flood and sediment yield hazard of this watershed.

Rationale

These areas are characterized by steep slopes, shallow soils and sparce vegetation and the most effective method of preventing further erosion is to restrict use. ORV use behind Richfield has caused considerable deterioration of watershed values.

Soil surface factors in the Poulsen-Magleby allotments were identified in the severe erosion condition class however a surficial inspection revealed only a moderate erosion condition class. Careful evaluation of this area because it is a critical community watershed should be completed.

Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present land uses and management practices.

Rationale

1. BLM does not control lands west (behind) Richfield. Off road vehicle use of any consequence is occurring on privately owned lands or National Forest Lands.

The steep slopes and clayey areas on Icicle Bench do not receive enough grazing use to make any changes in watershed conditions. The present watershed conditions in the few problem areas are believed to be geological in nature and not a consequence of authorized uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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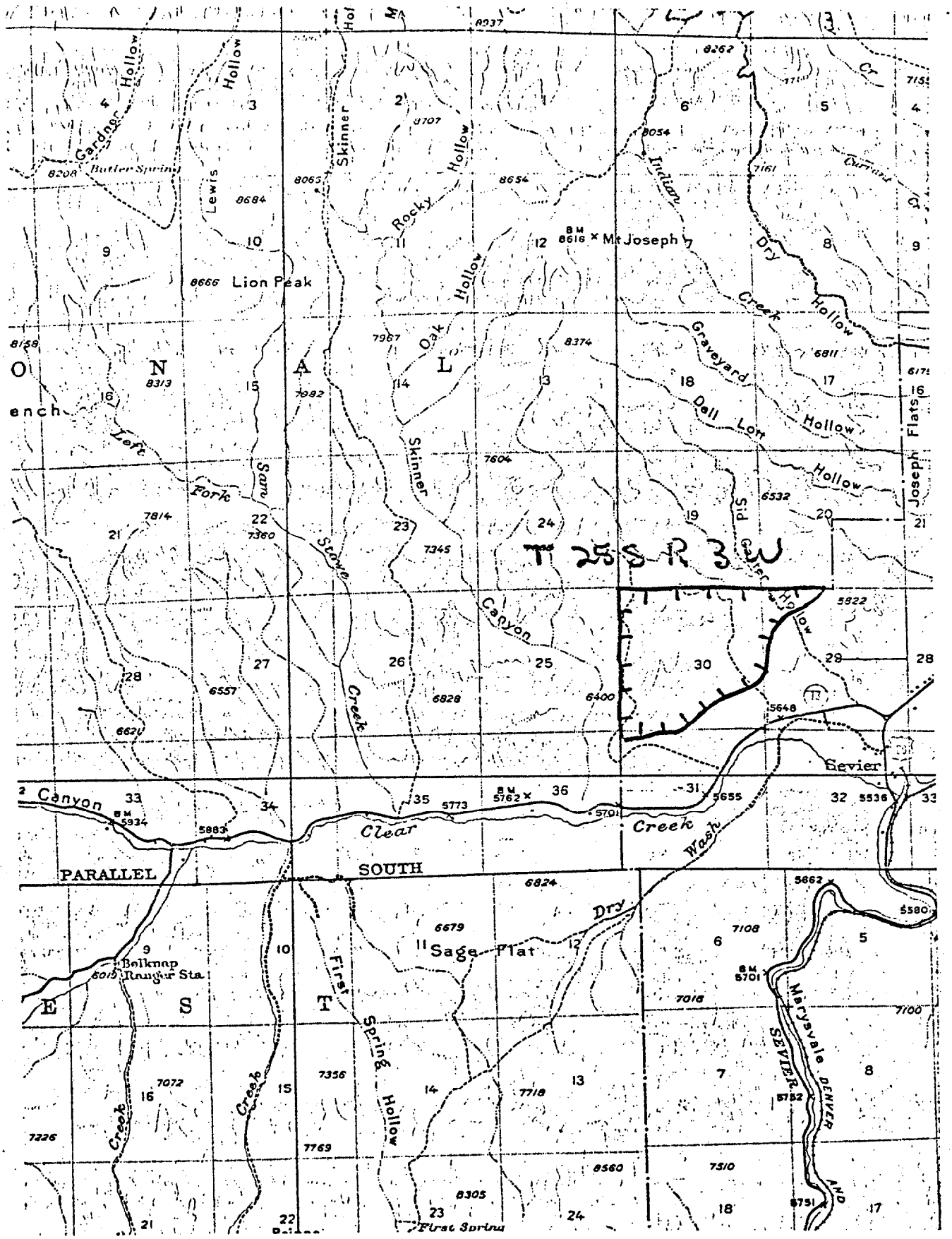
T 25 S R 3 W
Gardner Hollow
Lewis Hollow
Skinner Hollow
Rocky Hollow
Oak Hollow
Indian Creek
Dry Hollow
Graveyard Hollow
Dell Lost Hollow
Joseph Flats
Butler Spring
Lion Peak
Mt Joseph
Left Fork
San Stowe Creek
Skinner Canyon
Sid Gates Hollow
Sevier
Canyon
Clear Creek
Dry Wash
PARALLEL SOUTH
Sage Flat
Belknap Ranger Sta
First Spring Hollow
First Spring
Marysvale
SEVIER
DENVER AND

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Sevie
Watershed-Richfield Area
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 8.1 Step 3

Support Requirements

1. Continue to monitor range condition and trend.

2. Stipulate authorized uses to mitigate surface disturbance.

3. Monitor ORV uses and close or restrict use where necessary

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications:

a) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1, 1a and 2.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1, 1a and 2.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
National Forest land exchange study (See lands decision L-9).
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (con'd)

Much of the flatter terrain in the area south of Richfield is planned for changes in grazing practices which should improve ground cover and watershed conditions.

Alternatives Considered

1. Close entire area to grazing.
2. Close entire area to ORV's and mineral exploration.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

The rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazi decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and watershed.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV users.

An ORV monitoring program will be implemen to provide surveillance, especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropria adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSF Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy, a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program rela ing to grazing use will be addressed throu the development of Allotment Management Pl and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Sevier Area Watershed-Richfield
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-8.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-8.2

Construct 30 to 40 water control structures (gulley plugs on smaller channels and rock gabions/check dams on larger channels) in the Mortensen Creek, Flat Canyon, by 1990. Cottonwood Creek and Willow Creek areas by 1990. Corresponds to A-12 and A-3 on the Watershed Opportunities overlay. Includes approximately 1840 acres.

Cooperate with State and other federal agencies in establishing the need for sediment and flood water retarding basins and provide row if structures are to be located on public lands.

Rationale

Water control structures on these areas would significantly reduce sediment and flood damage which totals over $32,000 per year. Costs and visual impacts could be a negative factor and care must be taken to keep site disturbance to a minimum as most of this watershed is mostly in the critical erosion condition class.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation W-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	3520	
Per acre negative impact	x$5	
Total damage from watershed		$17,600
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	30	
Total cost of structures		15,000

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Sevie
Watershed-Richfield Area
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-8.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM.

Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with the USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans
National Forest land exchange study (Refer to L-9)

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas.

Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provi a better basis for determining actual water shed condition. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The construction of water control structure are of little value unless overland flows are reduced. The opportunities to reduce overland flow from the steep and rocky terrain, which presently receive little or no use, is not too likely. The type of treatment or control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Transfer this area to the Fishlake National Forest for management.
2. Contour trenching and furrowing area.
3. Change grazing management.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-San Pitch
Objective Number W-9

Objective

Reduce SSF's in the following subwatershed area to the SSF's shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Axhandle Canyon	4290	63	59	65	6
Left Hand Fork	2485	63	58	66	8
Rock Canyon	860	62	57	64	7
Dry Canyon	1805	62	56	65	9
Timber Canyon	737	64	59	68	9
Maple Canyon	960	66	62	68	6

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the San Pitch Watershed from 79 acre-feet to 70 acre-feet.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified 12% of this watershed in the critical erosion condition class and makes up nearly 14,000 acres.

Flood flows from Axhandle Canyon, Timber Canyon, Hells Kitchen Canyon, Maple Canyon, Dry Canyon, and Mellor Canyon have caused flood and sediment damage to Gunnison, Fayette, adjacent farm land, roads, and irrigation canals and ditches. Approximately $6,000 in damage occurs yearly as a result of flood flows. BLM policy is to attempt to control erosion and prevent flood and sediment damage.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-San Pitch
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-9.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-9.1

Construct 125-150 water control structures especially at the higher elevations down the center of this watershed area in Timber Canyon, Hells Kitchen Canyon, Dry Fork, Axhandle Canyon, Mellor Canyon, and Maple Canyon. Includes approx. 7400 acres in extent.
Stabilize these structures (which are to be gulley plugs) by seeding a rhizonatous grass behind the structure.

Rationale

Water control structures are needed to reduce the amount of sediment loss caused by run-off.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation W-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	11,137	
Per acre negative impact	x $5	
Total damage from watershed		$55,686
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures recommended	125	
Total cost of structures		62,500
Savings from Improvements		(-)$ 6,814

The economics of building this many control structures does not justify the cost. Any number of control structures less than 111 would show some kind of positive affect economically. Benefits would be realized, in any event, by the construction of the dams if they were strategically placed to obtain the highest retention of sediment.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-San Pitch
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-9.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Decision

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 1, 1a and 4.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed needs. The construction of water control structures are of little value unless overland flows are reduced. The opportunities to reduce overland flow from the steep and rocky terrain, which presently receive little or no use, is not too likely. Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition

The type of treatment or control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour trenching and furrowing area.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-San Pitch
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-9.2 Step 3

Recommendation W-9.2

Restrict use for approximately 910 acres up Axhandle Canyon above Ephraim to exclude grazing, offroad vehicle use, or any other surface disturbing use.

Rationale

This is a steep waste area with less than a 2% foliage cover and is a source of sediment damage to the community of Ephraim. Steep slopes and shallow soils limit management alternatives to restricting use.

Multiple Use Analysis

Impacts analyzed in the Mountain Valley Range EIS. No other significant impacts have been identified for the other resource values or MFP recommendations.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to graze allotments with Arapien shales in them as usual.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and mineral exploration, with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large areas of disturbance through blading or earth work.

4. Monitor ORV use and where it contributes to excessive erosion close the areas affected.

5. Include surface protection stipulations on all authorization for this area.

Rationale

1. The areas of concern are the steep side slopes into the numerous canyons in the Axhandle Canyon. The areas of critical concern receives no vehicular use and little if any livestock use.

Closing the entire area to all uses would not contribute anything to the enhancment of watershed conditions in the side slopes of these canyons.

Waters from Axhandle area do not reach Ephraim, Utah.

Support Requirements

1. Monitor grazing use.
2. Monitor ORV use.
3. Stipulation for surface protection in authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Watershed management planning for the Axhandle area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-San Pitch
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-9.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications:

a) Implement livestock grazing reductions on the Fayette Cattle and Rough Canyon Allotments. See Range Decisions RM-1a.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plan.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plan

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

The rangeland program has been analyzed in Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topograph is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV users. The ORV monitc ing program will be implemented to provide surveillance, especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will be made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the watershed.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSF' Many of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy, a monitoring program will be established as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identified as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
~~Mountain Valley~~
Activity
Watershed-Valley Mountai
Objective Number
W-10

Objective

Reduce the SSF in the Denmark Wash subwatershed area to the value shown under column heading 'Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment':

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Denmark Wash	410	69	64	73	9

Reduce sediment yield from 75 acre-feet per year to 70 acre-feet per year.

Rationale

Although only one small area was found to be in the critical erosion condition class (Denmark Wash) in Step 3 URA, there are large areas that are in a high moderate category that could become critical if not properly managed. Hayes Canyon, Swedes Canyon and Lone Cedar Canyon are typical areas that are a source of flood flows and sediment damage annually.

Erosion prevention and reduction are consistent with BLM Policy.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Valley Mountain
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-10.1 Step 3

Recommendation; W-10.1

Construct 15-20 water control structures, primarily gulley plugs in smaller eroding channels in the Denmark Wash area.

Rationale

Small structures such as gulley plugs would significantly retain sediment or silt and help control flood and sedimentation damage.

Multiple Use Analysis

Those impacts identified in the multiple use analysis done for watershed recommendation R-2.2, would also apply to this recommendation.

Using the same rationale for the economic portion the following would result:

Acres in critical condition	410	
Per acre negative impact	$5	
Total damage from watershed		$ 2,050
Cost per structure	$500	
Total number of structures Recommended	20	
Total cost of structures		$10,000
Savings from Improvements		(-) $ 7,950

The cost of constructing 20 control structures is not justified in terms of dollars spent versus dollars saved. The break even point in terms of benefit/cost would justify four structures. This may not, however, in the long run have been enough structures to accomplish the objective identified for the Valley Mountain watershed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Valley Mountain
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-10.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Identify the watershed needs and provide land treatments, watershed control structures and grazing systems on watershed problem areas as determined appropriate through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM-4.

Evaluate upslope watershed conditions and coordinate with the USFS on watershed improvement projects.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Project design and layout
llotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale

There seems to be a question as to the accuracy of the Phase I inventory data used to identify treatment areas. Treatment to improve watershed conditions will be determined through the Rangeland monitoring program and the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

The Rangeland monitoring program will provide a better basis for determining actual watershed needs. The construction of water control structures are of little value unless overland flows are reduced. The opportunities to reduce overland flow from the steep and rocky terrain, which presently receive little or no use, is not too likely.

Coordinated planning involving AMP and HMP development will provide a more effective watershed improvement program since grazing use is usually one of the major factors affecting watershed condition.

The type of treatment and control structures needed can be better determined at the time the AMPs and HMPs are developed.

Alternatives Considered

1. Contour trenching and furrowing area.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Note: **Attach additional sheets, if needed**

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Mayfield
Objective Number W-11

Objective

Reduce the SSF's in the following subwatershed areas to the SSF's shown under column heading "Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment":

Subwatershed Area	Acreage	Present SSF	Proposed Reduction in SSF with W.S. treatment	Anticipated SSF in 25 yrs. if no treatment treatment or specific mgt. considerations given	Change in SSF from proposed reduction to anticipated SSF
Willow Creek	571	67	62	71	9
Twist Canyon	1390	67	63	70	7

Reduce average annual sediment yield from public lands in the Mayfield Watershed Area from 33 acre-feet per year to 29 acre feet per year.

Rationale

Step 3 URA identified 18% of the Mayfield Watershed Area in the cricitcal erosion condition class. Flood flows and sediment damage occurs yearly to Mayfield and surrounding farms and irrigation ditches. It is consistent with Bureau policy and public legislation to control erosion and prevent flood and sediment damage both on and off of public lands.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Mayfield
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-11.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-11.1

Restrict use of a large portion of the Mayfield Cattle, Gunnison Valley and Axtell Allotments to exclude grazing, off-road vehicle use, or any other surface disturbing activity. The areas are shown on the attached quad-sheet sections

Rationale

The North White Hills are mostly in the barren waste subtype with as much as 75-80% bare ground, a shallow effective root depth, and some steep slopes. SSF was high even with intensified managemen Usable forage is limited in these areas and the exclusion of livestock could allow some native vegetation to return. This area includes approximately 1700 acres.

South White Hills is characterized by considerable sheet and gulley erosion, steep slopes, shallow soils and a low vegetation density. It includes approximately 560 acres.

South Redmond Peak is relatively flat ar characterized by active gulley erosion. The area has been severely over-utilize by sheep and sheep trails are actively eroding into small gullies. The area also lies adjacent to private land and could have trespass problems. The area contains approximately 160 acres.

Phase I Watershed data was verified for a majority of this area with several occular estimates of SSF's being in the 60 to low 70 range.

Multiple Use Analysis

Analysis of the vegetal cover and rangeland condition of the watershed can be found in the Mountain Valley EIS.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Mayfield

Overlay Reference
Step 1W-11.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to graze allotments with arapien shales in them as usual.

2. Continue to allow present uses by ORV and mineral exploration, with proper stipulations.

3. Do not allow activities which cause large area of disturbance through blading or earth work.

4. Monitor ORV use and where it contributes to excessive erosion close the areas affected.

5. Include surface protection stipulations on all authorization for this area.

Support Needs

1. Grazing use Monitoring
2. Compliance inspections
3. Monitor ORV use.
4. Realty and minerals stipulations on authorizations.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Reduce the livestock grazing in the Axtell, Gunnison Valley and Mayfield Cattle Allotments. See RM 2 and 3.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 2 and 3.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatment and/or grazing systems through the development of

Rationale

The Arapien member of the Mancos shale is a highl; saline soil which supports sparse vegetation under the best of conditions. In most cases the vegetation is not adequate for complete soil stability. Usually grazing livestock are not attracted to, nor, under normal grazing use these areas due to steep terrain and low volume of forage production.

Most of the erosion from these shales are believed to be geological and occur whether any use occurs or not.

The Mayfield and Gunnison Valley allotment are being combined with intensive grazing systems planned. This will help watershed conditions overall for this area.

Alternatives Considered

1. Fence off Arapien shale areas excluding all uses.

2. Close area to grazing.

3. Close area to ORV

4. Close area to O&G exploration.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Livestock grazing will be reduced to help alleviate the grazing pressure on some of the severe and critical erosion areas. The rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

ORV use in these areas is not considered to be a significant contributing factor to the erosion condition class. The topography is characterized by steep inclines which does not attract ORV user

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Mayfield
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-11.1 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

An ORV monitoring program will be implemented to provide surveillance especially on the areas that are considered to be in severe and critical erosion condition. Appropriate adjustments will b made if ORV use is found to be the detrimental use within the allotment.

There is some doubt as to the accuracy of the Phase I data used to determine the SSFs. Some of the areas identified as being in severe or critical condition were found to be in better condition after field checks were made. Because of this discrepancy, a monitioring program will be implemented as outlined under the Range Management decisions. Watershed problems identifi as a result of the monitoring program relating to grazing use will be addressed through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/ or Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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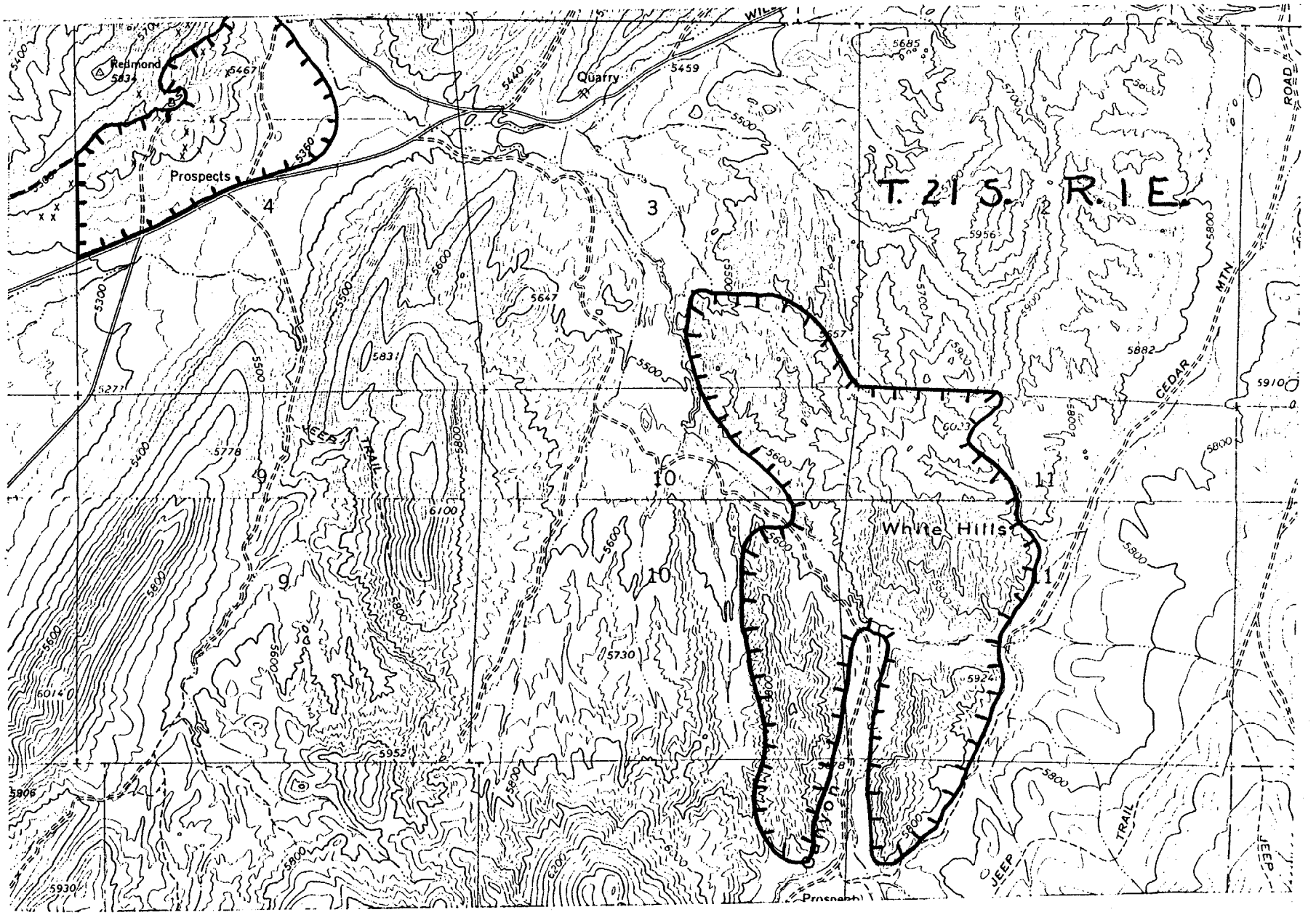
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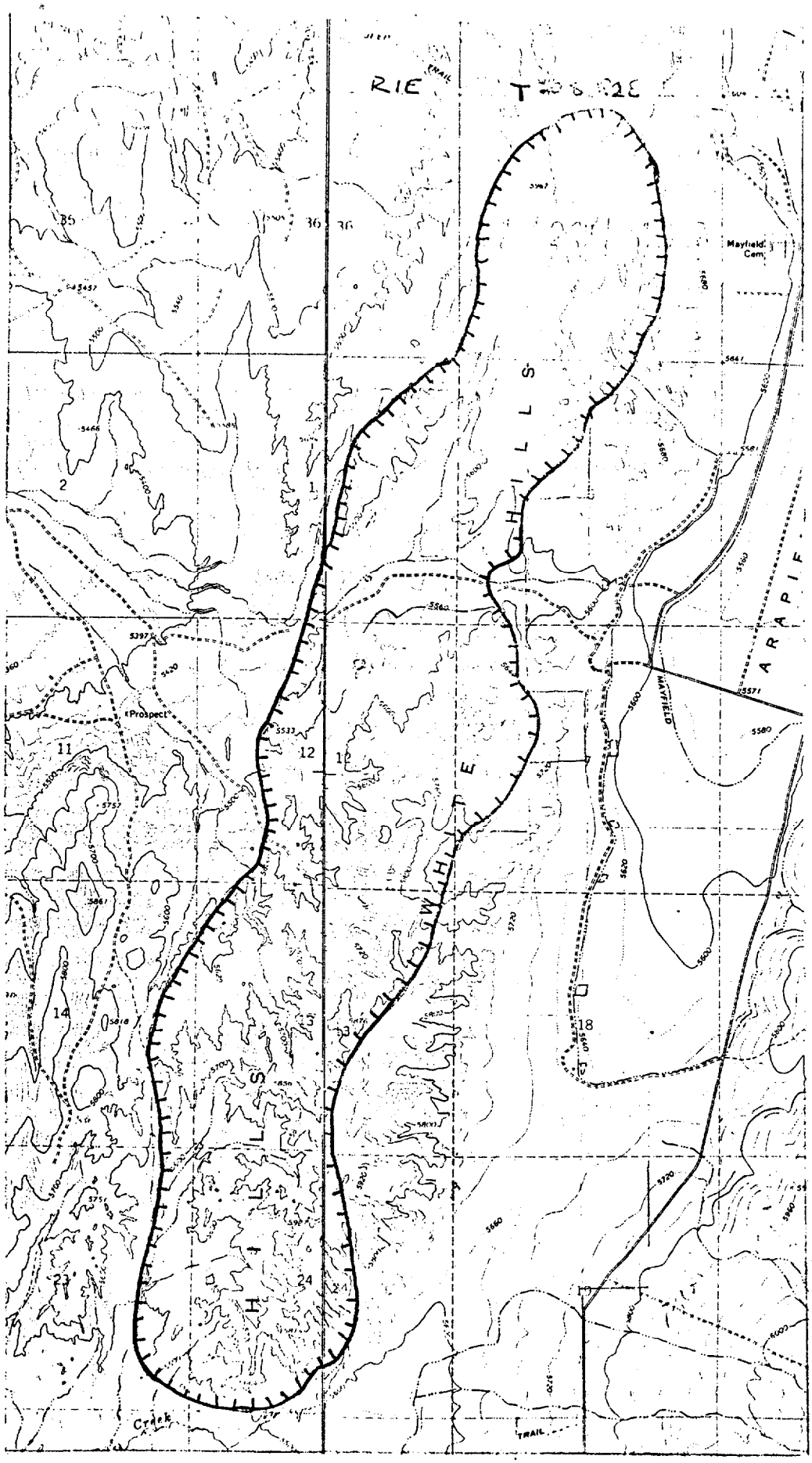
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Additional Watershed Objective
Objective Number W-12

Objective

Manage the Manning Creek, Junction, Durkee, Grass Valley, and Fountain Green Phase I Watershed areas as is to maintain or lower the SSF's and sediment yield rates at their present values. This includes approximately 160,000 acres.

Rationale

Maintaining watershed conditions at present values and allowing no further deterioration to these watersheds is consistent with BLM policy where erosion levels are within the accepted limits for the given conditions of the watershed.

- -

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Additional Watershed objectives
Overlay Reference
Step 1W-12.1 Step 3

Decision (cont'd)

d) Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1,1a,2,3, and 4.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
ORV Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale (cont'd)

implemented as Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans are developed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Additional Watershed Objective

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-12.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-12.1

Do no watershed treatments on the Manning Creek, Junction, Durkee, Grass Valley and Fountain Green Watersheds except to maintain erosion rates and sediment yields at their present values.

Rationale

Keeping flood and sediment damage at a minimum is consistent with BLM policy.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with resource URA values and MFP recommendations were evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue present management & uses.
2. Do not construct watershed structures in recommendation area.

Reason

1. Present uses meet watershed requirements.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Implement the grazing program as outlined on the Range Management decisions. See RM 1,1a,2,3 and 4.

b) Conduct watershed studies as described in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1,1a,2,3 and 4.

c) Identify watershed needs and implement land treatments and/or grazing systems through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

Current management practices are not expect to negatively impact the lands in these watersheds. The rangeland program has been analyzed in the Mountain Valley EIS and the best grazing use decisions were chosen to meet the needs of livestock and wildlife while protecting the vegetation resource and the watershed.

The watershed studies as outlined under the Range Management decisions and the ORV Monitoring Program are expected to identify any problem areas which may require remedial action.

Watershed needs requiring land treatments o Grazing systems will be identified and

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Watershed-Unit Wide
Objective Number	W-13

Objective

Restore, maintain, improve and quantify water quality and yield for both on and off-site uses.

Meet State and Federal water quality standards and comply with State 208 Best Management practices.

Rationale

This objective has been identified as a long term objective in BLM Manual Section 1603.12E.

PL 93-523 requires that a water quality monitoring program be initiated for all public water supplies.

PL 94-579 describes in detail the hydrologic input that must be included in land sales, exchanges, leases and withdrawals and does include the quantification of quality and quantity of waters.

PL 92-500, especially sections 102 and 201 recognizes the need for water resources data collection and analysis on a continuing basis.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.1 Step 3

Recommendation W-13.1

Meet all Bureau of Land Management water needs by protecting waters through Federal Reserved Water Rights and appropriated rights. After water needs are precisely determined for the planning area additional purchases of waters may merit consideration if needs are determined.

Rationale

Protection of water rights and establishment of water needs (both consumptive and non-consumptive uses) is of critical concern and has been identified in White House and Washington Office memoranda. The Executive Order of April 17, 1926 allows us to make any lands Public Water Reserve Withdrawals provided the waters were in existence and in use prior to October 21, 1976 by simply noting these areas as Public Water Reserves on Public Land Status Records. All waters in the MVPA should be so designated.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with resource URA values or MFP recommendations were evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Take appropriate and necessary actions to ensure water rights to meet Bureaus needs.

Rationale

Water rights are essential to maintain viable Bureau management programs.

Support Requirements

1. Designation of Federal Water Reserves.
2. Filings on unappropriated waters.
3. Water resource management planning.

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationales developed for specialist and multiple use recommendations.

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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Identify those streams, springs and seeps which may be impacted from authorized uses on public lands and continue to monitor water quality.

b) Establish a monitoring program in FY 1982.

Support Needs

Water quality Monitoring Plan
Personnel to collect samples.

Rationale

It is impossible to monitor all water source as specified in the specialist recommendatio because of access problems due to weather conditions and manpower needs.

Identifying those water sources which could be impacted from authorized uses would insure adequate protection for these waters eliminating the need to monitor the others.

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)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Unit Wide

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.2 Step 2

Recommendation: W-13.2

Monitor water quality for all chemical, bacteriological and physical parameters for all surface waters, springs, seeps, and wells in the Mountain Valley Planning Area by 1985. Data collection and analysis on a continuing basis is required. Streams will be sampled three times a year in January, May and September. Seeps once a year in August. Springs twice a year in January and June.

Rationale

Determination of baseline water quality essential for evaluating effects of land treatment alternatives on water quality. PL 93-523 requires that a water quality monitoring program be established for all public water supplies. Analysis of water quality necessary for determining suitability of use for the water.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact to the environment in terms of having up-to-date data which acturately reflects the quality of water resources in the planning area for use as a management tool in the future.

No other conflicts with resource URA values or MFP recommendations were evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue to monitor water quality as funds permit or as priorities dictate.

Rationale

Water quality monitoring required by law.

Water quality data is required as a basis for specific Bureau programs and projects.

Support Requirements

1. Gathering water samples
2. Analyzing samples.
3. Compiling data.

Alternatives Considered

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-2. (Sept. ...)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step W-13.3 Step 3

Recommendation W-13.3

Monitor sediment yield of all surface waters flowing through public lands. Monitor at boundaries where water enters and exits public lands to determine increase in sediment yield from public lands.

Rationale

Determination of effects of various land management and treatment alternatives on water quality is of critical importanc in evaluating the suitability of that alternative. Critical areas to evaluate are Lost Creek, Beaver Creek, Pine Creek, and Monroe Creek. Monitoring sediment yield will also determine the effectivene quantitatively of other watershed treatment objectives.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation would have the same impacts as those identified for W-13.2.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue to monitor water quality as funds permit or as priorities dictate.

Rationale

Water quality monitoring required by law.

Water quality data is required as a basis for specific Bureau programs and projects.

Support Requirements

1. Gathering Water Samples
2. Analyzing samples
3. Compiling data.

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a) Establish a water quality monitoring plan in FY-1982.

Support Needs

Water quality monitoring plan
Personnel to collect samples

Rationale

The water quality monitoring plan will be established to assure adequate sampling of water quality throughout the Mountain Valle Resource Area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Unit Wide

Overlay Reference
Step 1W-13.4 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that all reservoir maintenance, modification and/or construction will be coordinated through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See Range Management decisions.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Rationale

See rationale developed for multiple use recommendation.

All range improvements should be coordinated and handled through the development of AMPs and HMPs to assure efficient use of both manpower and funds. Priorities can be better identified and more effective long range management goals accomplished.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.4 Step 3

Recommendation W-13.4

Maintain all stockwatering reservoirs to prevent seepage losses. Reservoirs that have silted up will be cleaned out and bentonited. Some stockwatering reservoirs have had brush come back in them and need cleaning. Specific reservoirs that appear to need attention are Lund Reservoirs 3 and 4, Windy Ridge Reservoir, Fish Lake reservoir, and Potash Reservoir. Dam stabilization with rhizomatous grasses is recommended.

Rationale

Retaining water for livestock use will benefit watershed conditions by allowing for a better overall utilization of range lands. Areas around reservoirs will be overutilized somewhat, however these sacrifice areas near waters are worth the overall increase in distribution of livestock over grazing lands. Removal of sediment from reservoirs which serve the dual purpose of sediment retention should be cleaned out to allow for increased sediment storage.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact to range and watershed as outlined in the rationale for W-13.4. No conflicts other than the one of overutilization around the affected reservoirs have been identified for resource URA values or MFP recommendations.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue to maintain stock watering reservoirs on a planned and continuing basis.

Reason

Maintenance of reservoirs on a planned basis is part of the range management and wildlife program.

Support Requirements

1. Project inspections
2. Prioritizing maintenance work.
3. Contract preparation and supervision.

Alternatives Considered

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.5 Step 3

Recommendation W-13-5

Develop unproductive springs to increase water quality and yield. Fence spring developments.

Silt is to be cleaned out of troughs and head boxes at all spring developments on a regular basis.

Rationale

Increasing water quality and yield will benefit livestock and wildlife and will improve watershed conditions by allowing for a better distribution of grazing animals

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Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low to moderate positive impact for range, wildlife and watershed for those reasons identified in W-13.5 rationale.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to develop springs on a planned and priority basis.
2. Maintain facilities.

Rationale

Springs can be an effective Management tool in terms of animal distribution and maintenance. Every effort should be made to identify and improve those undeveloped springs which would improve range conditions

Support Requirements

1. Determination of water needs
2. Determine development feasibility.
3. Project planning, EAR, design and layout.
4. Contract preparation and supervision.
5. Labor and supervision

Alternatives Considered

1. Extension of existing pipelines.
2. Wells at identified areas of need.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that the need for such developments be identified and the construction authorization be coordinated through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

All range improvements should be prioritized and coordinated through AMP and HMP development to assure the most effective use of manpower and funds.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.6 Step 3

Recommendation W-13.6

Repair painted Rock raintrap, Plateau Guzzler, and develop a water catchment in Section 20 T. 21 S., R. 1 E. for Wildlife use only.

Rationale

Repair and development of wildlife guzzlers or catchments will assist in providing better distribution of wildlife utilization of forage of these areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact to wildlife for the reasons identified in the rationale for W-13.6.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Make necessary repairs. Continue with planned use of water.

Rationale

1. Large amount of funds are invested in these facilities and the water is needed for effective management.

Support Requirements

1. Labor to perform repairs.

Alternatives Considered

1. Haul water to facility site.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that the need for any guzzler or catchment developments will be identified and coordinated through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

All range improvements should be prioritized and coordinated through AMP and HMP development to assure the mose effective use of manpower and funds.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley

Activity
Watershed-Unit Wide

Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.7 Step 3

Recommendation W-13.7

Maintain or improve streambank vegetative cover on all live streams in order to prevent further streambank instability and damage to the riparian zones. Maintain streambank vegetative cover at 80% and implement streambank plantings identified in the Otter Creek HMP.

Rationale

USO IM 77-290 identifies the need to maintain streambank vegetative cover at 80% in order to prevent degredation of water quality of streams traversing through public lands. EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands, identifies the need to maintain and improve riparian zones and the related impact on water quality. The impact of grazing on streambank stability needs to be documented on all live streams in the MVPA and additional recommendations will be included as the needs are identified.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with other resource URA values and MFP recommendations were evident. Maintenance has been in progress and is part of the Otter Creek HMP.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue to do Wildlife Habitat and Allotment Management Plans to identify specific streams and sites which need attention.

2. Implement practices and install projects identified in approved Wildlife Habitat and Allotment Management plans.

Rationale

Approved management plans which identify problems, practices and projects are necessary prior to actual work.

Support Requirements

1. Watershed and Wildlife Management planning.
2. Management plan implementation.
3. Project planning and layout.
4. Contract preparation and supervision.
5. Labor and supervision.

Alternatives Considered

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Watershed-Unit Wide
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W-13.7 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

Streambank vegetative cover will be improved where needed and maintained where it is in good condition. Improving or maintaining the cover at 80% is an idealistic goal which may not always be possible. Achieving this goal will depend on the natural streambank characteristics and the types of use occurring. USO IM 77-290 expired as of September 30, 1980. Every effort will be made to improve streambank stability where problem areas have been identified but realistic vegetative cover goals will be determined on a case by case basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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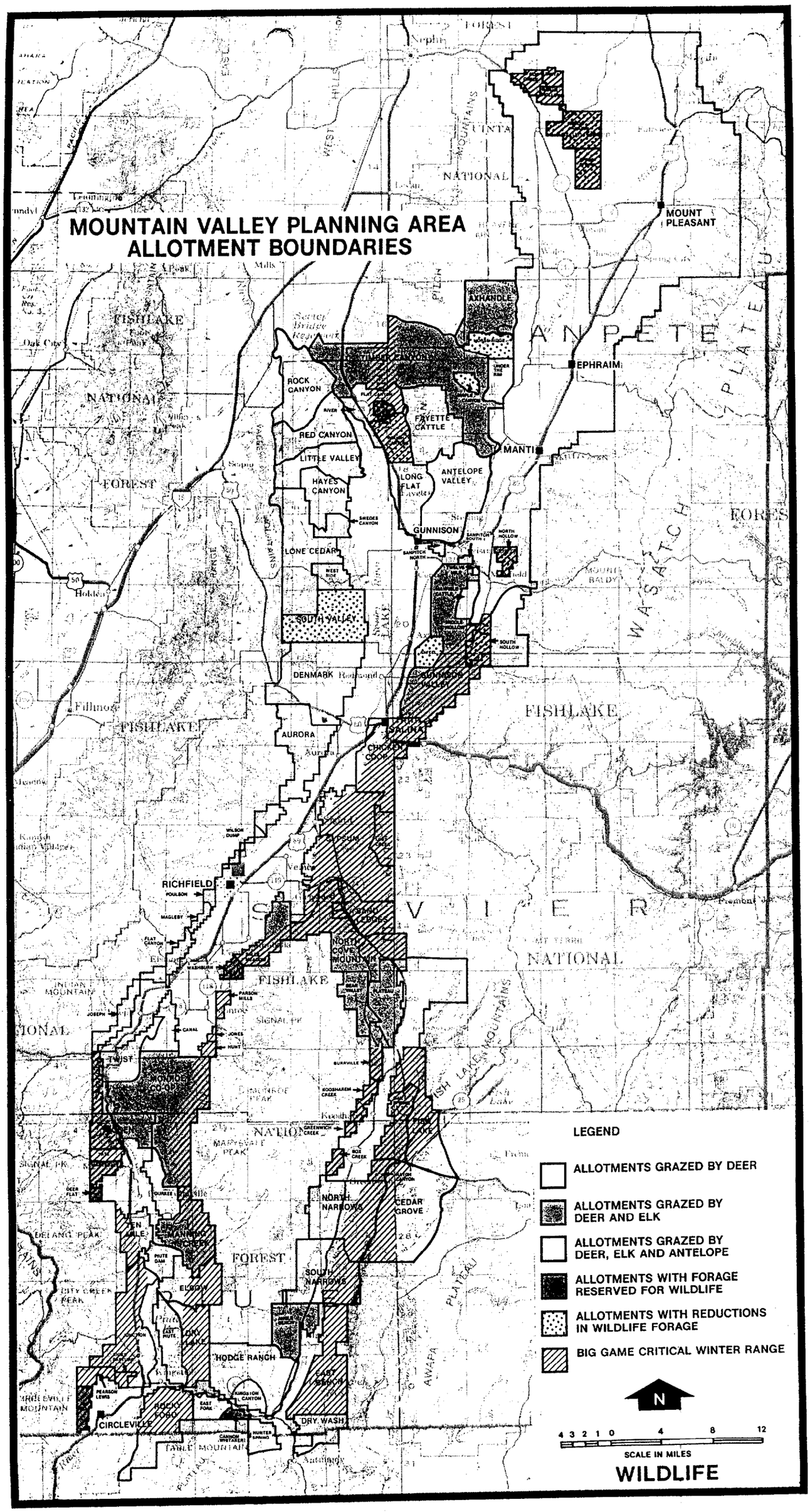
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 W-L 3.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Designate the 77,478 acres of critical deer winter concentration areas as Areas of Critical Enrivonmental Concern.

The areas are: Marysvale Front, Elbow Ranch, Foothills of Monroe Mountain south of Monroe, Thompson Basin, Sage-Flat/Lost Creek, and Black Mountain to the Mayfield Front.

The allotments involved are:

Sanpete P.U.

N. Hollow	1680 ac.
Middle Hollow	962 ac.
South Hollow	2096 ac.
Pole Canyon	5240 ac.
Gunnison Valley	11733
	21,765 ac.

N. Sevier P.U.

Chicken Coop	7269 ac.
Lost Creek	3893 ac.
Gypsum	9307 ac.
Sand Ledges	2934 ac.
Sall's Meadow	2596 ac.
Washburn	607 ac.
Jones	371 ac.
Hunt	950 ac.
Monroe Coop	5609 ac.
	33,536 ac.

Piute P.U.

Durkee	470 ac.
Manning Creek	3900 ac.
Ogden	893 ac.
Tate	779 ac.
Marysvale	1963 ac.
Deer Flat	339 ac.
Ten Mile	4232 ac.
Piute Dam	221 ac.
Junction	6316 ac.
Pearson-Lewis	1375 ac.
"P" Hill	1689 ac.
	22,177 ac.

Support Needs:
Intensive winter range studies.

Rationale

The draft regulations on Areas of Critical Environmental Concern provide that, wildlife areas that are essential to the life cycle of a species or area a key component to natural processes, can be designated as ACEC's per Sections 201 and 202 of P.L. 94-579.

Since the productivity of the major portion of the herd units effected is dependent on these concentration areas, they could be considered key components to a natural process. Winter range is the limiting factor for all of the herd units in this Planning Area. These small segments of the winter range are definitely the most sensitive segments. They should be monitored more closely to watch the trend of mule deer habitat. Maintenance of the mule deer habitat should take precedent over all other grazing animals or other land uses.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation. Issue a grazing decision concerning all allotments containing critical deer winter range which incorporates the following items:

a. An identification that critical deer winter range lies within the boundary of the allotment.

b. Notification that a monitoring program has been established to critically assess the condition of this range on an annual basis.

In addition, attempts will be made to obtain a cooperative agreement with the livestock operator which identifies the need to protect critical deer winter range located within the allotment and should an emergency situation arise as described under the rules and regulations for Grazing Administration Subpart 4120.3 Closure to Livestock, temporarily close the allotment or a portion of the allotment to grazing by any kind of livestock for the period of time needed to correct the problem.

Habitat Management Plans and Allotment Management Plans will specifically address critical deer winter range in terms of habitat needs and a program established which identifies range improvement projects which will improve or maintain the vitality of the critical winter range while meeting the forage needs of both livestock and wildlife.

Rationale

Deer winter concentration areas do not need an A.C.E.C. designation to be provided proper protection. Under current existing laws, special management techniques will be used to assure the vitality of the habitat area and to provide a means of initiating immediate action to protect the critical winter range when the situation warrants.

Obtaining a cooperative agreement is the best method for handling sensitive areas of this nature. Securring the livestock operator's cooperation in recognizing the importance of the critical deer winter range for maintaining a healthy deer herd and the possible need to temporarily restrict grazing in emergency situations would help avoid the need to formally invoke a notice of closure and the possible appeal and resultant bad public relations.

Cooperation would help produce better AMPs and HMPs which will benefit both livestock and wildlife. Priorities can be better established to meet the range needs and help eliminate the necessity to restrict grazing on any portion of the allotment.

The Category 2 - Open area subject to Special Stipulations will provide the land manager with the authority to mitigate impacts that could result to the critical winter range from oil and gas activity. Leases would be issued under the terms of the standard stipulations and any additional special stipulation to protect the critical winter range.

To insure that all uses which could have a detrimental affect to the critical winter range are monitored, it is important that ORV use and its impacts be evaluated since the entire Planning Area has been designated "open" to ORVs. See Recreation Decision R-1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.1 Step 3

Designate all critical deer winter range with a Category 2, Oil and Gas Leasing classification. See Minerals decision M-3.1.

Monitor ORV use to insure that no damage is being caused to the critical winter range from such use.

Support Needs

Cooperative Agreements
Grazing Decisions
Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans
Oil and Gas Leasing Stipulations
ORV Monitoring Plan

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See Rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-3.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Change livestock season of use in the Gunnison Valley, Chicken Coop, Gypsum, Monroe Coop, Ten Mile, and Junction allotments to spring use only, and reduce the livestock preference in Monroe Coop by 20%.

Rationale

All of these allotments are located within one of the concentration areas discussed under WL-3.1. Livestock use in these areas during the current fall and winter seasons is directly competitive with wintering mule deer. Since these areas are critical to the wintering mule deer populations, livestock should not be allowed to remove forage prior to the mule deer arrival, or compete directly with wintering mule deer. Fall and winter use of the same areas by both livestock and wildlife, especially if mule deer populations increase substantially, will cause deterioration of browse condition. Typically such deteriorations are not noticeable until they are well underway and recovery takes far longer than the deterioration. When the deterioration occurs and during the recovery period the carrying capacity of the mule deer habitat could be reduced enough to cause a marked decrease in the herd's productivity. Public demand for consumptive and non-consumptive use of this resource is too high to risk such decreases.

Of the listed allotments Monroe Coop presents the most complex problem. This allotment is under a three pasture rest rotation system which periodically concentrates winter livestock use along a critical mule deer concentration area in the western foothills of Monroe Mountain. If this livestock use period should coincide with a hard winter, livestock/wildlife competition could become intense, resulting in increased deer winter kill and negative impacts on browse condition. This allotment management plan, as written, was intended to increase the livestock carrying capacity by 20% after range improvement had occurred. The 20% increase was administratively granted immediately when the permittees signed the License use has not been up to full preference level but the allotment's trend remains static and

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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over 50% of the allotment is only in fair condition. At the very least, this 20% increase in preference should be removed since the livestock carrying capacity obviously is not 1017 AUM's. If the allotment were stocked to full preference the impacts on wintering mule deer would be undesirable, since the carrying capacity is not there.

Support Needs

Activity Plan writing and modification.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Implement the grazing program as outlined in the Range Management decisions for these allotments. See RM 1, 2 and 4.

Provide adequate critical deer winter range protection as outlined in the Wildlife decision for critical winter range. See WL 3.1.

Rationale

It has not been adequately established that livestock grazing has been having a deleterious affect on the browse needed for wildlife. Changing the season of use would conflict with the permittee ranching operations and other solutions could be found which could benefit both livestock and wildlife. Through development of AMPs and HMPs, land treatments and grazing systems will be used to reduce or eliminate any adverse competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Deer critical range will be protected by obtaining agreements with the permittee to avoid such areas during their grazing period. These allotments, for the most part, are in fair condition and static trend indicating current management practices are not causing adverse conditions.

Support Needs

Cooperative Agreements
Grazing Decisions
Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See Rationales developed for the multiple use recommendation, RM1, 2 and 4, and WL 3.1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 4

Objective

Provide forage and water on public lands sufficient for the present mule deer population of 15,917 and for an expanded population of 30,132 mule deer by 1986.

Rationale

At the present time forage allocation for big game in this Planning Area are either insufficient or non-existent. Winter range is the limiting factor for all of the herd units found within this Planning Area. BLM lands comprise a total of 41% of the winter range for all of the herd units within the Planning Area. In order to insure that mule deer populations are maintained at least at present levels sufficient forage must be provided to allow the populations to winter with a minimum of stress and maintain the high productivity of the herds.

The number of mule deer hunters has declined slightly over the last few years in response to lower deer populations and more restricted hunts. Demand for the resource is still high and hunter numbers have increased high and hunter numbers have increased somewhat in response to an increase in deer numbers.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, P.L. 94-579 Sec. 103 provides that the consumptive use of forage by livestock and wildlife be considered on an equal basis. We must therefore insure that adequate forage, and the water required to use it, is guaranteed.

Hunting of mule deer is also a legitimate recreational activity with the side benefit of providing additional red meat from public lands. The PAA estimate of deer hunter expenditures in the Planning Area is over $800,000 with an estimated AUM value of up to $18.94 (lower values have been estimated, depending upon methodology).

Table I (Page 1 of 2)

Mule Deer; Sanpete Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Only Current Deer Numbers	Current Deer AUM's	Current Water Requirements	AUM's Available
1701	Antelope Valley	357	308	84,609 1	581
1702	Apple Spring	133	114	31,521 1	55
1703	Axhandle	239	206	56,643 1	209
1704	Axtel	133	114	31,521 1	30
1733	Dry Hill	57	49	13,509 1	27
1705	Fayette Cattle	623	537	147,651 1	618
1706	Flat Canyon	170	145	40,290 1	143
1707	Gunnison Valley	530	458	125,610 1	549
1708	Hayes Canyon	220[4]	190	52,140 1	198
1709	Hop Creek	34	30	8,058 1	53
1710	Horse Ridge	147	126	34,839 1	84
1711	Indian Hollow	88	76	20,856 1	129
1712	Little Valley	213	184	50,481 1	466
1713	Lone Cedar	420[4]	363	99,540 1	358
1714	Long Flat	265	229	62,805 1	112
1715	Maple Canyon	89	77	21,093 1	74
1716	Mayfield Cattle	0	35	0	35
1717	Middle Hollow	132	114	31,284 1	17
1718	North Hollow	241	208	57,117 1	38
17??	Pole Canyon (R*PP-DWR)	136	118	32,232 1	--
1719	Red Canyon	257	222	60,909 1	907
1720	River	0	14	0	14
1721	Rock Canyon	246	212	58,302 1	377
1722	Rough Canyon	278	239	65,886 1	157

Table I (Page 2 of 2)

Mule Deer; Sanpete Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Only Current Deer Numbers	Current Deer AUM's	Current Water Requirements	AUM's Available
1723	San Pitch	0	21	0	5
1724	South Hollow	355	305	72,522 1	141
1725	South Valley	346	298	82,002 1	227
1726	Swedes Canyon	89	77	21,093 1	54
1727	Timber Canyon	723	623	171,351 1	707
1728	Twelve Mile	13	11	3,081 1	9
1729	Uinta	15	13	3,555 1	88
1730	Under-the-Rim	34	29	8,058 1	32
1731	West Side	97	84	22,989 1	96
1732	Wood Hollow	294	254	69,678 1	54
		6,974	6,083	1,641,225 1	6,644

Table II

Mule Deer - No. Sevier Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Only Current Deer Numbers	Current Deer AUM's	Current Water Requirements		AUM's Available
0200	Aurora	262	345	62,094	1	345
0201	Bear Valley	139	207	32,943	1	207
0202	Burrville	93	103	22,041	1	103
0219	Canal	36	34	8,532	1	34
0203	Chicken Coop	134	216	31,758	1	216
0224	Denmark	142	172	33,654	1	172
0220	Fishlake	204	232	52,235	1	232
0204	Flat Canyon	24	26	6,636	1	26
0205	Gypsum	412	517	97,644	1	517
0206	Hunt	21	21	4,977	1	21
0207	Jones	15	14	3,555	1	14
0208	Joseph	29	34	6,873	1	34
0221	Koosharem Creek	231	207	54,747	1	207
0209	Lost Creek	88	129	20,856	1	129
0210	Magleby	4	4	948	1	4
0222	Monroe Co-op	451	455	106,887	1	455
0211	North Cove Mtn.	444	488	105,228	1	488
0212	Parson Mills	16	14	3,792	1	14
0213	Plateau	98	138	23,226	1	138
0214	Poulson	8	9	1,896	1	9
0215	Sall's Meadow	243	241	57,591	1	241
0216	Sand Ledges	250	216	59,250	1	216
0223	Twist	60	52	14,220	1	52
	Washburn	4	21	948		21
	Wilson Dump	8	9	1,896	1	9
		3,420	3,904	872,966	1	3,904

Table III

Mule Deer - Piute Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Only Current Deer Numbers	Current Deer AUM's	Current Water Requirements		AUM's Available
0802	Angle Bench	195	207	46,215	1	207
0803	Box Creek	106	103	25,122	1	103
0705	Cedar Grove	33	60	10,949	1	60
0813	Dry Lake	301	310	71,337	1	310
0814	Dry Wash (60%)	25	22	5,925	1	22
0815	Durkee	283	455	67,071	1	455
0816	East Bench	211	182	50,007	1	182
0817	East Fork	98	86	23,226	1	86
0818	East Piute	233	241	55,221	1	241
0819	Elbow	293	310	69,441	1	310
0821	Greenwich Creek	46	52	10,902	1	52
0822	Hatch Canyon	63	65	14,931	1	65
0823	Hodge Ranch	311	276	73,707	1	276
0824	Hunter Spring	205	216	48,585	1	216
0826	Junction	386	414	91,482	1	414
0827	Kingston Canyon	120	104	28,440	1	104
0829	Manning Creek	353	379	86,661	1	379
0830	Marysvale	120	103	28,440	1	103
0832	North Narrows	197	138	46,698	1	138
0833	Oak Spring	216	202	45,504	1	202
0834	Ogden	99	103	23,463	1	103
0835	Pearson-Lewis	147	138	34,839	1	138
0838	Piute Dam	40	34	9,480	1	34
0841	Rick's Pasture	10	9	2,370	1	9
	Rocky Ford		388			388
0843	South Narrows	204	138	48,348	1	138
	Tate	40	34	9,480	1	34
0845	Ten Mile	176	207	41,712	1	207
	"P" Hill	320	276	75,840	1	276
	Cannon-Whittaker	200	172	47,400	1	172
	Deer Flat	108	207	25,596	1	207
		5,523	5,631	1,313,027	1	5,631

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 15,618 AUM's of forage and 3,827,218 liters of water for the existing mule deer population in the Planning Area. The resources need to be allocated, by allotment, as shown on tables I, II, and III.

Rationale

Current population levels were based on data by UDWR. Stoddart and Smith's conversion ratio of 5.8 to 1 was used to determine the AUM requirements based upon the use periods supplied by the Division of Wildlife Resources.

Some holes in this data still exist. The Division made no requests for summer range AUM's in the Sanpete Planning Unit, even though there is known summer range in the Sanpitch and Valley Mountains. Summer use is more dispersed than winter use so the number of deer involved should be relatively low in these areas, especially in the Valley Mountains where summer water supplies are insufficient. Future data acquisition should allow development of summer range figures, and adjustments in winter range use intensity to resemble the actual situation more closely.

The Bureau inventories show reasonably accurate carrying capacities only for the Sanpete Planning Unit. Carrying capacity from the computer program is only a guideline however since the basic data inputs are subject to error from several sources. The Forage Acre Requiremen for big game species was developed from a preliminary estimate of mule deer use in the Fayette Cattle allotment which may be substantially different than the actual use. The "Overlap" program assigns forage to grazing animals in a priority fashion; in this case livestock AUM's were satisfied first. Some errors in wildlife proper use factors are inevitable since no dietary work has been done on the Area's mule deer populations. Usable acreages for mule deer were not accurately assigned. Under these circumstances, the condition of the big game winter ranges is the most important factor in determining if

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

the existing populations are within the carrying capacity of the range. With existing information, there are no obvious deer caused problems on the winter ranges in the Sanpete Planning Unit.

Carrying capacity figures are not available for the allotments in Sevier or Piute counties. The range surveys in these planning units were not intended to determine wildlife carrying capacities, just livestock. At the time of the surveys in the late fifties and early sixties mule deer numbers were considerably higher than they are at present, and deer needs were taken care of in an accidental fashion since they were making use of the forage resource before the survey teams entered the area. During those years the only documented problem areas, concerning mule deer use; were the concentration areas proposed for ACEC designation under recommen ation WL-3.1. At this time, no problems which would warrant a reduction in deer numbers, are evident in these concentration areas. No livestock reductions should be required to meet these current levels, which are already being consumed.

The water requirements shown are based upon a consumption rate of 1.58 gallons per animal per day. These figures may not be of much value at this time since accurate water budget information is not available for the allotments. The figures should be considered only as a method of recognizing a need and current consumption levels.

Support Needs

None

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modification.

a. Provide forage for deer use as follows:

Allotment	Current Use (AUMs)	Forage to be Allocated (AUMs)
Apple Spring	114	93
Axtell	114	30
Dry Hill	49	27
Horse Ridge	126	84
Maple Canyon	77	74
Middle Hollow	114	19
No. Hollow	208	71
ough Canyon	239	172
South Hollow	305	150
South Valley	298	227
Twelve Mile	11	7
Wood Hollow	254	69

Rationale

See rationale developed for the specialist recommendation.

Deer forage allocations on those allotments where current use exceeds forage to be allocated is based on the 1978 range survey. Forage capacity was based on suitability for that particular animal using the allotment. When forage capacity exceeded the amount of forage needed by another animal user (e.g., elk) the forage was converted for deer use when possible. A conversion ratio of 1 elk AUM to .8 deer AUMs was used. This ratio was based on the vegetative type within the allotment, season of use by livestock and whether ther was competition for forage while deer were using the range.

In addition to the deer forage reductions it should be noted that livestock use withi these allotments was also reduced. In some cases this reduction was significant thereby eliminating the opportunity to convert livestock AUMs for deer use.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

a. Implement the Rangeland monitoring program as outlined under the Range Management decisions. See RM 1, 1a, 2, 3 and 4.

Rationale

See rationales developed for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

The monitoring program will help make more accurate determinations of the wildlife numbers and the condition of the range they use.

Support Needs

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-4.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 26,066 AUMs of forage and 6,959,858 liters of water for a projected mule deer population of 30,132 animals, area wide, by 1986. The resources should be allocated on an allotment basis as shown on tables IV, V, and VI.

Rationale

Predicted mule deer population figures are based upon mean population figures developed for each herd unit by the Division of Wildlife Resources. The figures were developed by a computer program using pre and post season classification data and buck harvest statistics. This data was spread over a 6 to 13 year period. In the entire Planning Area the basic assumption was that the population was dispersed evenly throughout the winter range. This method may not accurately depict the situations which actually exist since deer are definitely not distributed evenly, but for the interim this method will provide a reasonable starting point for future allocations. These population levels are not unrealistic projections, but are based upon computed population levels which actually existed in the area at some point during the data period used (6 to 13 years) for each herd unit.

A conversion ratio of 5.8 to 1 (Stoddart and Smith) was used to determine the AUM's quired for the projected population levels

As was noted in the recommendation for allocating forage for the existing population (WL-4.1) holes in the data still exist The summer range areas in the Sanpitch and Valley Mountains do not have any forage requests at this time, but the dispersed use which occurs in those areas should not cause any difficulties even at the projected levels. Data needs to be gathered as soon as possible on this use period in these areas even though more than enough forage for mule deer is available in those areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Table IV (Page 1 of 2)

Mule Deer; Sanpete Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water Required
1701	Antelope Valley	308	581	357	84,609 1
1702	Apple Spring	136	55	158	37,446 1
1703	Axhandle	206	209	239	36,643 1
1704	Axtel	140	30	162	38,394 1
1733	Dry Hill	49	27	57	13,509 1
1705	Fayette Cattle	537	618	623	147,651 1
1706	Flat Canyon	145	143	170	40,290 1
1707	Gunnison Valley	699	549	812	192,444 1
1708	Hayes Canyon	367	198	426	100,962 1
1709	Gop Creek	35	53	41	9,717 1
1710	Horse Ridge	126	84	147	34,839 1
1711	Indian Hollow	92	129	107	25,359 1
1712	Little Valley	356	466	413	97,881 1
1713	Lone Cedar	701	358	813	192,681 1
1714	Long Flat	229	112	265	62,805 1
1715	Maple Canyon	77	74	89	21,093 1
1716	Mayfield Cattle	0	33	0	0
1717	Middle Hollow	114	17	132	31,284 1
1718	North Hollow	208	38	241	57,117 1
17??	Pole Canyon (R&PP-DWR)	118	--	136	32,232 1
1719	Red Canyon	430	907	499	118,263 1
1720	River	0	14	0	0
1721	Rock Canyon	411	377	477	113,049 1
1722	Rough Canyon	239	157	278	65,886 1

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-1

Objective

Provide three transplant sites for the Utah Prairie dogs in the North Sevier and Piute Planning Units for use by 1986 to establish separate colonies of 30 to 100 breeding animals (spring count) per colony.

Rationale

At the present time, there are no viable colonies of Utah prairie dogs remaining on public lands in Sevier or Piute Counties. The Endangered Species Act, P.L. 93-205, charges Federal agencies with protecting or enhancing the habitat of all listed species. The Bureau has made no concerted effort to reestablish this species within the Planning Area. The Utah Prairie Dog Recovery Plan indicates a need for geographically separated populations of Utah Prairie Dogs on public lands. The strongest colonies are located on private lands where their continued existence is less secure than on public lands. As indicated in URA Step III the continued long term survival of this species will depend heavily on the health of the population on public lands.

This action would be in keeping with the Bureau's policies on endangered species protection, and the maintenance of species diversity on public lands (Program Outlook Guides).

The population level of 30 to 100 animals was suggested by Bob Hasenyager, non-game biologist for the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. At least 30 animals per colony are required for good genetic viability.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Allow the Division of Wildlife Resources to re-introduce the Utah prairie dog into any or all of the three areas, shown on the overlay, which meet the criteria developed by the Utah Prairie Dog Core Team (1979). The areas should be inventoried in detail to determine suitability. Adjustments in livestock season of use may be necessary in the Gypsum allotment to provide adequate quantities of cool season grasses. Prairie dog populations should, at least until the species are delisted, be allowed to expand into all areas of suitable habitat.

o livestock reductions are anticipated.

The allotments involved are:
1. Plateau and Bear Valley Allotments
2. Gypsum Allotment
3. East Bench

Rationale:

The three areas have received a superficial survey to determine if they might have any potential as transplant sites. The Sage Flat location was recommended and accepted in a previous MFP decision. None of the areas have been intensively inventoried to see if they conform to the habitat requirements delineated by the Core Team. Only areas which meet the above mentioned requirements are eligible for use.

The Gypsum allotment is currently grazed in the spring by livestock and this may conflict with the forage needs of Utah prairie dogs if they are placed in the Sage Flat area. Crocker-Bedford has determined that the presence of cool season grasses in prairie dog habitat at lower elevations is a major factor in the success of colonies. Spring livestock grazing may be suppressing cool season grasses. A change to summer grazing would be the preferred alternative for prairie dogs and the area's wintering mule deer.

Although an inventory of these sites is needed, prior to allowing the transplantation to occur, this recommendation is not aimed at the inventory. A reservation of these lands is necessary so that they can be used immediately if they are determined to be suitable.

Crocker-Bedford has determined that it takes 400 to 500 Utah prairie dogs to consume one AUM of forage. The suggested population levels for these sites would have very little impact on livestock forage availability, though livestock may avoid the colonies proper. The total AUM loss for livestock, may reach 0.6 AUM's.

Support Needs

Consultation with the Division of Wildlife Resources, Habitat Inventories.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation. Conduct further studies to determine if other suitable transplant sites exist within the planning area.

Rationale

According to the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources these sites have been rejected because of their proximity to private lands. It has been the policy of UDWR and others involved in the transplant project that no dogs be transplanted in areas where they could possibly migrate to private lands.

Other potential sites should be identified in accordance with the "Utah Prairie Dog Recovery Plan" prepared by UDWR.

Support Needs

Consultation with UDWR.
Inventory, habitat, and potential site inventories.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationales for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-2

Objective

Provide forage and water for the existing population of 122 antelope on public land within the Planning Area and for an increase to 265 animals by 1986.

Rationale

At the present time allocations of forage for all big game animals in this planning area are either inadequate or non-existent. Three separate populations of antelope are present in this planning area and none of them are causing any range degredation at their current levels. Providing adequate forage for wildlife species is required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, P.L. 94-579. The population near Venice (N. Sevier Planning Unit) is scheduled for removal in 1979, but we need to provide the allocation to insure an adequate supply in case removal does not occur or is not completely successful. Significant increases in the Otter Creek population are not expected.

The majority of the increased AUM needs shown for Piute and N. Sevier Units are the result of desired increases in the Parker Mountain population. The habitat's carrying capacity for these animals appears able to support the increased numbers in this Planning Area. The Parker Mountain proper also has sufficient forage to support the requested increase in the herd's total population.

For a full analysis of this consult the Parker Mountain URA and MFP. At this time the multiple use recommendation on the Parker Mountain herd is to allow the herd to increase to the desired level of 1000 animals.

The economic significance of the Venice and Otter Creek herds is quite low, due to the limited productivity and small herd sizes. The segment of the Parker Mountain population which summers in the Fishlake and Cedar Grove has considerable importance for hunting and as a source of transplant animals for other areas in the state. In 1977 there were 17 applications for each antelope permit granted in this herd unit, which does include the two smaller populations.

The nonconsumptive values of these animals is quite high, especially for the Venice and Otter Creek populations which are close to human population areas or recreation sites.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-2.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 118 AUM's of forage and 136,691 liters of water for the existing antelope populations distributed as shown in the table below.

North Sevier Planning Unit

Allot.	Summer No.	Summer AUM's	Yearlong No.	Yearlong AUMs	Water Needs
Ch.Coop			2	2	2184 L
Gypsum			8	10	9101 L
Lost Cr.			3	3	1138 L
Fishlake	35	29			39816 L
	35	29	13	15	52239 L

Piute Planning Unit

Cedar Gr.	44	37			48048 L
No.Narrows			6	7	6826 L
So.Narrows			6	7	6826 L
East Bench			15	19	17064 L
Dry Wash			5	6	5688 L
	44	37	32	39	84,452 L

Support Needs :

None

Rationale

With the existing antelope populations there are no indications that the antelope themselves are causing any range problems. In some cases livestock season and class may be limiting populations in North Narrows, South Narrows, East Bench, Chicken Coop, and Gypsum allotments. The present populations appear to be healthy. No stock adjustments are necessary in order to maintain these levels.

The animal numbers in each allotment were determined in one of two ways. Current numbers and AUM's were provided by DWR for Fishlake, Cedar Grove, North Narrows, South Narrows, and East Bench. The remaining numbers and AUM's were worked up by Bureau personnel based upon DWR's aerial census counts and wildlife observation reports. This was done to fill in the obvious gaps in DWR's data submissions. A conversion ratio of 9.6 to 1 (Stoddart and Smith) was used to determine forage requirements.

Water requirements were based on consumption per animal per day. Quantity was determined from Sandstrom and the BLM 6601 Manual to be approximately 4.55 liters/day during summer and 0.38 liters/day during winter. Actual quantities and distributior of waters for these animals are unstudied, but must at least be adequate for maintenance of the existing population

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation as written.

Rationale

Grazing use has not resulted in any identified significant problems. Providing adequate forage and habitat is an essential goal of the BLM.

Decision

Accept multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

a. Implement no forage allocation decision on the Dry Wash allotment.

Rationale

Antelope use on the Dry Wash Allotment will be issued from the Cedar City District upon completion of the grazing EIS.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W 2.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 197 AUMs of forage and 238,835 liters of water by 1986, for future antelope populations, distributed as shown below.

North Sevier Planning Unit

Allot.	Summer No.	Summer AUM's	Yearlong No.	Yearlong AUMs	Water Needs	
Ch. Coop			2	2	2184	L
Gypsum			8	10	9101	L
Lost Creek			3	3	1138	L
Fishlake	78	65			85176	L
	78	65	13	15	97599	L

Piute Planning Unit

Cedar Gr.	96	80			104832	L
No. Narrows			6	7	6826	L
So. Narrows			6	7	6826	L
East Bench			15	19	17064	L
Dry Wash			5	6	5688	L
	96	80	32	39	141236	L

Rationale

The Division of Wildlife Resources has not requested any major increases in antelope numbers except for the Parker Mountain herd. The lack of AUM increases in Chicken Coop, Gypsum and Lost Creek reflects DWR's intent to control the size of that herd to reduce depredation on private lands. Complete removal may not occur.

The Division has not anticipated any increases in the population east of Otter Creek. No difficulties should be encountered in continuing to provide this level of AUM use.

The increased AUM requests for Fishlake and Cedar Grove are a result of the Division's request for a total of 1000 animals on the Parker Mountain Planning Unit. This situation was thoroughly analyzed in the Parker Mountain Planning effort. Winter range is the limiting factor for the Parker population. The two allotments involved here are summer range areas. Fishlake and Cedar Grove can easily handle the requested increases, but there are questions about the ability of the winter range to accommodate the increase in total population. At this time, it looks as though the multiple use decision for the majority of the herd will be to remain with existing numbers. The higher numbers requested for Fishlake and Cedar Grove could still be provided if desired

AUM and water determinations were compil in the same fashion as those for the current antelope populations (WL-2.1).

Support Needs

Range

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept specialist recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale developed for specialist recommendation.

Support Needs

None

Decision

Reject multiple use recommendation. Future forage allocations will be evaluated and determined through the rangeland monitoring program as described in the Range Management Decisions.

Rationale

A monitoring program is being established to evaluate the range on a continuing basis. This program includes data collection on actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions and aquatic environmental studies. Future allocations will be dependent on an analysis of this data.

Support Needs

Range and wildlife personnel to conduct studies and analysis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*: Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Objective Number: WL-3.1

Objective

Maintain the quality of 77,478 acres of critical mule deer winter range in current or better condition.

Rationale

Certain areas within this Planning Area have historically been concentration areas for wintering mule deer. These areas have been recognized since at least the 1940's and concentrations continue to occur even during periods of low deer populations. As a result these areas are the first to show negative impacts on winter browse plants. It is imperative that the quality of these areas be maintained so that public demand for the mule deer resource can continue to be met.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, P.L. 94-579, makes provisions for protection of such critical wildlife areas in order to maintain reasonable wildlife numbers and diversity.

Economically, mule deer are an important resource within the Planning Area with over $800,000 spent on consumptive use of the resource alone. This use computes to an AUM value of up to $18.94 for mule deer harvested from the herd units which winter in this Planning Area. We have no data at this time on the nonconsumptive value of this resource, but it is assumed to be quite high.

This objective is not intended to cancel the crucial winter range designations of the public lands winter ranges that were decided upon in the previous MFP's.

Table IV (Page 2 of 2)

Mule Deer; Sanpete Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water Required
1723	San Pitch	0	14	0	0
1724	South Hollow	305	121	355	84,135 1
1725	South Valley	298	432	346	82,002 1
1726	Swedes Canyon	149	137	173	41,001 1
1727	Timber Canyon	623	974	723	171,351 1
1728	Twelve Mile	17	9	20	4,740 1
1729	Uinta	15	76	17	4,029 1
1730	Under-the-Rim	150	27	175	3,555 1
1731	West Side	163	153	189	44,795 1
1732	Wood Hollow	288	213	334	79,158 1
		7,750	8,925	8,918	2,088,918 1

Table V (Page 1 of 2)

Mule Deer; N. Sevier Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water[2] Required
0200	Aurora	522	226	606	143,662 1
0201	Bear Valley	120	120	139	32,943 1
0202	Burrville	166	80	193	45,741 1
0219	Canal	31	31	36	8,532 1
0203	Chicken Coop	384	116	445	105,465 1
0224	Denmark	480	434	557	132,009 1
0220	Fishlake	49 704	190	40 817	52,235 1
0204	Flat Canyon	221	24	256	60,672 1
0205	Gypsum	1,503	355	1,744	413,328 1
0206	Hung	78	18	91	21,567 1
0207	Jones	32	13	37	8,769 1
0208	Joseph	341	25	396	93,852 1
0221	Koosharem Creek	199	199	231	54,747 1
0209	Lost Creek	202	76	234	55,458 1
0210	Magelby	73	3	85	20,145 1
0222	Monroe Co-op	1,702	389	1,975	468,075 1
0211	North Cove Mtn.	1,283	383	1,488	352,656 1
0212	Parson Mills	21	14	24	5,688 1
0213	Plateau	336	85	389	92,193 1
0214	Poulson	50	7	58	13,746 1
0215	Sall's Meadow	446	209	518	122,766 1
0216	Sand Ledges	575	216	667	158,079 1
0223	Twist	124	52	144	34,128 1
	Washburn	9	3	10	2,370 1

Table V (Page 2 of 2)

Mule Deer; N. Sevier Planning Unit

Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water Required
Wilson Dump	104	7	120	28,440 l
	9,706 W 49 S	3,275	11,260 W 40 S	2,527,226 l

Table VI (Page 1 of 2)

Mule Deer; Piute Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water Required
0802	Angle Bench	293	168	340	80,580 1
0803	Box Creek	133	91	154	36,498 1
0705	Cedar Grove	140	29	163	38,631 1
0813	Dry Lake	747	259	866	205,242 1
0814	Dry Wash (60%)	36	22	41	9,717 1
0815	Durkee	244[4]	244	283[4]	67,071 1
0816	East Bench	226	182	262	62,094 1
0817	East Fork	86	86	98	23,226 1
0818	East Piute	446	201	518	122,766 1
0819	Elbow	549	252	636	150,732 1
0821	Greenwich Creek	49	40	57	13,509 1
0822	Hatch Canyon	54	54	63	14,931 1
0823	Hodge Ranch	722	268	838	198,606 1
0824	Hunter Spring	177	177	205	48,585 1
0826	Junction	468	333	543	128,691 1
0827	Kingston Canyon	104	104	120	28,441 1
0829	Manning Creek	304	304	353	83,661 1
0830	Marysvale	184	103	214	50,718 1
0832	North Narrows	622	170	721	170,877 1
0833	Oak Spring	34 166	186	25 192	45,504 1
0834	Ogden	752	85	873	206,901 1
0835	Pearson-Lewis	127	127	147	34,839 1
0838	Piute Dam	42	34	49	11,613 1
0841	Rick's Pasture	51	9	59	13,983 1

Table VI (Page 2 of 2)

Mule Deer; Piute Planning Unit

	Allotment Name	Public Lands Projected Needs AUM Needs	AUM's Available	Deer Numbers	Water Required
0842	Rocky Ford	355	355	412	97,664 1
0843	South Narrows	505	176	585	138,645 1
	Tate	118	34	137	32,469 1
0845	Ten Mile	286	151	332	78,684 1
	"P" Hill	276	276	320	75,840 1
	Cannon-Whitteker	172	172	200	47,400 1
	Deer Flat	93	93	108	25,596 1
		8,561	4,812	9,914	2,343,714 1

Carrying capacity figures are available only for the Sanpete Planning Unit. The Forage Acre Requirement used for big game was developed from a preliminary estimate of the mule deer population using the Fayette Cattle allotment. Proper use factors for wildlife are probably not entirely correct since no dietary work has been done on any of the populations in the Planning Area. The computer program assigns forage to grazing animals in a priority fashion; in this case livestock received first priority. Mule deer use areas are not accurately documented so the acreages plugged into the computer may be erroneous. The total available forage, from the survey, is quite close to the total projected needs.

During previous years, when deer populat--ions were higher than at present there were only a few areas which appear to have suffered any impact from the larger populations. These areas were discussed under wildlife objective WL-3, dealing with winter concentration areas. These concentration areas are the first to show impacts from expanded populations, but the provisions of WL-3 and WL-4.3 should adequately compensate for the inevitable increase in deer numbers.

In requesting this increase in deer population the fact that deer numbers are currently below previous levels has been considered. Deer numbers are not easily regulated and some increase in the population size is inevitable. Although the population may not reach the projected levels, due to severe winters, drought or other biological problems, they could also exceed the projected levels. To be realistic we must recognize this fact and insure that forage is available for these animals which are an integral part of the native range resource. If we are to manage the public ranges

from an ecosystem standpoint then we must manage for a population level which approaches the long term mean which lies within the range carrying capacity.

Water requirements are based upon 1.58 liters per animal per day. Water budget dats is not sufficient at this time to make a meaningful assessment of what portion of this resource is actually available. As with forage, we can assume that sufficient water is available since this population level did exist in the area previously.

Support Needs

Winter Range Studies, Habitat Management Plans, Water Budget Inventories, Range Rehabilitation, Mule deer dietary and use area studies.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 4.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept specialist recommendation.

Rationale

See Rationale developed for specialist recommendation.

Support Needs

None

Decision

Reject multiple use recommendation. Future forage allocations will be evaluated and determined through the rangeland monitoring program as described in the Range Management Decisions.

Rationale

A monitoring program is being established to evaluate the range on a continuing basis. This program includes data collection on actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed condition and aquatic environmental studies. Future allocations will be dependent on an analysis of this data.

Support Needs

Range and wildlife personnel to conduct studies and analysis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-5

Objective

Improve the condition of 8360 acres of big game winter range in the Gunnison Valley, Gypsum, and North Narrows and South Narrows allotments by 1990.

Rationale

The Gypsum and Gunnison Valley allotments are within historic mule deer concentration areas (See WL-3). Forage improvements would help to maintain the health and productivity of the current populations and insure the continued health of the expanded herds. Although no significant problems exist in these areas at the present time there is room for improvement and a need to provide a margin of safety in the winter forage supply. This is especially true since there is an apparent increase in the use of these areas by wintering elk which could create a significant forage competition problem in the future.

Deer use in the area east of Otter Creek has increased significantly in the last few years along with winter elk use. The area also receives year round antelope use. Although there are no range problems attributed to big game in this area presently, forage conditions for antelope and elk especially are far from ideal. This area could also stand to have forage and water conditions for livestock improved to help remove some livestock pressure from the unprotected sections of Otter Creek. Waterfowl, fisheries and all the nongame species present in the area would benefit substantially from the potential improvements in the riparian zone which would result from increasing desireable livestock forage in areas located away from the stream bottom. A Bureau study has shown that livestock use in this allotment is limited almost entirely to a corridor 1/4 mile from the stream.

The economic importance of big game in this Planning Area is nearly $900,000 in hunter expenditures. Upland game and acquatic resourses which would also benefit from this proposal account for almost $500,000 in sportsman's expenditures. This represents a sizeable chunk of the economic activity in the Planning Area, and an even more important component of the recreational activities of the local populace.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 WL-5.1	Step 3

Recommendation

Chain and seed 2360 acres of critical mule deer winter range in the Gunnison Valley and Gypsum allotments.

600 acres Gunnison Valley
1760 acres Gypsum Allotment

Support Needs

Fencing, Water Developments
Division of Wildlife Resources consultation, Archaeological and Endangered Plant examination.

Rationale

Some successful chaining has already taken place adjacent to the Gunnison Valle allotment and the indicated sites should yield similar results. The previous chaining was accomplished by the Division of Wildlife Resources and appears to have been successful. An increase in available AUM's of 352 in the Gypsum allotment and a resultant 5 acres/AUM carrying capacity in the Gunnison Valley allotment should be possible.

No chaining has been attempted in the immediate vicinity of the proposed sage flat chaining, but there have been simila activities on nearby forest lands that have met with success.

In order to achieve the desired results these projects should be completed as soon as possible before the mule deer population increases appreciably. If the population expands too much prior to project initiation, the area may become too critical to risk temporarily removing the areas from production.

If the Utah prairie dog is transplanted into the Gypsum allotment as proposed und WL-1 this proposed chaining may increase the suitable habitat for that species.

Livestock should also benefit from this operation since grass seed would be inclu ed along with the vaseyana sagebrush, bitterbrush, mahogany, alfalfa, and other forbs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 5.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Perform land treatments identified in developed HMPs which will help achieve identified goals.

Reason

1. Chainings may not achieve the goals required by the Wildlife activity. Some other land treatment may be more advantageous.

HMPs needs to be developed to identify needs and set goals.

Support Requirements

1. Wildlife Biologist to develop HMP.
2. Environmental Assessment if needed.
3. T&E plant and animal clearances.
4. Archaeological clearance.
5. Clearance of mining claims and search for cadastral survey markers.

Alternatives Considered

1. Spraying with selective herbicides.
2. Plow and drill seed.
3. Perform no land treatments.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification.

Implement land treatments and/or range improvements approved under the Range Management decisions for these allotments and include other treatments and/or range improvements identified for critical deer winter range through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 2 and 4, and WL 3.

Reason

See rationales developed for the multiple use recommendation, RM 2 and 4, and WL 3.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans
Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Environmental Assessments if needed
T&E Plant Clearance
Archaeological Clearance

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-5.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Chain about 5000 acres and drill seed into about 1000 acres in the North and South Narrows allotments.

Rationale

Most of the livestock use in these two allotments is occurring within 1/4 mile of Otter Creek. This has negative impacts on the unprotected stream sections, especially since the HMP fencing projects have reduced the amount of riparian habitat available to livestock.

These two treatments should provide a 500 AUM increase in available livestock and wildlife forage.

Mule deer and elk use on the east side of Otter Creek has been increasing in recent years. The habitat is not especially favo able for elk especially due to a paucity of grasses in the lower elevation areas of the allotments. Forb conditions are also substandard for the resident antelope herd. The east side of these allotments is more crucial than the west side since deer and elk use appears to be more intense. The pinyon juniper zone on the far eastern edge, just under the Parker Rim is important from a thermal, and escape cover standpoint. Chaining on the eastern side has not been recommended for this reason. The drilling of seed, directly into the existing vegetation should increase the vegetative diversity and carrying capacity for all three big game species. Species recommended for seeding are Oryzopsis hymenoides, Poa fenleriana, Sitanion histr Stipa comata, Medicago sativa, Lomatium, Purshia tridentata, and a good selection of forbs. This technique may not result i a dense stand of seedlings due to competit ion from the existing vegetation, but if fenced and protected for two years, some improvement in diversity should result. Hopefully with proper management the diver sity should continue to improve. Perry Plummer has reported this technique as a successful method of restoring big game range (Restoring Big Game Range in Utah, 1968).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 5.2 Step 3

The west side of these allotments appears to receive much less intense deer use, and no antelope or elk use. Chaining has been recommended in this area primarily as a livestock attractor which should help to relieve livestock pressure from the more important east side and from the riparian area.

Seed mixtures should include cool season grasses, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, alfalfa, and other forbs.

Water will also have to be provided to help keep livestock from returning to the stream bottom.

Support Needs

Water Developments
Fencing
Division of Wildlife Resources Consultation
Archaeological and Endangered plant examination.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Perform land treatments identified in developed HMPs which will help achieve identified goals.

Reason

1. Chainings may not achieve the goals required by the Wildlife Activity. Some other land treatment may be more advantageous. HMPs needs to be develope to identify needs and set goals.

Support Requirements

1. Wildlife Biologist to develop HMP.
2. Writing EAR.
3. T&E plant and animal clearances.
4. Archaeological clearance.
5. Clearance of mining claims and search for cadastral survey markers.

Alternatives Considered

1. Spraying with selevtive herbicides.
2. Plow and drill seed.
3. Perform no land treatments.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 5.2 Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification.

Implement land treatments and/or range improvements approved under the Range Management decisions for these allotments and include other treatments and/or range improvements identified through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 4.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
abitat Management Plans
Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Environmental Assessment if needed
T&E plant clearance
Archaeological clearance

Rationale

See rationales developed for the multiple use recommendation and RM 4.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-6

Objective

Maintain at least the present level of quality on 6330 acres of big game winter range in the Planning Area.

Rationale

All of these acres are crucial or critical to wintering mule deer within the Planning Area. None of these areas are currently allocated for livestock grazing, so no negative impacts on that range use are likely.

Mule deer are an economically important resource in this Planning Area. With a maximum AUM value of $18.94 these areas are generating $13,700.00 yearly within the Planning Area at current population levels. Increases in the mule deer herd are expected over the next few years which will markedly increase the income generated.

These areas are also important for many other upland game species as well as non game species. Within the Planning Area the upland game expenditures are estimated at nearly $140,000. We cannot determine what portion of that can be attributed to these 6330 acres, but since they are not grazed by domestic stock the chances are that their productivity of upland game and non game species exceeds the surrounding grazed lands.

Maintenance of the present habitat quality may require some human intervention. Annual grazing by the same wildlife species during the same season may begin to cause an undesirable change in habitat type that could degrade it's value for big game winter range.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 6.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Retain all unalloted lands within the Planning Area in public ownership.

Rationale

This recommendation is aimed specifically at the Deer Flat Allotment in the Piute Planning Unit, which is a critical deer winter area. Both the Fishlake National Forest and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources have indicated a desire to obtain the single section of public land within this allotment area. For the benefit of big game and other wildlife species, it is difficult to see any advantage in such a change of ownership.

The Forest Service proposes to combine this area with one of their adjacent allotments. At the present time that allotment is not grazed during the proper season to benefit mule deer winter range.

The Division of Wildlife Resources does not have adequate personnel or funding to administer this land in any greater degree than that possible under public ownership. There is no distinct advantage for wildlife in changing ownership, especially since the existing Habitat Management Plan adequately takes care of the needs of big game.

Support Needs

None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 6.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation with the stipulation that public lands will only be disposed if such a disposal will best serve the national interest as provided for in the Organic Act of 1976, Section 102(a).

Rationale

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 expressly states "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest."

Support Needs

Management Framework Plan
Lands Report

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-6.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Keep all 6330 acres of unalloted land in the Dry Hill, Washburn, "P" Hill, Cannon-Whittaker, and Deer Flat Allotments in its unalloted state, but allow periodic livestock grazing only to maintain the quality of the wildlife (big game) habitat.

Support Needs

Big Game monitoring studies
Administrative Range Assistance
Livestock utilization studies.

Rationale

These lands are grazed every year by the same wild ungulates. This situation that could eventually lead to a deterioration in the big game habitat through continual grazing during the same season by the same herbivore. In order to prevent a subsequent drop in primary production for mule deer it would be advantageous to graze the areas occasionally during the spring to keep the grass suppressed somewhat. Continued annual spring grazing is not particularly desirable since it would remove primary production that is high value to other wildlife species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 6.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation as written

Rationale

These unallotted areas provide important forage area that wildlife can depend on each year. Permitting occasional livestock use will enhance the vegetative mix for optimum wildlife use.

The Deer Flat, Washburn and P-Hill areas lie within the critical deer winter range designation and are considered essential for deer herd stability.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written. See RM-5.2 decision.

Rationale

See rationales for specialist recommendation, multiple use recommendation and RM-5.2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-7

Objective

Provide forage and water for the existing elk population of more than 525 elk and an increase to more than 700 elk by 1986.

Rationale

Forage allocations for big game in the Planning Area are presently non existent or grossly inadequate. Elk use on public lands is a relatively recent phenomenon which is recognized though not very accurately documented. The use is believed to fluctuate widely in intensity and vary considerably in geographic location each year. This increase in use, to date, is believed to be due to changes in use patterns and increases in the elk population.

We are required by Public Law 94-579 to provide adequate forage for all wildlife species.

Economically elk do not generate the high levels of hunter expenditures seen for mule deer. This is primarily a result of limited supply, not lack of demand. Permit applications have gone as high as 215 applicants per permit in 1977 for the Manti/Fishlake herd. Nonconsumptive values are unknown.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference: Step 1 WL-7.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the specialist recommendation with the following modifications.

a. Increase the forage for elk use from 15 AUMs to 24 AUMs on the Apple Springs Allotment.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the specialist recommendation.

The increase in elk forage is based on the 1978 Range Survey. This survey showed there was 72 AUMs available for elk use based on suitability. Current elk use showed a need for 15 AUMs. Deer use on the other hand, showed a current estimated use of 114 AUMs but a forage capacity of 55 AUMs based on suitability. Using a 1 elk to 0.8 deer conversion ratio, an additional 38 AUMs could be provided for deer use while still increasing elk forage from 15 to 24 AUMs.

Support Needs

None.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modifications.

a. Implement the Rangeland Monitoring Program outlined under the Range Management Decisions. See RM 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4.

b. Make no forage allocation decision for the Dry Wash Allotment

Rationale

See rationales developed for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

The monitoring program will help make more accurate determinations of the wildlife numbers and the condition and location of the range they use.

Forage allocation decisions for the Dry Wash Allotment will be made by the Cedar Cit District upon completion of the Grazing EIS for this allotment.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	WL-7.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 910 AUM's and 785,783 liters of water for the existing elk population. These resources are needed in the proportions shown on the tables on the following pages.

Support Needs

None

Rationale

The 910 AUM current request for elk is based on UDWR figures determined from aerial trend counts. Overall data are lacking to accurately assess, at this time, whether use conflicts are actually occurring. However, any increases in use could be expected to conflict with other rangelanc uses unless appropriate land treatments and/or management actions improve and increase the carrying capacity of the range. This is especially true in the North Sevier and Piute Planning Units where monitoring, range studies and recent survey data are lacking. The Sanpete Planning Unit has had a recent survey (1978) to determine carryinc capacity for livestock and big game use. This survey was used to determine forage allocations for elk in this planning unit.

Water requirements were based upon a consumption rate of 4 gallons per head per day, as shown in the BLM 1605 manual.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-7.2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept the specialist recommendation as written.

Rationale

Adequate forage must be provided for elk use in these allotments even-though an accurate number of elk using the allotments can not be made. The 10 percent figure will suffice until better elk numbers can be determined.

Support Needs

Winter use counts
Use areas mapped

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

a. Implement the Rangeland Monitoring Program as outlined under the Range Management Decisions. See RM 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4.

Rationale

See rationales developed for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

The monitoring program will help make more accurate determinations of the wildlife numbers and the condition and location of the range they use.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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ELK AUMS NEEDED FOR ALLOTMENTS WITH UNKNOWN USE INTENSITY

Allotment	Total Carrying Capacity	Elk Carrying Capacity	Elk AUM's Needed	
Sanpete P.U.				
Axhandle	282	-	28	28
Gunnison Valley	2754	545	275	275
Middle Hollow	227	36	24	24
North Hollow	300	49	30	30
Pole Canyon	-	-	40*	
South Hollow	516	96	51	51
Timber Canyon	1273	-	127	127
	5,977	726	637	
North Sevier P.U.				
Chicken Coop	569		62	62
Gypsum	1302		130	130
Lost Creek	143		14	14
Sand Ledges	667		75	
	2112		281	

*Estimate based on density in Middle Hollow

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-7.2 ep 3

Recommendation

On those allotments where elk use is known to occur, but for which there is insufficient data to make a specific AUM request, allocate 10% of the total allotment carrying capacity to cover the needs of the existing elk population.

Consult the following tables for the allotments concerned, and the AUM's required.

Rationale

There is a lack of data concerning the intensity of elk use in these allotments. The frequency and intensity may be quite low, but there is evidence that it does occur. This legitimate use must be accommodated in this fashion until adequate data for refinement of this use is obtained.

The 10% use level is arbitrary. No date to support this percentage is available.

No water requests can be formulated at this time.

Support Needs

Winter use counts and mapping of use areas.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Allotment Name	Current Elk Numbers	Current Elk AUMs[1]	Current Water Needs	Carrying Capacity AUMs
		PIUTE PLANNING UNIT (continued)		
Dry Wash	13	34	7,800 gal. 29,484 L	
East Bench	61	161	36,600 gal. 138,348 L	
Hatch Canyon	7	18	4,200 gal. 15,876 L	
Koosharem Creek	6	15	3,600 gal. 13,608 L	
Manning Creek	2	5	1,280 gal. 4,838 L	
Marysvale	2	5	1,280 gal 4,838 L	
North Narrows	42	110	25,300 gal. 95,634 L	
Oak Spring	16	42	9,600 gal. 36,288 L	
Ogden	4	10	2,400 gal. 9,072 L	
P-Hill	7	20	4,200 gal. 15,876 L	
South Narrows	37	99	22,300 gal. 84,244 L	
	295	663	151,360 gal. 572, 139 L	

[1]Five months winter use perod.

[2]1.5 month winter use period.

[3]2.5 month winter use period.

CURRENT AUM AND WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR ELK
SANPETE PLANNING UNIT

Allotment Name	Current Elk Numbers	Current Elk AUMs[1]	Current Water Needs	Carrying Capacity AUMs
Apple Spring	6	15	3,600 gal. 13,608 L	72
Hop Creek	8	21	4,800 gal. 12,144 L	39
Indian Hollow	6	16	3,600 gal. 13,320 L	72
Uinta	3	7	1,800 gal. 6,804 L	46
Wood Hollow	13	33	7,800 gal. 29,484 L	48
	36	92	21,600 gal. 81,648 L.	277
NORTH SEVIER PLANNING UNIT				
Bear Valley	12	10[2]	2,160 gal. 8,165 L	
Burrville	6	5	1,080 gal. 4,082 L	
Fishlake	83	65	14,940 gal. 56,473 L	
Monroe Coop	6	5	1,080 gal. 4,082 L	
North Cove Mtn.	50	40	9,000 gal. 34,020 L	
Plateau	31	25	5,580 gal. 21,092 L	
Sall's Meadow	6	5	1,080 gal. 4,082 L	
	194	155	34,920 gal. 131,996 L	
PIUTE PLANNING UNIT				
Angle Bench	5	15[1]	3,020 gal. 11,415 L	
Box Creek	2	5[1]	1,280 gal. 4,838 L	
Cedar Grove	87	114[3]	26,100 gal. 98,658 L	
Deer Flat	4	10[1]	2,400 gal. 9,072 L	

(continued)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-7.3 Step 3

Recommendation

Allocate 1344 AUMs of forage and 1,153,260 liters of water to accommodate future increases in elk populations and expansions in elk winter range. The requirements are shown on the table on the following page.

Rationale

Some increase in elk populations appears to be inevitable and an expansion of winter range also appears to be occurring. The range expansion does not appear to be related to population increases. As a result, even if the total elk herd population does not increase, the population wintering on public lands will increase, unless current behavior trends reverse themselves.

All of these figures for AUM and season of use were provided by the DWR. The projected level of use is believed to be reasonable, but they are based only on professional estimates. The AUMs were developed using Stoddart and Smith's conversion ratio of 1.9 to 2. Carrying capacities are available for the Sanpete Planning Unit and for some allotments in the North Sevier and Piute Planning Units. In all cases the figures are based upon occular reconnaisance surveys which were not intended for determining wildlife carrying capacities. The carrying capacities should be used only as a rough guide.

The Division of Wildlife Resources has still neglected to request AUMs for a allotments which were covered by WL-8.2. Under the circumstances increases in allocations for the WL 8.2 allotments cannot be determined.

Water needs were based upon a 4 gallon per head per day consumption rate as shown in the BLM 1605 manual.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

PROJECTED ELK AUM NEEDS

Allotment	Proposed Elk Numbers	Proposed Elk AUMs	Water Requirements	Carrying Capacity
Sanpete Planning Unit				
Antelope Valley	24	63	54,432 L	-
Apple Spring	9	24	20,412 L	72
Fayette Cattle	25	67	56,700 L	-
Flat Canyon	7	18	15,876 L	-
Hop Creek	15	39	34,020 L	39
Indian Hollow	11	29	24,948 L	72
Long Flat	12	32	27,216 L	-
Maple Canyon	4	11	9,072 L	-
Rough Canyon	10	26	22,680 L	-
Uinta	6	15	13,608 L	46
Wood Hollow	23	61	52,164 L	48
	136	385	331,128 L	277
No. Sevier Planning Unit				
Fishlake	175	138[1]	111,132 L	
Sand Ledges	40	102[2]	90,702 L	
	215	240	201,834 L	
Piute Planning Unit				
Cedar Grove[3]	185	243	209,790 1	
Dry Wash[2]	13	34	29,484 L	
East Bench[2]	61	161	138,348 L	
Hatch Canyon[2]	7	18	15,876 L	
North Narrows[2]	36	95	81,648 L	
Oak Spring[2]	32	84	72,576 L	
South Narrows[2]	32	84	72,576 L	
	366	719	620,298	

[1] 1.5 Months winter use period
[2] 5 Month winter use period
[3] 2.5 Month winter use period.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-7.3 Step 3

Recommendation

Accept specialist recommendation.

Rationale

See rationale developed for specialist recommendation.

Support Needs

None.

Decision

Reject multiple-use recommendation. Future forage allocations will be evaluated and determined through the rangeland monitoring program as described in the Range Management Decisions.

Rationale

A monitoring program is being established to evaluate the range on a continuing basis. This program includes data collection on actual use, forage utilization, range condition and trend, climatological data, wildlife habitat studies, watershed conditions, and aquatic environmental studies. Future allocations will be dependent on an analysis of this data.

Support Needs

Range and wildlife personnel to conduct studies and analysis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL 8

Objective

Improve 40,000 acres of sage grouse habitat in the N. Sevier Planning Unit by 1986.

Rationale

Sage grouse habitat in the N. Sevier Planning Area is below potential.

Sage grouse hunter numbers have been showing a steady increase since 1962, when the permit system was abolished. Even though the sage grouse population in Sevier County is presently low the area has accounted for up to 3.85 percent of the total hunter pressure in the state. This popular upland game species must account for a significant percentage of the estimated $138,682 expended on upland game hunting in the Planning Area.

An improvement in this habitat area, which resulted in an increase in the sage grouse population, would shorten the travel distance for many hunter in the Sevier Valley who must presently travel to the Awapa Plateau to obtain a satisfactory hunt experience. In addition to improving ecosystem diversity the objective would also provide some energy conservation advantages.

The expected improvements would not only benefit sage grouse. Blue grouse, mule deer, and many other game and nongame species would also benefit from the expected increases in habitat diversity.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-8.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Conduct a controlled spring burn on 2,000 acres of the Plateau and N. Cove allotments and install two more guzzlers in the same area.

Rationale

Spring burns conducted by the Cedar City District in closed sagebrush types similar to this have produced excellent responses. Work done by Joe Jarvis on these burns has indicated that the native forbs, grasses, and desirable shrubs responded quickly and favorably to such cool burns. The response of the forb community in particular, is important to spring sagegrouse habitat. The Cedar City burns were conducted when soil and plant moisture was quite high. The burned areas were not extremely large and the edge effect produced by the fires was very good with numerous narrow fingers. The costs of burning should also be quite a bit lower than spraying, chaining, or other mechanical means of altering vegetative types.

Water distribution in this area is poor, especially for sage grouse broods which are unable to travel long distances for water. The existing guzzler in the area, though plagued with maintenance problems (there hasn't been any) was a step in the right direction for sage grouse and other wildlife species in the area. The two guzzlers suggested are at least sufficient to begin improving habitat conditions, though they may not be sufficient to allow complete use of the available brood habitat. The locations shown on the overlay are not accurate. Proper site locations still need to be selected.

Approximately 32 additional AUM's for big game and livestock could be obtained throug this proposal.

Support Needs

Habitat Management Plan
Fire Plan
More detailed habitat inventory.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-8.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Perform the land treatment and guzzler construction if identified in an approved Habitat Management Plan.

Rationale

Controlled burns may not achieve the goals required by the Wildlife activity Some other treatment may be more advantageous. HMPs should be developed to identify needs and set goals.

Support Need

Habitat Management Plan.

Decision

Accept the multiple-use recommendation with the following modification.

Implement land treatments and/or range improvements approved under the Range Management Decisions for these allotments ıd include other treatments and/or range ımprovements identified through the development of Allotment Management Plans and/or Habitat Management Plans. See RM 1 and 1a.

Rationale

See rationales developed for the multiple use recommendation and RM 1 and 1a.

Support Needs

Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans
Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Environmental Assessment if needed
T&E plant clearance
Archaeological clearance.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-9

Objective

Improve two miles of waterfowl nesting habitat on Otter Creek Reservoir by 1988.

Rationale

Within the Planning Area the opportunities to improve waterfowl habitat on public land are severely limited by a lack of suitable areas. Although few, if any, of the waterfowl species raised in the Planning Area are harvested locally. Local production is an important component of the total migratory population. The efforts expended on waterfowl improvements within the Planning Area are limited to goose nesting structures which are basically unsuccessful due to their design.

Very little monetary expenditure should be required for this improvement and the benefits to waterfowl populations and subsequent nonconsumptive values to the heavy recreational use on Otter Creek Reservoir should be substantial.

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-9 .1 Step 3

Recommendation

Replace the 10 unsuccessful goose nesting platforms on the east shore of Otter Creek with earthen islands.

Rationale

The current structures have been unsuccessful for several reasons. Ice heave problems during the winter periods have pulled several of the next box poles out of the ground. The boxes must also have hay or straw placed upon them, and difficulties in manpower have resulted in straw being placed improperly or not placed at all. These structures are also unsuitable for any other species of waterfowl or shorebirds.

Islands could be easily pushed up with a caterpillar when the water level has dropped enough to allow the work without getting the cat stuck. The islands should be far enough from the mean high waterline to keep the islands isolated from the shoreline and prevent predation at least until after the broods have hatched. Earthen islands will not be subject to ice damage and vegetation should establish on the islands negating the need for straw or hay. Vegetation would also provide cover from arian predation for any ducks or other small waterfowl that may choose to nest on these islands.

Support Needs

Force Account Crew for island construction.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 9.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Re-evaluate this recommendation when a Habitat Management Plan is developed which includes waterfowl.

Rationale

1. This recommendation is low priority when looking at the Mountain Valley Wildlife program as a whole.

2. In terms of a cost/benefit ratio, the earthen islands would be expensive.

3. Feasibility of building the islands is very questionable. This should be re-examined and documentation made as to the viability of these structures.

4. The need for such structures has not been proven through monitoring or documentation. This places the entire recommendation under question.

Support Needs

Habitat Management Plan.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

Note: **Attach additional sheets, if needed**

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP): Mountain Valley
Activity: Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-10 Step 3

Objective

Improve 3.75 miles of former riparian habitat on Peterson Creek in the North Sevier Planning Unit by 1986.

Rationale

Only about four percent of the public lands in the Western United States are riparian or wetland habitants. The loss of riparian habitat on Peterson Creek due to excessive erosion from a dam breakage in 1969 is a significant blow to the diversity and productivity of the area's wildlife habitat, from a local and regional standpoint. There is very little riparian habitat available for management in the Planning Area.

Peterson Creek is an intermittent stream with no chance of becoming a fishery, but if the riparian vegetation of the area can be restored in a reasonable length of time and maintained, the benefits to terrestrail wildlife will be substantial. Game and nongame wildlife use riparian habitats at much greater intensity than the surrounding rangelands.

Restoration of a healthy riparian zone could also prolong water flows as was done in Camp Creek, Oregon. This would provide a substantial improvement in the water component of the food, water, cover triangle.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-10 Step 3

Recommendation

Install a series of small stairstep gabions in Peterson Creek by 1985 followed by periodic placement of additional structures in between the original gabions.

Rationale

The deep cuts present in Peterson Creek at the present time have lowered the table to a point where riparian vegetation cannot be supported. The cuts have begun a slow healing process, but left to it's own devices the process may take well over 50 years.

Using YACC labor and small gabions the healing process can be accelerated at minimal costs. Vegetation should establish quickly in all of the sediment deposition areas upstream of the gabions. The vegetation itself will then serve as a trap for capturing additional sediment and helping to absorb some of the stream energy especially during storm runoff periods. Bank storage of water should also begin to increase, if water velocity is slowed somewhat, and the response of vegetation should be good.

The initial series of gabions should cause an improvement in the riparian zone within a year. The total recovery program may take 20 years.

Support Needs

Watershed Studies
Habitat Management Plan
YACC Construction

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 10.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Rationale

1. This recommendation is very low priority when looking at the Mountain Valley Wildlife program as a whole.

2. In terms of a cost/benefit ratio it would be very difficult to justify this recommendation.

a) Peterson Creek is not presently a fisheries. There hasn't been monitoring or documentation to show a potential for being a fishery.

b) It is quite evident that the gabion structures would require a substantial amount of manpower, time and money to complete. Present information about the Creek does not justify this.

3. Feasibility of healing the deep cuts of Peterson Creek is questionable. Again, lack of monitoring and documentation of the Creek area is the problem.

4. The need for the gabion structures and subsequent healing of the deep cuts has not been proven through monitoring or documentation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 10. Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification.

Implement the rangeland monitoring program as outlined in the Range Management decisions. See RM 1a and 2, and W 13.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

A series of studies will be conducted annually to monitor and identify problems which need to be corrected through either altering or restricting use or range treatment and/or improvements. These studies will include streams and their riparian areas.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Water Quality Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plans
Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Objective Number	WL-11

Objective

Improve 2.25 miles of stream and riparian habitat on Lost Creek in the North Sevier Planning Unit.

Rationale

Public Law 92-500-the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 94-579 - The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Executive Order 11988 on Flood Plain Management, and Bureau Policy all provide adequate authorities to improve aquatic and riparian habitats. Volumes have been written concerning the extremely high values of riparian zones for wildlife, especially in the arid west. Streams which have the ability to support a fishery are also at a premium in the west, and within this Planning Area. Lost Creek is a high quality fishery on the Fishlake National Forest, but deteriorates about the time it crosses onto public land. The riparian zone also deteriorates in this area.

At the present time, more money is spent on fishing in the planning area than on upland game hunting ($356,176 vs. $138,682). Both activities occur within the Lost Creek aquatic/riparian area, though data is not available on exactly what quantity of money is spent on Lost Creek proper. The potential does exist to improve this habitat area.

Dut to the limited extent of aquatic and riparian habitat in the Planning Area, and the concern expressed by many professional organizations for all riparian/aquatic systems, Lost Creek may eventually be granted the designation of Area of Critical Environmental concern. It does meet some of the criteria outlined in the draft regulations for ACEC.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL-11.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Fence 2.25 miles of Lost Creek by 1985, to provide protection and rehabilitation of the riparian and aquatic zones.

Rationale

No riparian or aquatic habitat inventories have been conducted by the Bureau on Lost Creek, but problems with the stream are evident. A visual inspection by Bureau personnel during the spring of 1979 confirmed an obvious problem with channel instability, cutting, and loss of riparian habitat on many stretches of the stream. Some of these problems can be attributed to natural geologic instability, cutting, and loss of riparian habitat on many stretches of the stream. Some of these problems can be attributed to natural geologic instability related to the soils in the area, but livestock have obviously been grazing the stream banks and contributing to the degredation problems. Many studies, conducted in the west have left little doubt about the damage inflicted by livestock grazing on riparian and aquatic ecosystems. Fencing has been proven to be an extremely effective method of restoring these habitats even when they are severely deteriorated. Examples from the literature include: Diamond Fork, Utah; Camp Creek, Oregon; Birch Creek, Idaho; and material on trout habitat from the Wisconsin Division of Fish and Game.

Where geologic instability on a stream is evident, it makes little sense to continue any activity such as grazing which is known to cause degredation in such areas even where soil instability is not a critical factor. Fencing is the only practical method of controlling livestock grazing on these areas at a reasonable cost while still permitting grazing on the remainder of the allotment to occur normally.

Support Needs

Riparian and Aquatic Hatitat Inventories Fence Construction, Livestock Water provisions, Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step WL 11.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the specialist recommendation.

Support Need

Monitoring Program
HMP development

Rationale

The existing situation at Lost Creek does not justify fencing the riparian zone to provide protection and rehabilitation.

1. Present livestock use which authorizes both cattle and sheep is not adversely impacting the riparian and aquatic zones of the creek. Most of the Chicken Coop Allotment is not suitable for cattle grazing; consequently the livestock operator (Neil Neilson) does not use the allotment with his cattle.

An estimated 95% of the Creek bed on BLM is 5 to 15 feet below ground level. This makes the creek inaccessible to livestock. Natural erosion, from the surrounding Arapien Shale Hills, is the detrimental factor for the Creek, not livestock use.

2. In terms of a cost/benefit ration, fencing would not be justified. Fencing does not stop natural erosion.

3. Lost Creek presently has an excellent vegetative community which provides protection and good fish habitat. Important components of this vegetative community include: Coyote Willow, Wildrose, Gambel Oak, River Birch, Silverleaf, Buffaloberry Squawbush, Great Basin Wildrye, Horsetail, canada Wildrye and common Reedgrass. These species provide excellent bank stabilization and good cover for fisheries habitat. Again, fencing would not improve this situation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Mountain Valley
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 11. Step 3

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification.

Implement the rangeland monitoring program as outlined in the Range Management decision for the Chicken Coop allotment. See RM 1 and W 13.

Rationale

See rationale developed for the multiple use recommendation.

A series of studies will be conducted annually to monitor and identify problems which need to be corrected through either altering or restricting use or range treatment and/or improvements. These studies will include streams and their riparian areas.

Support Needs

Rangeland Monitoring Plan
Water Quality Monitoring Plan
Allotment Management Plan
Habitat Management Plans.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-1

Objective:

Manage public lands for ORV use to: 1) Provide 10,000 acres 3,000 visitor days at high ORV use including Richfield, Salina, Gunnison, Indian Creek, and Sand Ledges to meet user needs for the next 5 years. 2) Provide 450,000 acres of BLM land for dispersed and incidental ORV use throughout the planning area for the next five years.

Rationale:

Off road vehicle use is recognized as a legitimate form of recreation use on public land. E.O. 11644 and E.O. 11989 direct the BLM to designate all BLM land as open, closed, or restricted by 1987. Final USDI Rulemaking was published June 15, 1979 (43 CFR 8340). Current ORV use on BLM land is estimated as follows: (a) Sand Ledges, 1250 visitor days (b) Richfield foothills, 900 visitor days, (c) Indian Creek, 125 visitor days, (d) Gunnison, 125 visitor days. The remaining lands receive indidental or dispersed use. Use is expected to increase in proportion to population.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R1.1 Step 3

Recommendation

Designate and maintain all public lands in the planning area as "open" for ORV use.

Rationale

There are no areas that warrant closing because of undue safety hazards or recrea ion conflicts. ORV use is light throughout the planning area. Under 1,200 visito days were attributed to BLM for ORV recreation, unitwide (excluding snowmobiles

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Multiple Use Analysis

There would be a low positive impact on the social and economic segments. This would be the result of providing recreational opportunities to a small group of individuals and would also create demands for goods and services for ORV. There would also be a low to moderate impact to the environment in terms of the fragility of the lands being crossed. Damage could result to the ground cover and depending on the extent of use, increased amounts of dust ejected into the atmosphere and lower water quality could be che outcome.

This recommendation is in direct conflict with R-2.1 which is to preserve 8000 acres in VRM Class II. This recommendation limits ORV use to maintain roads. The protection of the vista, unstable soils, and cultural values through ORV exclusion would not cause any inconvenience to the public when compared to the present situation.

There is a high negative impact with Watershed URA values and recommendations if we do provide 10,000 acres for high ORV use especially in the areas behind the communities of Richfield, Salina and Gunnison. The SSF's in these areas range from moderate to severe erosion condition classes. The topography here is generally steep and characterized by sparse vegetation and shallow, highly erodable soils. The most seriously debilitated area is behind Salina which has received numerous recurring floods from this area. Salina City is proceeding with a flood control project which will include a sediment retention reservoir and deflector dike on public lands to control flood and sediment damage. The cost of this project is expected to exceed $60,000. Similar projects have been planned for watersheds behind Richfield and Gunnison, however, funding limitations have prevented implementation of flood control structures. Heavy ORV use in areas, behind critical community watersheds have only further deteriorated poor watershed conditions. The areas behind Richfield and Salina are recommended for restricted use status would include ORV use. Quantification of the impact caused by ORV use is not easily obtainable.

There is no problem with ORV use in the Sand Ledges area or in the Indian Creek area if some controls keep ORV use off of the steeper slopes. However, some increase in erosion and sediment yield would be expected.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R1.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate entire planning area open to ORV use until further evidence necessitates modifications.

Reason

There are no known areas which are being damaged by current ORV uses.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following modification:

a) Implement an ORV use monitoring program.

Support Needs

ORV Use Monitoring Plan

Reason

Erosion areas identified in the multiple use analysis are mainly the result of natural geologic erosion. The topography is characterized by sparse, shallow vegetation and steep inclines. Activities on these public lands from ORV use is non existent because of the topography. Further monitoring will indicate any need for modification to this recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Mountain Valley
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-2

Objective:

Maintain the existing visual resource qualities of the Mountain Valley Planning Area.

Rationale:

Presently there is a balance between the visual resources and other land uses on public lands. Over 78% of recreation visitor days are attributed to general sightseeing. Preservation of open space is of prime importance to these visitors. BLM is charged under provisions of FLPMA to manage "public lands in a manner that will protect the quality of scenic values."

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.1 Step 3

Recommendation

To preserve the Class II visual resource quality on 8,000 acres of public lands in Marysvale Canyon, Kingston Canyon, Highway U-24 and the Parker escarpment:

1. Allow oil and gas leasing to continue with stipulations of "no surface occupancy" or Category 3 special protective stipulations.

2. Limit surface disturbance, to activities which will not result in evident changes in line, form, color or texture.

3. Limit ORV travel to maintained trails.

4. Exclude new utility lines in these areas unless it can be determined they can be placed without degrading the Visual Resource Values.

Rationale

BLM Manual 6310.18B provides that "changes in any of the basic elements of landscape character, (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape. Surface disturbance would affect some or all of those elements resulting in a degradation of visual quality.

Multiple Use Analysis

Potential conflicts with ORV use and possible surface disturbances have been eliminated through R 1.1 Multiple Use Analysis. There is a moderate negative conflice with M 3.1 which is to maintain all lands currently classified in Category 1 and 2 for oil and gas leasing. A moderate adverse impact could result to the Marysvale, Parker Escarpment and Highway U-24 areas from drilling operations without protective stipulations spelled out.

Multiple Use Recommendation

1. Continue O&G leasing in Category 2 or 3 - No Surface Occupancy.
2. Stipulate any necessary authorization to protect scenic and water resource values.
3. Leave areas open to ORV use for present until modification is necessitated.

Rationale

1. This leasing category protects the Scenic values.
2. Any necessary authorization can be stipulated and supervised to eliminate or successfully mitigate adverse impacts.
3. There are no known ORV uses in those scenic vistas which detract from their values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)* Mountain Valley
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation (cont.)

4. Restrict new utility lines from these scenic vistas if some other viable route can be taken.

Rationale (cont.)

4. Most of the time these vistas can be avoided by new power line construction.

Support Requirements

1. Area Manager to stipulate and supervise any authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

1. Leave O&G in open status without additional stipulations.

2. Close areas to ORV use.

3. Not designate these as scenic vistas needing special considerations.

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the understanding that VRM Class II designations are made to identify certain scenic values which may need special management protection and that any proposed action in these areas will be dealt with on case by case basis.

Rationale

See rationales developed under specialist recommendation and multiple use 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)* Mountain Valley
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.2 Step 3

Recommendation

Maintain the Class III VRM rating of 172,000 acres of public land in the planning area by requiring that resource development activities (1) use natural landscape changes and screening, (2) minimize disturbance in vegetative and soil manipulation, (3) reduce impact of structures, and (4) use the basic elements of landscape character when initiating the activity.

Rationale

BLM Manual 6310.18C provides that "changes in the basic elements caused by management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character." The Class III areas in this Planning Area are within the foreground of a heavily traveled tourist, residential, and commercial state highway.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflicts with URA values or MFP recommendations have been identified. Some minor inconveniences in the form of stringent stipulations and mitigating measures for surface disturbing activities can be expected. The restrictions of this class should prohibit very few activities, though they may modify proposals and methodologies.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Stipulate authorizations to protect scenic and other environmental values.

Support Requirements

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that other uses will not necessarily be subordinate to VRM. Each proposed action will be handled on a case by case basis.

Rationale

Proper stipulations consider the scenic values as well as environmental values. Surface protection stipulations are required on use authorizations.

Alternatives Considered

None

Rationale

BLM Manual 6310.18c states that uses should be subordinate to the visual strength of the landscape, but does not imply a definite restriction.

Uses within the VRM Class III designation will be considered and weighed carefully on a case by case basis.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Mountain Valley
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.3 Step 3

Recommendation

Allow resource development and uses on the 270,000 acres identified as VRM Class IV land, but mitigate the impact of each activity so that, even though it may be readily apparent to the observer, the activity reflects what could be natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Rationale

BLM Manual 6310.18D provides that changes in the basic elements of landscape character caused by the activity may subordinate the original composition and landscape character. However, the activity must reflect what could be a natura occurrence. Class IV areas in the Plannin Unit are on lands that are either in a low sensitivity level, background, or low scenic quality.

Multiple-Use Analysis

No conflict with URA values or other MFP recommendations are evident. No social or economic conflict has been identified.

This is the least restrictive class and the areas shown are Class IV on the VRM overlay have the lowest visual resources. Standard stipulations attached to authorizations, grants, and EAR's probably are enough to protect the scenic values associated with these areas.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Continue to stipulate all authorizations with surface protection and environmental stipulations.

Rationale

Stipulating uses to protect resource values and quality is a current practice and policy and is required by law and regulation.

Support Requirements

None

Alternatives Considered

None

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the provision that VRM Class IV designations will not be the main determinant in terms of authorizations and stipulations. Each proposed action will be handled on a case by case basis.

Rationale

Uses within the VRM Class IV designation will be considered and weighed carefully on a case by case basis.

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): Mountain Valley
Activity: Cultural Resources
Objective Number: CR-1

Objective:

By 1982, determine whether archaeological site 42PI269 contains significant scientific or cultural value to be nominated for inclusion on the National Historic Register.

Rationale:

Site 42PI269 is located on the west bank of Otter Creek. The site is set above the creek on a stream terrace with low hills to the west that act as a windbreak for the site. The creek lies about 30 feet to the east.

The site is a sherd and lithic scatter about 75 feet x 30 feet, running northwest to southeast. Associated with the site is historic trash tin cans, two stove doors, white glass sherds, and old lumber. The sherds were identified as being from two, at least partially restorable, Paiute-Shoshone vessels. Lithics were made of both white chert and obsidian. The historic trash is probably much later in time than Paiute-Shoshone artifacts.

.n inspection of the site revealed a potential hearth but it could not be determined if it was associated with the historic trash or the Paiute-Shoshone artifacts. Only radio-carbon dates can tell for certain. There was also an obsidian projectile point found, as well as one pottery sherd. Neither the white chert projectile point or the rest of the sherds were relocated. This is not unusual because the soil is very sandy there. Parts of the site are probably continually covered and uncovered by shifting and blowing sand. The site shows no evidence of being heavily vandalized, although it has been subjected to use (i.e., trash dumping).

The significance of the site lies in the fact that it may have some depth. The Paiute, Utes, and other Shoshone groups were gatherers and foragers. They lived in a seasonal round, harvesting wild seeds and pinyon pine nuts, and doing some hunting. Consequently, the sites and artifacts they left behind tend to consist of scatter of lithics, perhaps some sherds or maybe a hearth. They are very ephemeral. Little is known about these Shoshone groups archaeologically. We have ethnographic accounts from explorers such as the Dominquez-Escalante journal or the later Powell expedition journals that record what they wore, ate, etc., but precontact time is pretty much a blank. Even in stratified rockshelters there is only a thin scattering of Shoshone sherds present on the top strata. There are very few Shoshone sites that have depth. If this site has depth, it is rare.

Perhaps the most perplexing question that is involved in precontact time is the transaction between Fremont and Shoshone groups. Before 1400 A.D., the Fremont and Sevier people were living along the rivers and creeks in this entire region. They lived in pithouse villages, practiced maize agriculture harvested a variety of wild food, hunted, and made a very poor quality thick brown pottery. The question remains if the Shoshone are the remnants of the Fremont people who, due to environmental and other pressures,

were forced to live in a different lifestyle, or are they a later group that moved into the area occupying a niche that had already been left vacant by the demise of the Fremont.

Furthermore, even if this site does not answer the question of Fremont-Shoshone transition, it is possible that it can provide knowledge about the Shoshone lifestyles. Obsidian can be sourced to indicate where it came from and a series of stratified campsites can indicate that this area has been reused over and over again. Since so little is known about the Shoshone, this site can prove to be invaluable.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Mountain Valley
Activity
Cultural Resources
Overlay Reference
Step 1 CR-1 Step 3

Recommendation:

Excavate archaeological site 42 Pl 269 to determine its scientific and cultural value.

Rationale:

Testing is the only way to evaluate the significance of the site.

Multiple Use Analysis

Social values in relation to knowledge of the past may be a low to moderate positive impact depending on the amount and quality of the artifacts found (if any).

There could be a low to moderate negative impact from recommendation R 1.1 if an ORV user were to accidently disturb or ruin any articles that may be present. The probability of this event happening would be extremely low since ORV use in the area is considered incidental according to the URA.

No other conflicts with other MFP recommendations or URA values were evident.

Multiple Use Recommendation

As manpower and funds are made available excavate this site.

Reason

At present neither funds or manpower is available. The scientific value of this site could be helpful in determining many unknowns about the cultural resources of this area.

Support Requirements

Supervision of operation by an archaeologist.

Alternatives Considered

Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Rationale

See rationales for the specialist and multiple use recommendations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600–21 (April 1975)