RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORD OF DECISION

AND

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

FOR THE

SAN JUAN RESOURCE AREA

MOAB DISTRICT

UTAH

Prepared by

Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of the Interior

March 1991

SAN JUAN RESOURCE AREA

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
RECORD OF DECISION
AND
RANGELAND PROGRAM
SUMMARY

We have recommended and approved for implementation the proposed decisions of the San Juan Resource Management Plan and Rangeland Program Summary. The specific details of the decisions are included in Chapters 2 and 3 of the Resource Management Plan.

Recommended By:

Edward R. Scherick
Area Manager

3/18/91
Date

Gene Nodine
District Manager

3/18/91
Date

Approved by:

James M. Parker
State Director

3-18-91
Date

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RMP ALTERNATIVES ASSESSED

Five alternatives were considered in detail in the EIS.

The five alternatives present different ways of answering the questions raised by the planning issues. These answers were used to formulate specific management actions under each alternative.

Existing management practices that were determined adequate, along with administrative changes based on the management opportunities identified in the MSA (management actions common to all alternatives) were considered to be part of every alternative.

Alternative A
(the no action alternative)

- represents continuation of current management; and
- provides a baseline for comparing the other alternatives and the effects of their implementation.

Alternative B
gives priority to:

- production of mineral resources; and
- production of forage and use of public lands for grazing.

ALTERNATIVE C
gives priority to:

- use of the public lands for recreation by maintaining the spectrum of recreational opportunities now present;
- production of wildlife habitat and protection of specialized wildlife habitats; and
- preserving watershed values through protection of certain soils resources.

ALTERNATIVE D
gives priority to:

- preserving natural succession of plant communities by minimizing surface disturbance, particularly in four specific areas;
- protecting cultural resources beyond the requirements of law in certain areas; and
- increasing the extent of areas available for primitive uses.

ALTERNATIVE E
(the preferred alternative) gives priority to:

- protecting the opportunity for primitive and semi-primitive recreation uses in certain areas;

- protecting scenic values in certain area;

- protecting cultural resources beyond the requirements of the law in certain areas;

- protecting certain wildlife habitat areas;

- preserving watershed values through protection of certain soils resources;

- continuing livestock grazing at current use levels in areas where no conflict with other resource values occurs; and

- otherwise making public lands available for the production of mineral resources.

REASONS FOR SELECTION

The RMP is essentially the same as Alternative E, the preferred alternative. This alternative was selected because it:

best resolves the planning issues

strikes a balance or reasonable compromise between national and local-regional interests

best fulfills BLM's statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to enviromental, scientific, educational and economic factors

maintains multiple use management while providing protection or enhancement to unique and sensitive resources.

MINIMIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

All practical means to avoid or minimize enviromental harm have been adopted in the decisions. These decisions are found in Chapter 2.

IMPLEMENTATION AND PLAN MONITORING

The implementation and monitoring program outlined in the RMP is adopted. Details are outlined in Chapter 1. The software program SYZYGY will be used to track plan implementation, monitoring and budget.

The estimated cost of implementing the plan is 2 million dollars annually (as of December 1990). This cost includes labor and non-labor costs in San Juan Resource Area as well as support from Moab District.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Public participation and consultation was encouraged and sought throughtout the development of this plan. Details are listed in the Purpose and Need section of Chapter 1. The RMP/EIS documents notices; coordination with other federal, state, and local agencies; public meetings; public review and comment; and other public participation efforts involved in the preparation of this RMP.

The San Juan RMP has been determined to be consistent with the plans, programs, and policies of the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service. It is mostly consistent with the San Juan County Master Plan. It is inconsistent in that the county plan recognizes the potential of parts of Cedar Mesa for agricultural and commercial development as private lands, while the RMP would retain these lands in federal ownership.

A summary and listing of public participation and interagency coordination is found in Appendix 1 of the Resource Management Plan.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

The public was notified of their right to protest the proposed plan through the Federal Register, news release and letters. The protest period began July 14, 1989 and ended August 30, 1989.

Sixteen protests were filed with the Director, Bureau of Land Management. The protests focused on designation and management of ACECs, firewood gathering, eligibility of rivers for wild and scenic river designation, livestock grazing at the 5 year licensed average, consistency with NPS management, and management of ORV use, cultural resources, riparian areas and seasonal wildlife habitat.

Additional review of river segments under established wild and scenic river procedures will be accomplished within a year of approval of the RMP. This will ensure that all rivers or streams on public lands in the resource area are evaluated for eligibility for wild and scenic river designation.

CONSISTENCY REVIEW

The RMP was reviewed by the State of Utah and determined to be consistent with the officially approved resource related plans and policies of the state as noted in the Governor's letter to the Utah State Director, BLM dated September 13, 1989.

PLAN AVAILABILITY

Copies of the RMP may be obtained from the following locations:

Utah State Office
324 S. State Street
Suite 301
Coordinated Finacial Services Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Moab District Office
82 East Dogwood
P.O. Box 970
Moab, Utah 84532

San Juan Resource Area Office
435 North Main
P.O. Box 7
Monticello, Utah 84535

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATION OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The decisions presented in Chapter 2 form the Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the San Juan Resource Area (SJRA). The Range Management section consititutes the Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) for the SJRA.

The RMP meets requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the court ordered evaluation of livestock grazing on public lands within the SJRA. The court order required examination of the effects of livestock grazing on public lands administered by BLM. FLPMA requires an interdisciplinary approach and public involvement in planning and decision making on multiple resource management of pulbic lands.

THE RESOURCE AREA

SJRA, within the Moab District, is responsible for management of BLM-adminstered lands in the majority of San Juan County in southeastern Utah. The SJRA is bordered by the Colorado state line on the east, the Arizona state line on the south, the Colorado River on the west, and Canyonlands National Park and BLM's Grand Resource Area on the north. Monticello and Blanding are the two main communities within the resource area.

The SJRA also manages some resources on lands administered by other federal agencies. Management of the San Juan River is jointly administered by SJRA and National Park Service (NPS). The BLM manages grazing and minerals on U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-administered land, and certain federal minerals on Indian reservation land administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian tribal councils. The SJRA administers grazing allotments that extend into the Grand Resource Area on the north and the Colorado BLM Montrose District's San Juan Resource Area on the east.

Within SJRA boundaries, BLM's Grand Resource Area administers grazing in a small area; the Farmington Resource Area, Albuquerque District, new Mexico, shares administration of certain aspects of oil and gas resource management on a small area of BLM and Indian reservation lands; and the San Juan Resource Area, Montrose District, Colorado, administers grazing on certain allotments and federal minerals under a small area of Indian allotments.

Land-surface administration is shown in table 1, tables 2 and 3 show the management responsibilities for minerals, grazing, and other resources.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

PURPOSE AND NEED

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, BLM conducted several planning efforts on small sub-units of what is now SJRA and produced several management framework plans (MFPs) that provided management direction for various resources and resource problems. The MFPs being replaced by the RMP are listed in table 4. Because of changing circumstances and conditions, including new legislation, changing policies, and new land-use conflicts and issues, and RMP was needed. The resource management planning effort was initiated in 1983 to cover the entire SJRA.

TABLE 1

Land Surface Administration

Jurisdictional Unit	Unit Total (acres)	Agency Total (acres)	Total Acres
FEDERAL OWNERSHIP			3,933,063.67
BLM administered public lands		[a]1,776,601.27	
National Park Service		569,176.34	
Canyonlands National Park (NP)	247,998.47		
Glen Canyon NRA	312,656.38		
Hovenweep National Monument (NM)	440.00		
Natural Bridges NM and	7,445.49		
access road	175.00		
Rainbow Bridge NM	461.00		
U.S. Forest Service		366,793.50	
Manti-LaSal National Forest (NF)	366,641.00		
Baker Ranger Station	152.50		
Navajo Indian Reservation		1,220,492.56	
STATE OWNERSHIP			244,955.22
State Lands Commission	244,935.22		
State Parks and Recreation	20.00		
PRIVATE INDIAN TRUST LANDS			22,998.31
Ute Indian Allotments	12,297.43		
Navajo Indian Allotments	10,700.88		
PRIVATE OWNERSHIP			337,747.93
Housing and Urban Development[b]	40.00		
BLM[b]	61.89		
Department of Energy[b]	79.54		
Ute Mountain Tribe	840.00		
Navajo tribe	1,280.00		
Other private lands	335,446.50		
TOTAL			4,538,765.13

NOTE: Surveyed land is measured to the hundredth of an acre; unsurveyed land is estimated to the nearest acre.

[a]Includes 3,053 acres of accretion land which is subject to a legal decision in ongoing litigation.

[b]Lands owned by the Federal Government for sole use by a federal agency. These are purchased lands, not part of the public domain, and are not subject to public land use laws.

Source: BLM Master Title Plats, December 1984.

TABLE 2

Management of Mineral Resources

ADMINISTRATION OF SURFACE ESTATE (acres)		ADMINISTRATION OF MINERALS ESTATE (acres)			
Managing Agency or Surface Owner	Total Surface	Federal Minerals by BLM	Federal Minerals by Other Federal Agency	State Minerals by State	Private Minerals by Owner
BLM (Public Lands)	1,776,601.27				
Federal Minerals		1,777,828.21			
State Minerals				1,365.00	
NPS	569,176.34				
Canyonlands NP	(247,998.47)				
Federal Minerals			[a]242,292.49		
State Minerals				5,705.98	
Glen Canyon NRA	(312,656.38)				
Federal Minerals		260,249.60			
State Minerals				800.00	
Indian Minerals			[b]51,606.78		
Hovenweep NM	(440.00)				
Federal Minerals			[b]440.00		
Natural Bridges NM	(7,445.49)				
Federal Minerals			[a]7,445.49		
Natural Bridges NM Access Road	(175.00)				
Federal Minerals			[a]175.00		
Rainbow Bridge NM	(461.00)				
Federal Minerals			[a]461.00		

TABLE 2 (Continued)

ADMINISTRATION OF SURFACE ESTATE (acres)		ADMINISTRATION OF MINERALS ESTATE (acres)			
Managing Agency or Surface Owner	Total Surface	Federal Minerals by BLM	Federal Minerals by Other Federal Agency	State Minerals by State	Private Minerals by Owner
USFS	366,793.50				
Manti-LaSal National Forest	(366,641.00)				
Federal Minerals		366,641.00			
Baker Ranger Station	(152.50)				
Federal Minerals			[d]152.50		
Navajo Indian Reservation	1,220,492.56				
Federal Minerals		51,606.78			
Indian Minerals			[a]1,168,885.78		
State Ownership	244,955.22				
State Lands Commission	(244,935.22)				
State Minerals				244,935.22	
State Parks	(20.00)				
Federal Minerals		20.00			
Private Indian Trust Lands	22,998.31				
Ute Indian Allotments	(12,297.43)				
Private Minerals			[c]12,297.43		
Navajo Indian Allotments	(10,700.88)				
Federal Oil and Gas		1,074.96			
Private Minerals			[b]9,625.92		

TABLE 2 (Continued)

ADMINISTRATION OF SURFACE ESTATE (acres)		ADMINISTRATION OF MINERALS ESTATE (acres)			
Managing Agency or Surface Owner	Total Surface	Federal Minerals by BLM	Federal Minerals by Other Federal Agency	State Minerals by State	Private Minerals by Owner
Private Ownership	[a]337,747.93				
HUD	(40.00)				
State Minerals				40.00	
BLM	(61.89)				
Federal Minerals		61.89			
DOE	(79.54)				
Federal Minerals		79.54			
Ute Mountain Tribe	(840.00)				
Private Minerals					840.00
Navajo Tribe	(1,280.00)				
Private Minerals					1,280.00
Other Private Lands	(335,446.50)				
Federal Minerals		28,396.32			
Federal Oil and Gas		26,850.86			
Federal Other Minerals[e]		27,687.72			
State Minerals				67,154.12	
Private Minerals					182,765.54
TOTALS	4,538,765.13	2,540,496.88	1,493,382.39	320,000.32	184,885.54

NOTE: Split-estate lands are where the surface estate and minerals estate are managed by different agencies. Federal minerals managed by the BLM will be carried into the RMP; other totals are for information only. Surveyed land is measured to the hundredth of an acre; unsurveyed land is estimated to the nearest acre.

[a]NPS, 250,813.98 acres total.

[b]Bureau of Indian Affairs, exploration and production managed by Farmington Resource Area, Albuquerque District, BLM, 1,178,511.80 acres.

TABLE 2 (Concluded)

[c]Bureau of Indian Affairs, exploration and production managed by San Juan Resource Area, Montrose District, BLM, 12,297.43 acres.

[d]USFS, 152.50 acres total.

[e]Includes all or some of the following: oil and gas, potash, sodium, phosphate, nitrogen, uranium, thorium, coal, or fissionable minerals.

Source: BLM Master Title Plats, December 1984.

TABLE 3

Management of Grazing and Recreation Resources

Public Resource	Administered by SJRA (acres)	Not Administered by SJRA (acres)
Livestock Grazing		
Public lands within SJRA	1,745,661.27	
Public lands in Grand Resource Area	570.00	
Public lands in Colorado[a]	6,265.00	
NPS lands in Glen Canyon NRA	312,656.38	
NPS lands in Hovenweep NM	100.00	
TOTAL	2,065,252.65	
Public lands by Grand Resource Area		200.00
Public lands by Colorado[a]		10,200.00
Public lands not within an allotment[b]		20,540.00
TOTAL		30,940.00
Recreation		
Public lands	1,776,601.27	
San Juan River, Joint Management[c]	15,000.00	
TOTAL	1,791,601.27	

NOTE: Acres administered by SJRA will be carried into the RMP; other totals are for information only.

[a]Livestock grazing is managed under a memorandum of understanding with BLM's Montrose District, Colorado, San Juan Resource Area.

[b]Includes acreage alloted to wildlife.

[c]Recreational use of the San Juan River from Mexican Hat to Clay Hills Crossing is managed jointly with Glen Canyon NRA.

Source: BLM Grazing Case Files; BLM Master Title Plats, December 1984.

TABLE 4

Previous Management Framework Plans, SJRA

Plan Name	Approximate BLM Acres	Plan Date
South San Juan	[a]1,275,340	[b]June 1973
Indian Creek-Beef Basin	[a]173,280	[b]August 1973
Montezuma	436,790	[b]November 1974
Indian Creek-Dry Valley	[c]286,440	December 1977

[a]Predates formation of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

[b]Predates formation of BLM;s Moab District.

[c]Includes part of Grand Resource Area, Moab District

The first document in the RMP process was the pre-planning analysis completed in September 1984. This was followed by the management situation analysis (MSA) in September 1985.

The San Juan Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP-EIS) was distributed in may 1986 for a formal 90-day public comment period, which was later extended to November 3, 1986 (a total review time of approximately 5 months).

The proposed RMP and final EIS, published in September 1987, originally had a 30-day protest period (December 18, 1987 to January 18, 1988). This period was later extended to February 1, 1988.

During that time, meetings with interested citizens and elected officials indicated a widespread lack of understanding as to how the proposed RMP would change existing management. The nature of the land covered by the San Juan RMP, and the number of issues addressed, made this RMP more complex than most comparable plans. Many people expressed the opinion that the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had not provided adequate opportunity to address changes in the proposed RMP that were made in response to public comment on the draft RMP.

Therefore, on March 24, 1988, to allow for further public review and comment, BLM's Utah State OFfice announced that the September 1987 proposed RMP would be treated as a second draft, and reopened the comment period, allowing 82 more days (approximately 3 months) for the public to review and comment on that document. During this period, six open-house meetings were held at various locations to help the public become familiar with the plan and learn how to comment effectively. Thus the comment period on the September 1987 proposed RMP and final EIS began December 18, 1987 and ended June 13, 1988.

Thre proposed RMP was reissued to the public in June 1989. The protest period for this document began July 14, 1989 and ended Augsut 30, 1989.

IMPLEMENTATION

The decisions presented in this plan are expected to be implemented within 10 years after the adoption of the RMP. The ability to complete the identified projects is directly dependent on the BLM budgeting process. The priorities for accomplishment will be reviewed annually and may be revised based upon changes in law, regulations, policy, or economic factors such as cost-effectiveness of projects. The software program SYZYGY will be used to track plan implementation and monitoring.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring the RMP includes both on-the-ground resource indicators and the land-use decisions themselves, and should provide ongoing answers to the following questions:

- Are the management decisions in the RMP being implemented in a timely manner?
- Are plan decisions being carried out through site-specific activity plans?
- Were the impacts to the human environment (beneficial or adverse) projected accurately in the environmental impact statement (EIS), and are prescribed mitigation measures effective in decreasing adverse impacts?
- Are the projects or prescriptions, as implemented, successful in achieving the desired result of resource protection or resource production?
- Are planning decisions, as implemented, successful in meeting the goals and objectives of the RMP selected?
- Are the RMP goals and objectives valid and appropriate to meet public needs for use of public lands and resources?

Plan monitoring is important to ensure that the RMP is a useful management tool. It points out both successes and inadequacies in the RMP and is used to keep the plan current. Monitoring provides the manager with evaluation to ensure that laws, regulations, and policies are being met; that management programs are proceeding in the desired direction; and that the resource conflicts and administrative problems identified in the RMP are being adequately resolved.

ANTICIPATED IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING NEEDS

Table 5 lists, by management program, the anticipated priorities, implementation, scheduling, and monitoring needs for the RMP. This general table is intended to give a framework for the types of implementation actions, general schedules, and broad objectives of monitoring for the management actions given in the plan.

For some programs, implementation depends upon further agency action and connot be anticipated. Coal implementation depends on an unsuitability analysis, wilderness or wild-and-scenic-river designations on Congressional action, and hazardous-waste management on formulation of agency policy. A more detailed monitoring plan for grazing management has been developed in accordance with BLM rangeland policy and procedure. This plan is filed in the SJRA office.

TABLE 5

Anticipated Implementation and Monitoring of Resource Management Plan Decisions, by Management Program

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4111	Oil and Gas Management	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct and leases are issued with proper conditions.
		Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to applications for permit to drill (APDs) and other projects through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to geophysical activities where possible.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with FLPMA.
4113	Geothermal Management	Amend RMP to develop lease stipulations and special conditions, if geothermal leases are issued.	Undetermined.	If leased, ensure that plats are correct and and leases issued with proper conditions; field check for presence or absence of geothermal resources.
4121	Coal Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to coal exploration.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Amend RMP to determine coal leasing unsuitability, lease stipulations, and special conditions, if coal leases are issued.	Undetermined.	If leased, ensure that plats are correct and and leases issued with proper conditions.
4122	Tar Sand Management	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct and leases issued with proper conditions.
4131	Mineral Materials Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to applications for disposal through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4132	Mining Law Administration	Apply for withdrawals (by Secretarial Order); show on plats.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
		Prioritize as follows: - ROS SPM - class area in San Juan River SRMA; - Developed recreation sites; - Grand Gulch special emphasis area, Cedar Mesa ACEC; - Dark Canyon ACEC - prior classifications and segregations, acquired lands, and DOE withdrawal.		
		Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to plans of operation through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Review notices of intent.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with FLPMA.[b]
4133	Other Nonenergy Leasables	Issue leases with proper stipulations and special conditions (by USO).	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct and leases issued with proper conditions.
		Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to exploration permits and exploration and mining operations.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4211	Rights-of-Way	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to right-of-way grants.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4212	Lands	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to lands and realty applications, permits, sales, and leases through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4212	Lands (concluded)	Use RMP objectives to determine whether land disposals are in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Resolve unauthorized land uses to meet RMP goals and objectives.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4220	Withdrawal Processing and Review	Use RMP objectives to determine whether existing and proposed withdrawals are in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Watch for cumulative impacts; see if RMP objectives are met; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4311	Forest Management	Designate sites for private harvest of dead fuelwood products through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing (2 sites within 1 year after approval of RMP; one site per fiscal year thereafter.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prioritize as follows: - Cedar Mesa ACEC; - areas near Navajo Indian reservation; - areas near Blanding; - areas near Monticello; - other areas as needed.		
		Designate sites for private and commercial harvest of other woodland products through NEPA documentation.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP for juniper posts and Christmas trees; ongoing for other sites.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prioritize as follows: - Cedar Mesa ACEC; - areas near Navajo Indian reservation; - areas near Blanding; - areas near Monticello; - other areas;		

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4312	Forest Development	Provide forest development projects in keeping with RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4322	Grazing Management	License grazing use at 5 year average or preference.	Within 5 years after approval of RMP.	See RPS.
		Prioritize as shown in RPS (published with final RMP).		
		Change season of use on certain allotments to meet RMP objectives.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	See RPS.
		Prioritize as shown in RPS.		
		Categorize allotments, designate key species, proper utilization and allotment objectives.	Immediate upon approval of RMP	See RPS.
		Recognize acreage allotted to wildlife.		
		Exclude livestock from specific areas listed in RMP.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	See RPS
		Designate Bridger Jack Mesa and Lavender Mesa ACECs.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
		Prepare management plans for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with management plans; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
		Prioritize as follows: - Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC; - Lavender Mesa ACEC.		

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4322	Grazing Management (concluded)	Maintain existing land treatments and provide new land treatments; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing (over a 15-year period).	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Modify or prepare AMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prioritize as shown in RPS.		
4331	Natural History/ Cultural Resources Management	Apply legal requirements and use RMP objectives to manage cultural resources in the national interest.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Designate Alkali Ridge, Cedar Mesa, Hovenweep, and Shay Canyon ACECs.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
		Prepare management plans for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: - Alkali Ridge ACEC; - Cedar Mesa ACEC; - Shay Canyon ACEC; - Hovenweep ACEC.	Ongoing - one ACEC management plan per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with management plan; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
		Nominate properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Prioritize as follows: - San Juan Prehistoric Roads Archaeological District - Cedar Mesa Archaeologic District; - Fable Valley Archaeologic District; - Tin Cup Mesa Archaeologic District;	Ongoing - one nomination every 2 fiscal years.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4331	Natural History/ Cultural Resources Management (concluded)	- Ruin Spring Cultural Property; - Kachina Panel Cultural Property; - Monarch Cave Cultural Property; - Three-Story Ruin Cultural Property.		
		Prepare CRMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing - one CRMP every 3 fiscal years.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prioritize as follows: - Cedar Mesa Archaeologic District; - Alkali Ridge NHL; - San Juan Prehistoric Roads Archaeological District - Fable Valley Archaeological District. - Tin Cup Mesa Archaeological District		
4332	Wilderness Management	Reserved.[c]	Reserved.	Reserved.
4333	Recreation/ Visual Resources Management	Designate Butler Wash, Cedar Mesa, Dark Canyon, Indian Creek, and Scenic Highway Corridor ACECs.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Ensure that plats are correct.
		Prepare management plans for special designation areas; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing - one ACEC management plan per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with management plans; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
		Prioritize as follows: - Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC; - Cedar Mesa ACEC; - Dark Canyon ACEC; - Indian Creek ACEC; - Butler Wash ACEC.		

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4333	Recreation/ Visual Resources Management (continued)	Identify special recreation management areas (SRMAS) for Canyon Basins, Grand Gulch Plateau, and San Juan River.	Immediate upon approval of RMP.	Prepare maps of SRMAs.
		Prepare management plans for SRMAs; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: - Grand Gulch Plateau SRMA; - San Juan River SRMA; - Canyon Basins SRMA.	Ongoing - one SRMA per fiscal year.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Modify or construct facilities at developed recreation sites; incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: - Kane Gulch Ranger Station - Sand Island campground; - Mexican Hat launch site; - Indian Creek Falls campsite; - Comb Wash campsite; - Indian Creek campsite; - Arch Canyon campsite; - Butler Wash Ruin - Mule Canyon Ruin - Three Kiva Pueblo - Pearson Canyon hiking trail and campsite.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Apply ORV designations; document through ORV implementation plan; apply RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4333	Recreation/ Visual Resources Management (concluded)	Conduct suitability studies for wild and scenic river designations; coordinate with other agencies involved as appropriate. Prioritize as follows: - San Juan River; - White Canyon; - Colorado River.	Within 5 years after adoption of RMP.	Ensure studies are completed; determine followup actions; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Analyze all other rivers as to eligibility and classification for wild and scenic river designation.	Within 5 years after adoption of RMP.	Ensure studies are completed; determine followup actions; determine if RMP objectives are valid.
4341	Soil, Water, and Air Management	Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions to watershed control and air quality related projects through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: - Montezuma Creek; - Indian Creek.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prepare a SJRA Water Quality Monitoring Plan.	Within 2 years after completion of RMP.	Ensure compliance with State water quality standards and NEPA. Monitor for progress toward meeting RMP and activity plan objectives, and for identification of areas that need to have activity plans prepared for water quality management. Establish baseline and trends for both surface and ground water resources.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4342	Hazardous Waste Management	Identify active and abandoned hazardous materials sites, if present, on a case-by-case basis. Coordinate with state and federal agencies having jurisdiction. Determine if further assessment of potential hazardous materials sites is needed.	Ongoing.	Identify areas that require cleanup of hazardous wastes. Monitor contracts for site assessment and cleanup.
4351	Management Habitat	Modify HMPs as necessary to meet RMP objectives; implement HMPs; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation. Prioritize as follows: - White Canyon-Red Canyon HMP; - Beef Basin HMP; - Hatch Point HMP.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Apply RMP stipulations and special conditions where needed.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Prepare management plans for Cajon Pond special emphasis area of Hovenweep ACEC and upper Indian Creek special emphasis area of Shay Canyon ACEC. Incorporate RMP objectives through NEPA documentation.	Within 2 years after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with management plans; watch for cumulative impacts; determine if special values are properly protected; determine if designation remains valid.
		Conduct aquatic life assessments, wetland and riparian area inventories, and inventories for species of high federal interest.	Ongoing.	Identify areas in poor condition that would benefit from application of detailed activity plans.

TABLE 5 (Concluded)

Program		Implementation	Schedule	Monitoring Objectives
4352	Endangered Species Management	Apply legal requirements; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Ongoing.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.
		Conduct inventories for T/E species known to occur in the region.	Ongoing.	Identify habitat areas that would benefit from development of detailed management plans.
4360	Fire Management	Prepare fire management plan to meet RMP objectives; apply RMP stipulations and special conditions through NEPA documentation.	Within 1 year after approval of RMP.	Ensure compliance with NEPA;[a] determine if RMP objectives are valid.

[a]Compliance with NEPA requires compliance with EA, EIS, or categorical exclusion stipulations; watching for cumulative impacts; mitigation of projected impacts; determining whether RMP stipulations and special conditions are necessary to meet objectives; analyzing impacts to operators; and assessing the resource condition.

[b]Compliance with FLPMA requires prevention of unnecessary and undue degradation of public lands and resources.

[c]Implementation and monitoring depends on designations that would be made independently of the RMP and cannot be anticipated at this time.

PLAN AMENDMENT OR REVISION

An RMP amendment would be initiated in response to a proposed action that could change the scope of resource uses covered by the plan decisions. An amendment would be required in order to proceed with a project documented as not being in conformance with the plan. The planning steps would be applied, and an environmental assessment (EA) or EIS prepared with full public involvement, interagency coordination, and Governor's consistency review.

A plan revision would be a major overhaul of the RMP in response to formal monitoring. A revision could be triggered by the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a major change in circumstances, or a change in the terms, conditions, decisions, goals, or objectives of the approved RMP. A plan revision would require an EA, EIS, or supplemental EIS with full pulbic involvement, interagency coordination, and Governor's consistency review.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BLM PLANNING LEVELS AND STUDIES

Tiers in Bureau Planning System

An RMP is developed within the framework of the BLM planning system, which has three distinct tiers: policy planning, land-use planning, and activity or program planning. This plan satisfies the requirements for the land-use planning tier. The council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations provide for tiering to aid compliance with NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508).

Related Documents

Other documents were or will be prepared as a result of this land-use planning effort. A rangeland program summary was prepared concurrently with the RMP. Management plans for areas of critical environmental concern, along with allotment management plans, habitat management plans, a fire management plan, recreation management plans for special recreation management areas, cultural resource management plans for selected sites, and watershed activity plans will be prepared following the RMP, as shown in table 5.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Public participation and consultation was encouraged and sought throughout the development of this plan. The RMP/EIS documents notices; coordination with other federal, state, and local agencies; public meetings; public review and comment; and other public participation efforts involved in the preparation of this RMP.

CHAPTER 2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DECISIONS

OVERVIEW

The following sections set forth the decisions that will guide future management of public lands and resources in San Juan Resource Area (SJRA). Decisions are listed in priority order within each management program. These decisions, together with the plan maps and the administrative details discussed in chapter 3, constitute the RMP for SJRA.

This chapter describes the guidance and decisions for each resource management program administered in SJRA. Because these programs are interrelated and interdependent, they must be viewed together with the special management conditions presented in chapter 3 for a complete understanding of management direction for SJRA.

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Oil and gas leases issued prior to the RMP would continue to be managed under the stipulations in effect when issued. Those issued after approval of the RMP would be subject to category restrictions in the RMP. Leases are issued by BLM's Utah State office (USO). Compliance with lease terms is administered by SJRA and Moab District office.

Some federal oil and gas resources underlie lands not administered by BLM. BLM leasing categories do not apply to these areas. The surface owner or administering federal agency manages the surface, and where leasing is authorized, BLM administers the operational aspects of the leases with concurrence of the surface owner or administering agency.

- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA): BLM administers 101,720 acres of federal leases on lands available for oil and gas development (see Glen Canyon NRA Minerals Management Plan).

- Manti-LaSal National Forest (NF): BLM administers 366,641 acres of federal leases on the Monticello Ranger District.

- Navajo Indian Reservation: BLM would administer 51,610 acres of federal leases, under a memorandum of understanding with BLM's Farmington Resource Area (Albuquerque District) with concurrence of the Indian tribe.

- Indian Trust Lands: BLM administers 1,080 acres of federal leases.

- Split-estate lands: BLM administers 20 acres of federal leases with state surface and 55,390 acres of federal leases with private surface.

Geophysical operations are conducted under 43 CFR 3150. Filing to conduct such activity shall be done by Notice of Intent and approved by BLM based on conformance to the specific requirements of this RMP.

DECISIONS

1. Lease oil and gas by category as shown below. (See chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions.)

Leasing Category		Acres
1	Open with standard conditions	584,270
2	Open with special conditions	815,690

Surface restrictions to protect:
- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- most ROS SPNM-class areas
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions to protect:
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range RAPTORS

3	No surface occupancy	268,060

Exclude surface disturbance to protect:
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC*
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial*
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Indian Creek ACEC*
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC*
- most ROS P-class areas
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- Pearson Canyon hiking area
- developed recreation sites

4	No lease	111,170

- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Dark Canyon ACEC

* The area manager may grant an exception to the no-surface-occupancy condition in some instances in the Butler Wash, Cedar Mesa, Indian Creek, and Scenic Highway Corridor ACECs, if an environmental assessment (EA) concludes that the project would meet visual quality standards for the area.

2. Permit geophysical operations with the following conditions. (See chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions.)

	Acres
Standard conditions	584,270
Special conditions	1,083,750

Surface restrictions to protect:
- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas
- most ROS P-class areas
- most ROS SPNM-class areas
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- Pearson Canyon hiking area
- existing land leases
- developed recreation sites

Seasonal restrictions to protect:
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range

Closed	111,170

- Grand Gulch special emphasis area
- Dark Canyon ACEC

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State of Utah may also be required. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened and endangered species are involved. Coordination with National Park Service will be required for actions within Hovenweep ACEC.

GEOTHERMAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Part of the Warm Springs Canyon geothermal area (about 16,320 acres) extends into SJRA. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has identified this area as prospectively valuable for geothermal resources. No data are available to confirm the presence of a geothermal resource, and no interest has been expressed in geothermal leasing.

If and when interest is expressed in geothermal leasing, the RMP would be amended to establish leasing conditions and exploration requirements. Leases in Warm Springs Canyon geothermal area would be noncompetitive and would be issued by USO.

Approximately 20,050 acres of prospectively valuable lands underlie Glen Canyon NRA in San Juan County, but geothermal leasing is prohibited within the NRA.

DECISION

None developed.

SUPPORT

None required.

COAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Coal resources within SJRA are limited to San Juan Coal Field, totaling about 530,000 acres. About 60 percent of this field (both surface and mineral estate) is privately owned; SJRA administers about 212,000 acres of federal surface and federal minerals in the coal field.

Coal exploration prior to leasing would be allowed, subject to the RMP special conditions. Leases are issued by USO. No coal leases have been issued in SJRA, and none can be issued until SJRA applies mining unsuitability criteria (43 CFR 3461), which may restrict all or certain types of mining techniques.

Applying the unsuitability criteria would require a plan amendment. If coal leases are issued, they would be subject to special conditions developed in both the RMP and the unsuitability analysis.

DECISION

1. Allow coal exploration subject to the special conditions noted below. (See chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions.)

Coal Exploration	Acres
Standard conditions	481,150
Special conditions	923,450
Surface restrictions to protect:	
- Alkali Ridge ACEC	
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial	
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial	
- Shay Canyon ACEC	
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas	
- most ROS SPNM-class areas	
- existing land leases	
Seasonal restrictions to protect:	
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas	
- antelope fawning area	
- deer winter range	
No surface occupancy	373,230
Exclude surface disturbance to protect:	
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC	
- Butler Wash ACEC	
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial	
- Dark Canyon ACEC	
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial	
- Indian Creek ACEC	
- Lavender Mesa ACEC	
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	
- most ROS P-class areas	
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA	
- Pearson Canyon hiking area	
- developed recreation sites	
Closed to exploration	0

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordiantion with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State of Utah may also be required. Coordiantion with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved. Coordiantion with National Park Service will be required for actions within Hovenweep ACEC.

OIL SHALE/TAR SAND MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

White Canyon Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) is available for tar sand or oil and gas development only through Combined Hydrocarbon Leases (CHLs). No CHLs have been issued in the STSA, but CHLs could be issued by USO under competitive leases, subject to category stipulations in the RMP. Of the 10,470-acre STSA, 7,980 acres are federal surface underlain by federal minerals. The remaining area does not overlie federal minerals and would not be subject to RMP stipulations.

Oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981 carry the right to develop any tar sand resources that may be present outside the STSA (see Oil and Gas Management).

DECISION

1. Lease the White Canyon STSA by category as shown below. (See chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions.)

Leasing Category		Acres
1	Open with standard conditions	500
2	Open with special conditions Surface restrictions to protect: - ROS SPNM-class area Seasonal restrictions to protect: - bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas	5,510
3	No surface occupancy Exclude surface disturbance to protect: - Hovenweep ACEC, partial - Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC - ROS P-class areas	1,950
4	No lease - Dark Canyon ACEC	20

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State of Utah may also be required. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved. Coordination with National Park Service will be required for actions within Hovenweep ACEC.

MINERAL MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Mineral materials are sold at fair market value or given to public agencies by free use permit. Disposal sites are established in response to specific requests. The RMP determines areas available for use of mineral materials and conditions that need to be applied to use of material sites. Use of existing sites would continue to be subject to permit conditions applied when the permit was issued. Sales and free use permits are prepared by SJRA.

Seven areas, covering about 1,175 acres, are Federal Highway Administration material site rights-of-way, and one additional application has been received (table 6). Eleven areas, totaling about 2,585 acres, have been designated as community pits (table 7).

TABLE 6

Material Site Rights-of-Way Granted Prior to the RMP

Serial Number	Location	Legal Description	Acres
UTU-61892	Clay Hills	T. 39 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 12, E 1/2 SWSENW, W 1/2 SESENW	10
UO-20665[a]	Mexican Hat	T. 41 S., R. 19 E Sec. 20: NE 1/4	160
UO-79361	Mexican Hat	T. 41 S., R. 19 E. Sec. 29: Lots 4, 5, S 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4	217.20
UO-23905[a]	Cottonwood Wash	T. 37 S., R. 21 E. Sec. 14: S 1/2 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 23: N 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 23: SW 1/4 NE 1/4	 40 40
UO-28548[a]	Recapture Creek	T. 39 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 1: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 T. 39 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 6: Lots 5, 6, 7 Sec. 7: Lot 1	 40 151.54
UO-19653	Bluff	T. 40 S., R. 21 E. Sec. 24: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 T. 40 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 19: Lot 1	79.62
UO-40153	Bluff	T. 40 S., R. 21 E. Sec. 26: SE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4	10
UO-15225	Hatch Wash	T. 28 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 1: SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4	160
UTU-61704	Blanding	T. 36 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 13: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4 E 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 24: E 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4	140 60
UTU-64622	Comb Wash	T. 37 S., R. 21 E. SW 1/4 Lot 1	10
TOTAL ACRES			1,118.36

[a]Being relinquished by the Federal Highway Administration (431.54 acres total).

TABLE 7

Community Pits Existing Prior to the RMP

Serial Number	Location	Legal Description	Acres
UTU-59997	Buck	T. 40 S., R. 21 E. Sec. 27: E 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 N 1/2 SE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4	100
U-53838	Bluff	T. 40 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 27: SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec. 28: lots 1, 2, 3, & 5	153.74
U-53837	Airport	T. 40 S., R. 21 E. Sec. 5: lots 4, 5, & 6, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 8: lots 1 & 2, Tract B	224.27
U-53782	Lem's Draw	T. 36 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 24: NW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4	160
U-53755	Gray Ridge	T. 40 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 36: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, & W 1/2 NW 1/4	256.74
U-52418	Spring Creek	T. 33 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 8: NE 1/4 Sec. 9: N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4	440
U-52416	Bluff Bench	T. 40 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 26: SW 1/4 Sec. 27: Lots 1, 2, 3, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Sec. 28: Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 Sec. 34: Lots 1, 2, 3, & 4 N 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 35: Lots 3 & 4, N 1/2 NW 1/4	920
U-52076	Bucket Canyon	T. 40 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 35: Lots 1, 2, 7, N 1/2 NE 1/4	173
U-52074	Brown's Canyon	T. 37 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 18: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 19: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4	60
UTU-52711	Recapture	T. 36 S., R. 22 E. Sec. 13: S 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4	60
UTU-52033	Mexican Hat	T. 42 S., R. 18 E. Sec. 1: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 W 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4	37.5
TOTAL ACRES			2,585.25

Free use of petrified wood (up to 250 pounds per person per year) is allowed for noncommercial purposes on all public lands unless otherwise provided for through notice in the Federal Register. No areas have been designated as closed to petrified wood collecting in SJRA.

DECISION

1. Process applications and dispose of common variety mineral materials in accordance with Federal regulations 43 CFR part 3600 and establish in community pit designations where appropriate provided that proposals are consistent with RMP objectives. Disposal of mineral material will be under the following management conditions:
SEE CHAPTER 3 FOR PRESCRIPTION FOR EACH SPECIFIC AREA.

Mineral Material Disposal and Development	Acres
Standard conditions	584,270
Special conditions	821,070
Surface restrictions to protect:	
- Alkali Ridge ACEC	
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial	
- Shay Canyon ACEC	
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas	
- most ROS SPNM-class areas	
- existing land leases	
Seasonal restrictions to protect:	
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas	
- antelope fawning area	
- deer winter range	
No disposal*	373,850
Exclude surface disturbance to protect:	
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC	
- Butler Wash ACEC	
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial	
- Dark Canyon ACEC	
- Hovenweep ACEC	
- Indian Creek ACEC	
- Lavender Mesa ACEC	
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	
- most ROS P-class areas	
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA	
- Pearson Canyon hiking area	
- developed recreation sites	

* Petrified wood could still be collected in the no-disposal area.

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordiantion with surface owners or surface administering agencies may also be required. Coordiantion with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved.

MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Locatable minerals are administered under the mining laws, which preserve individuals' and corporations' rights to enter on the public lands to claim (locate) certain types of mineral discoveries. All public lands overlying federal minerals are open to mining claim location unless specifically withdrawn from mineral entry by Secretarial order or public law or segregated from mineral entry under specific reservations, such as a recreation and public purpose (R&PP) lease. Lands and minerals that were acquired by the Federal Government but were not part of the original public domain are not open to mineral entry under the mining laws. Lands not open to mineral entry prior to the RMP are shown in table 8.

TABLE 8

Areas Not Open to Mineral Entry Prior to the Resource Management Plan

	Federal Lands within SJRA Boundary (acres)	Public Lands in SJRA (acres)
Withdrawals		
National Park Service	569,180	0
U.S. Forest Service	150	0
Navajo Indian reservation	1,168,890	0
Department of Energy	50	50
Subtotal	1,738,270	50
Segregations		
R&PP lease	20	20
Bluff airport lease	400	400
Small business lease	a	a
Material site rights-of-way	900	900
C&MU[b] classifications	92,130	92,130
Subtotal	93,450	93,450
Acquired lands	9,730	9,730
TOTAL	1,841,450	103,230

[a]Less than 10 acres. [b] Classification and Multiple Use Act.

Source: Master Title Plats, December 1984.

The RMP identifies lands to be withdrawn from mineral entry, but does not serve to withdraw lands. Upon BLM's filing an application for Secretarial withdrawal, lands would become segregated from entry for 2 years. If the Secretary orders a withdrawal, the segregation ceases. If the Secretary disagrees with BLM's recommendation, he can release the segregation. If the Secretary fails to act, the segregation expires after 2 years. Validity of claims located on such areas prior to segregation would not be affected.

The RMP does not impose conditions on work done under a notice, but does provide special conditions to apply to operations approved under a plan of operations, regardless of whether the claim is located before or after the RMP is adopted. For claims previously located in segregated areas, work done under a plan of operations would be approved with special conditions to protect the resource value for which the segregation was made.

BLM administers claim recordation requirements (at USO) and operational aspects of mining federally owned minerals (at SJRA), whether or not BLM administers the surface. Mining claims on U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-administered lands are located, recorded, and operated much like claims on public land.

Location and operation of mining claims on other federal lands or split-estate lands is extremely restricted under various land ownership laws. The surface owner or administering federal agency manages the surface. RMP requirements apply only to public (BLM-administered) lands.

- Manti-LaSal NF: administer mining claims on 366,641 acres in Monticello Ranger District.

- Split-estate lands: administer federal minerals on 20 acres of state surface and 56,090 acres of private surface.

Federally-owned locatable minerals underlying National Park Service (NPS)-administered federal lands within SJRA boundaries are not available for claim location, because all NPS-administered land has been withdrawn from mineral entry. Locatable minerals under Glen Canyon NRA may be leased under Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 3500 (43 CFR 3500) in accordance with leasing categories in the Mineral Management Plan for the NRA.

Claim Location	Acres

DECISIONS

1. Request secretarial withdrawal from mineral entry (locatable) on the following areas:

Proposed for withdrawal 132,380

To protect

- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial (Grand Gulch special emphasis area)
- Dark Canyon ACEC
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- developed recreation sites
- prior classifications and segregations (see table 10)
- acquired lands
- prior Department of Energy (DOE) withdrawal

2. With the exception of those lands withdrawn from mineral entry the remainder of the resource area shall be open to locatable mineral entry under the provisions of the 1872 mining law and 43-CFR-3809 regulations and in accordance with the conditions of the RMP as shown below.

Standard Conditions 535,740

Approve Plans of Operations 1,109,660

Surface restrictions to protect:

- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC
- Hovenweep ACEC
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Pearson Canyon hiking area
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas
- Recapture Lake R/W
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- most ROS P and SPNM-class areas
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions to protect:

- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range

SUPPORT

Support from Utah State Office and Washington Office will be needed for requests for withdrawal. Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State od Utah may also be required. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved. Coordination with National Park Service will be required for actions within Hovenweep ACEC.

MINERAL MANAGEMENT (NONENERGY LEASABLES)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

In SJRA, potash is the only mineral that has been managed under this program, although other nonenergy leasable minerals (if present) could be leased, if found to occur in marketable quantities. The RMP establishes categories of conditions that apply to prospecting permits or leases. In areas where mineral values are not known, SJRA could issue prospecting permits, which could lead to issuance of a preference right lease. In areas with known mineral occurrence, leases are sold competitively (issued by USO). Once an area is leased, the Federal Government is committed to allow mining on the lease.

Within SJRA, two areas fall within known potash leasing areas (KPLAs) (table 9). KPLA designations, based on known geologic data, would remain in place until potash resources are depleted. Within a KPLA, potash leases are acquired through competitive bidding. Additional KPLAs could be designated, based on geologic field data, if interest warranted. This would be an administrative action, and no plan amendment would be required.

DECISION

1. Lease potash as to the following category system. (See chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions).

TABLE 9

Known Potash Lease Areas

Lisbon Valley

T. 29 S., R. 24 E.

Sec. 34	SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2, SE 1/4
Sec. 35	NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4

T. 29 1/2 S., R. 24 E.

Sec. 25	Lot 4
Sec. 26	Lots 1-4
Sec. 27	Lot 1
Sec. 34	E 1/2 NE 1/4
Sec. 35	All
Sec. 36	SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2, SE 1/4

T. 30 S., R. 24 E.

Sec. 1	Lots 1-4, S 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2
Sec. 2	Lots 1-4, S 1/2 N 1/2, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4
Sec. 11	N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4
Sec. 12	All
Sec. 13	E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2, W 1/2 NW 1/4
Sec. 24	E 1/2
Sec. 25	NE 1/4 NE 1/4

T. 30 S., R. 25 E.

Sec. 5	Lot 28, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 6	Lots 15, 19-23, 25-30, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4
Sec. 7	Lots 1-4, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2
Sec. 8	All
Sec. 9	SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 15	SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 16-17	All
Sec. 18	Lots 1-4, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2
Sec. 19	Lots 1/4, E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2
Sec. 20-22	All
Sec. 23	SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 26	W 1/2 E 1/2, W 1/2
Sec. 27-29	All
Sec. 30	Lot 1, NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 32	NE 1/4 NE 1/4
Sec. 33	N 1/2 N 1/2, SE 1/4 NE 1/4
Sec. 34	N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4
Sec. 35	N 1/2, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 36	W 1/2 SW 1/4

Cane Creek

T. 26 S., R. 20 E.

Sec. 31	Lots 1-2, NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4
Sec. 32-35	All
Sec. 36	Lots 1-4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2, SE 1/4

T. 27 S., R. 20 E.

Sec. 1	Lots 1-8, S 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2
Sec. 2	Lots 1-8, SE 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 3	Lots 1-8
Sec. 4	Lots 1-8
Sec. 5	Lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8
Sec. 10	SE 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 11	E 1/2, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4
Sec. 12	Lots 1-8, N 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4
Sec. 13	Lots 1-8, E 1/2, W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4
Sec. 14	E 1/2, E 1/2 W 1/2, W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4
Sec. 15	E 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4

T. 26 S., R. 21 E.

Sec. 31	Lots 1-7, E 1/2, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4

T. 27 S., R. 21 E.

Sec. 6	Lots 1-13, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4
Sec. 7	Lots 1-6, E 1/2, E 1/2 SW 1/4

NOTE: Only portions of the Lisbon Valley and Cane Creek KPLAs are within the SJRA.

Leasing Category		Acres
1	Open with standard conditions	584,270
2	Open with special conditions	821,690

Surface restrictions to protect:
- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- most ROS SPNM-class areas
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions to protect:
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range

3	No surface occupancy	262,060

Exclude surface disturbance to protect:
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- most ROS P-class areas
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- Pearson Canyon hiking area
- floodplains, riparian aquatic areas
- developed recreation sites

4	No lease	111,170

- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Dark Canyon ACEC

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State oF Utah may also be required. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved. Coordination with National Park Service will be required for actions within Hovenweep ACEC.

RIGHTS OF WAY

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Lands available for rights-of-way, including major transportation and utility systems, are divided into four major categories:

(1) lands in designated transportation and utility corridors where standard operating procedures apply, except in areas where the corridors pass through crucial big game winter habitat or floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas, where the special requirements for those areas apply;

(2) lands outside of designated transportation and utility corridors where additional conditions may apply after completion of site specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation;

(3) areas to be avoided; and

(4) areas to be excluded (not available).

Designated transportation and utility corridors include existing groupings of rights-of-way for electric transmission facilities, pipelines 10 inches and larger, communication lines, federal and state highways, and major county road systems. These include those recommended in the May 1980 Western Regional Corridor Study [Western Utility Group, 1980]. Corridors are generally 1 mile wide, centered on the existing right-of-way, unless shown otherwise on the RMP map. Since the demand is minimal, separate right-of-way corridors for major transmission and utility systems are not designated.

The RMP identifies lands to be excluded, avoided, or available for additional site and linear rights-of-way. Rights-of-way granted prior to adoption of the RMP would continue to be used, subject to the conditions of the grant; renewals may be subject to conditions developed in the RMP.

Rights-of-way for access to private and state inholdings, inheld oil and gas leases, and pipelines for producing oil and gas wells by law cannot be denied; they are processed and issued upon application. Rights-of-way for county and state roads will be addressed on a case by case basis. Where public needs and demands for roads exist, BLM will strive to meet that need so long as RMP goals are met. Any road claimed by the county or state under Revised Statute (RS) 2477 will be reviewed by BLM on a case by case basis. A determination of acceptance will be based on the criteria set forth by the act of July 26, 1866, RS 2477, 43 U.S.C. Section 932 and BLM manual 2801. BLM will provide right-of-way reservations to itself or other federal agencies upon request. An environmental assessment for the site specific situation will document the action on each application.

DECISIONS

1. Issue rights-of-way in accordance with the following RMP conditions: (See Chapter 3 for Special Management Conditions).

2. Provide material site rights-of-way to Federal Highway Administration upon request and in accordance with the following RMP conditions:

Lands Available for Rights-of-Way	Acres
In designated corridors	84,960
Outside designated corridors	1,307,050
Standard conditions	497,150
Special conditions	821,690

Surface restrictions to protect:
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas
- most ROS SPNM-class areas
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions to protect:
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range

Lands to be Avoided	253,790

- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Pearson Canyon hiking area
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- most ROS P-class areas

Lands Excluded	120,800

- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial (Grand Gulch special emphasis area)
- Dark Canyon ACEC
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- developed recreation sites

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State of Utah may also be required. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved.

LANDS

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Most lands actions are processed by SJRA; these commonly involve authorizing specific land uses or disposing of public lands. These actions are considered upon application and cannot reasonably be predicted in the RMP.

The RMP identifies general criteria under which lands actions could be considered. The suitability of a specific tract to meet those criteria would be determined through the site-specific NEPA documentation prepared when an action is proposed.

The RMP identifies specific tracts of land available for community expansion, public purposes, or private use; these lands are considered available for sale or disposal by other means.

Upon receipt of an application or proposal for a land sale, exchange, state indemnity selection, or other disposal action involving lands not identified as available in the RMP, a plan amendment would have to be prepared before the action could be considered. Generally, disposals of qualifying land would be allowed if: (1) they are in the national interest; (2) disposal meets requirements of other appropriate law, such as the R&PP Act; and (3) disposal is not precluded by law.

The areas shown in table 10 are classified under the Classification and Multiple Use (C&MU) Act and are closed to entry under the public land laws, including the general mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws.

Existing R&PP leases generally carry the right to patent. The existing 20-acre R&PP lease, previously determined suitable for patent, could be patented upon proper application. An additional 470 acres adjacent to Recapture Lake could be classified under R&PP as suitable for disposal, for a total of 490 acres.

Permits or leases for special public land uses are considered upon application. The RMP imposes conditions of use within specific areas. Special uses, including community expansion, can generally be accommodated on qualifying lands.

Unauthorized public land uses are resolved either through termination of the activity or by authorizing use of the lands to the trespasser, consistent with RMP management objectives. BLM gives priority to resolving unauthorized uses that involve malicious or criminal intent, threaten nationally significant sensitive resources, or interfere with the rights of authorized users.

TABLE 10

Classifications and Segregations
Made Prior to the Resource Management Plan

C&MU Classifications	Acreage
Dark Canyon Primitive Area	57,427.72
Grand Gulch Primitive Area	32,847.00
Sand Island Recreation Site	253.59
Arch Canyon Recreation Site	40.00
Kane Springs Recreation Site	80.00
Salt Creek Recreation Site	240.00
Alkali Ridge Historic Site	80.00
Hole-in-the-Rock Historic Trail	1,115.60
Butler Wash Archaeological Site	40.00
Subtotal	92,123.91
Land Leases Issued Prior to RMP	**Acreage**
R&PP Lease	
San Juan County Road Shed	20.00
Small Business Lease	
Fry Canyon Store	5.00
Airport Lease	
Bluff Airport lease	400.00
Subtotal	545.00
TOTAL ACRES CLASSIFIED	92,548.91

NOTE: Surveyed land is measured to the hundredth of an acre; unsurveyed land is estimated to the nearest acre.

Source: BLM Master Title Plats, December 1984.

Table 11 provides legal descriptions for tracts that have been examined and found to meet the sales criteria of Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Sale of individual parcels may be precluded on a temporary or long-term basis because of mining claim location, presence of cultural resources or historic sites, presence of habitat used by threatened or endangered (T/E) species (unless disposal would benefit the species), or for other specific legal reasons.

Specific requests for land disposals or sales cannot be anticipated through the planning process. Other tracts not listed may be found suitable for sale under Section 203 of FLPMA. If an application for sale or other disposal is received, the requested tract would be examined to determine whether sale is in the national interest, needed for community expansion, or in the category of difficult and uneconomical to manage. The request may or may not be for an isolated parcel. A plan amendment would be required for sale of a tract that was not identified for sale in the RMP.

All of the parcels listed in table 11 were examined for resource conflicts. Parcels needed for management of other resource programs are not included for disposal.

DECISIONS

1. Dispose of 6130 acres identified for community expansion or private use as listed in table 10.

2. Consider disposal of 490 acres adjacent to Recapture Lake under the R&PP Act, if requested.

SUPPORT

Coordination will be needed with the Utah Congressional delegation, local governments and the general public on land disposals. Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation for Recapture Lake R&PP.

WITHDRAWAL PROCESSING AND REVIEW

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

FLPMA requires BLM to review agency withdrawals and prior C&MU classifications according to schedules prepared by USO or upon special BLM or agency request. SJRA would review other-agency withdrawals (24,140 acres); withdrawals found to be obsolete can be removed. New withdrawals are processed upon request from BLM or other federal agencies, but can be made only by the Secretary or by Congress.

C&MU classifications remain in force until either the classification is lifted or the lands are formally withdrawn. The RMP does not affect existing land leases, which have been classified under the R&PP Act or the Small Tract Acts.

DECISION

1. Request the Secretary to withdraw 132,380 acres from locatable mineral entry as listed below. Review existing withdrawals and remove unnecessary ones.

C&MU classifications (prior to the RMP) (see table 10)	92,130
Acquired lands	9,730
Lands open prior to the RMP	30,520

- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial (Grand Gulch special emphasis area partial)
- Dark Canyon ACEC, partial
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- developed recreation sites

SUPPORT

Support from Utah State Office and Washington Office will be needed for requests for withdrawal. Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Coordination with surface owners, surface administering agencies or the State of Utah may also be required. Coodrination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened or endangered species are involved.

TABLE 11

Tracts Identified for Disposal

Designation	Legal Description	Geographic Area	Acreage
C, D, E, F	T. 40 S., R. 21 E.		
	Sec. 27: S 1/2 SW 1/4	near Bluff	80.00
A, D	T. 35 S., R. 22 E.		
	Sec. 28: N 1/2 SW 1/4	north of Blanding	80.00
E	T. 36 S., R. 22 E.		
	Sec. 12: Lots 1, 2, 4, 6		
	E 1/2 NE 1/4,		
	SE 1/4 SE 1/4		
	Sec. 13: E 1/2 NE 1/4	at Recapture Lake	363.80
A, D	T. 31 S., R. 23 E.		
	Sec. 34: NW 1/4 NW 1/4	near U-211 at Photograph Gap	40.00
A, D	T. 32 S., R. 23 E.		
	Sec. 18: NE 1/4 NW 1/4	Harts Draw	40.00
	Sec. 24: SE 1/4 SW 1/4	Peters Hill	40.00
	Sec. 35: NW 1/4 SW 1/4	northwest of Monticello Airport	40.00
A, D	T. 35 S., R. 23 E.		
	Sec. 9: NW 1/4 NW 1/4		
	Sec. 16: NE 1/4 NW 1/4		
	Sec. 19: NW 1/4 SE 1/4	Devils Canyon	120.00
A, D	T. 36 S., R. 23 E.		
	Sec. 8: NW 1/4 NW 1/4	northeast of Recapture Lake	40.00
	Sec. 20: NE 1/4 SE 1/4	northeast of Blanding	40.00

TABLE 11 (Continued)

Designation	Legal Description	Geographic Area	Acreage
A, D	T. 39 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 23: SE 1/4 SE 1/4	in Navajo Indian reservation	[a]40.00
A, B, D	T. 39 S., R. 24 E. Sec. 17: S 1/2 Sec. 18: SE 1/4 Sec. 20: NE 1/4 Sec. 21: NE 1/4, S 1/2 Sec. 22: S 1/2 Sec. 27: W 1/2 Sec. 28: NE 1/4	in Navajo Indian reservation	[a]1,920.00
A, D	T. 39 S., R. 25 E. Sec. 6: NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 7: Lot 2, E 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4	in Navajo Indian reservation	[a]317.85
A, D	T. 33 S., R. 24 E., Sec. 9: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 33: SE 1/4 NE 1/4	near Monticello	80.00
A, D	T. 31 S., R. 25 E. Sec. 23: S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4	west Summit Point	240.00
A, D	T. 32 S., R. 25 E., Sec. 1: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 12: SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 23: NW 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 24: S 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec. 29: N 1/2	Summit/west Summit Point	600.00
A, D	T. 33 S., R. 25 E Sec. 13: SE 1/4 Sec. 19: NE 1/4 Sec. 24: SW 1/4	east of Monticello	480.00
A, D	T. 38 S., R. 25 E. Sec. 31: Lots 2, 3, 4	north of Hatch Trading Post	109.17

TABLE 11 (Continued)

Designation	Legal Description	Geographic Area	Acreage
A, D	T. 39 S., R. 25 E Sec. 15: S 1/2	east of Hatch Trading Post	320.00
A, D	T. 32 S., R. 26 E. Sec. 14: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 Sec. 15: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 19: N 1/2 SE 1/4 Sec. 23: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 Sec. 26: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4	east summit	312.35
A, D	T. 33 S., R. 26 E. Sec. 9: W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 10: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 14: Lots 3, 4 Sec. 19: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 30: W 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 31: E 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4	north and west of Ucolo	488.04
A, D	T. 34 S., R. 26 E. Sec. 33: SW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4	southeast of Eastland	120.00
A, D	T. 35 S., R. 26 E. Sec. 31: S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4	Cedar Point	200.00
San Juan County Landfill			
C, D	T. 40 S., R. 23 E. Sec. 27: a portion of NE 1/4	near Montezuma Creek	10.00
TOTAL			6126.21

TABLE 11 (Concluded)

NOTE:	Each parcel is designated by letter as to the type(s) of disposal for which it is suitable, and under what authority, as follows:
A	Tracts uneconomic to manage, suitable for sale under authority of Sec. 203(a)(1) of FLPMA.
B	Acquired tracts, suitable for sale under authority of Sec. 203(a)(2) of FLPMA.
C	Public objective tracts, suitable for sale under authority of Sec. 203(a)(3) of FLPMA.
D	Tracts suitable for exchange under authority of Sec. 206(a) of FLPMA.
E	Tracts suitable for recreation and public purpose (R&PP) patent under authority of the R&PP Act of 1926 and Sec. 212 of FLPMA.
F	Tracts suitable for desert land entry (DLE patent) under authority of the Act of March 3, 1877 as amended by the Act of March 3, 1891.

[a]The tracts identified in the Navajo Indian reservation will not be considered available to the public for 5 years after adoption of the RMP, in case they are wanted by the Navajo tribe.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

SJRA manages woodland products by controlling harvests and sales. SJRA sells woodland products in designated areas for fuelwood, posts, Christmas trees, ornamental or medicinal purposes, and other uses as demand arises. After the RMP is adopted, areas would be designated through activity plans or site-specific NEPA documents prepared when proposals are received. Fuelwood harvest is limited to pinyon and juniper. Onsite use of wood products by recreationists (such as for campfires) is allowed except where specifically excluded in certain areas under the RMP.

In activity plans prepared following adoption of the RMP, all forest lands in SJRA would be assigned to one of four categories:

(1) lands available for intensive management of forest products;

(2) lands available for restricted management of forest products;

(3) lands where forests are managed to enhance other uses; and

(4) forest lands not available for management of forest products.

RMP goals and management objectives would be used to determine which areas are assigned to each category, and to impose conditions on forest product use.

Prior to any land treatment project (such as chainings) that would remove woodland products, SJRA strives first for sale and second for free use of those products.

DECISION

1. Harvest woodland products as shown below subject to the following priorities:

- Cedar Mesa ACEC;
- areas near Navajo Indian reservation
- areas near Blanding;
- areas near Monticello;
- other areas as needed..

Designated areas (315,890 acres) in:
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- most ROS SPNM - class areas
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions on 540,260 acres to protect: *
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning areas
- deer winter range

Exclude from woodland products use except limited onsite collection of dead fuelwood (for campfires) on 299,630 acres in:
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial (Grand Gulch special emphasis area)
- Dark Canyon ACEC
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas
- Hovenweep ACEC
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- five identified mesa tops
- most ROS P-class areas
- ROS SPM-class area in San Juan River SRMA
- Pearson Canyon hiking area

Exclude from all woodland product use (including onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires)on 250 acres in:
- developed recreation sites

Standard conditions in all other areas not listed above (620,160 acres).

* The Area Manager may approve exceptions to these specific management prescriptons on a case by case basis if sufficient justification exists to show the prescription is not needed (such as granting an exception to a seasonal use requirement if a protected wildlife species is not using crucial habitat in a specific year)

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

SJRA may develop forest resources for sustained yield, where feasible, in areas where forest product sales are allowed under the RMP. The RMP may impose conditions of use or reclamation requirements in certain areas.

DECISION

None developed.

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coodination and development of site specific mitigation if forest development is implemented.

GRAZING MANAGEMENT-RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Changes in livestock use may be made in response to resource conflicts identified in the RMP or as a result of monitoring range condition and trend. Monitoring takes into account actual use, utilization, trend, and climate to measure vegetation change and to determine the need for subsequent livestock adjustments. Any increase or decrease in available forage allocation would be made on an individual allotment basis. In allotments that contain crucial wildlife habitat, forage would be divided equally between livestock and wildlife, so long as consistent with management objectives for livestock and wildlife numbers. Initial grazing use decisions would be issued within 5 years after publication of the rangeland program summary (RPS) following adoption of the RMP.

An attempt will be made to reach agreements with permittees to restrict grazing to the average licensed use level (as shown in table 12). Such agreements will recognize preference but hold grazing use at average licensed use levels until monitoring indicates a need for adjustment. If agreements are not reached, BLM will issue decisions recognizing present grazing preference and season and specifying the monitoring to be conducted. If and when monitoring data confirm that management needs to be changed, BLM would attempt to make the change through agreement. If a suitable agreement is not reached, a decision would be issued.

Existing seasons of use or kinds of livestock may be changed in the future, provided (1) that physiological needs of plants are met for sustained-yield forage production and (2) that resource conflicts do not result. The decision whether to allow a change in season of use or kind of livestock would be made after assessing the proposal in NEPA documents prepared at that time. To prevent competition for forage and the transmission of disease from domestic to wild sheep, BLM would not allow any change in kind of livestock from cattle to sheep on an allotment within crucial desert bighorn habitat.

SJRA grazing allotments have been evaluated as to resource potential and conflicts and assigned a management category (table 12) in accordance with BLM range policy. BLM staff have contacted the grazing permittees, and the permittees have agreed with the assigned categories. BLM endeavors to improve allotments with identified resource problems.

The RMP identifies allotments where existing allotment management plans (AMPs) should be implemented or modified, or where new AMPs should be prepared and implemented (table 12). AMPs are activity plans prepared after approval of the RMP to meet its stated objectives. For a specific allotment, the AMP describes in detail the management objectives, grazing system to be used (such as deferred rotation or rest-rotation), and range improvements to be constructed.

TABLE 12

Grazing Actions to be Implemented, by Allotment

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6801 ALKALI CANYON	I	1,349	2,362	1,370	11/01 to 05/31	Yes	165	Alkali Ridge ACEC	6,520
6802 ALKALI POINT	I	282	340	395	05/16 to 06/20	Yes	900	Alkali Ridge ACEC	6,790
4830 BEAR TRAP	C	102	130	102	07/15 to 11/30	No	None	None	
4826 BIG INDIAN	I	750	810	812	12/05 to 05/25	Yes	500	None	
6804 BLACK STEER	C	314	537	285	12/01 to 04/30	Yes	None	Land disposal	320
6835 BLUE MOUNTAIN	C	20	30	20	07/01 to 09/30	No	None	None	
6803 BLUFF BENCH	C	33	64	33	12/01 to 03/11	No	None	None	
6805 BROWN CANYON	M	60	60	60	11/16 to 03/15	No	None	None	
6846 BUG-SQUAW	I	991	1,305	991	01/01 to 05/20	Yes	None	None	
6806 BULLDOG	C	316	368	307	10/01 to 12/31 06/01 to 09/30			Land disposal Alkali Ridge ACEC	400 2,720

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6808 CAVE CANYON	I	1,895	3,249	1,892	11/01 to 05/15	Yes		Alkali Ridge ACEC	8,230
								Land disposal	110
4827 CHURCH ROCK	C	34	60	34	12/01 to 03/31	No	None	None	
6836 COMB WASH	I	2,870	3,796	2,903	10/16 to 05/31	Yes	290	Grand Gulch SRMA	65,610
								Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	790
								Cedar Mesa ACEC	59,530
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	1,250
6838 CORRAL	C	16	16	16	05/20 to 07/19	No	None	None	
6849 COTTONWOOD	I	1,080	1,434	1,104	10/16 to 06/10	Yes	190	Butler Wash Arch Dist	2,030
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	2,700
								Grand Gulch SRMA	8,600
6811 CROSS CANYON	I	2,289	3,600	2,343	11/01 to 05/31	Yes	435	Hovenweep ACEC	1,500
								Tin Cup Arch Dist	2,610
6812 DEVILS CANYON	M	195	212	195	06/01 to 09/30			Alkali Ridge ACEC	7,100
6813 DODGE CANYON	C	100	110	100	05/01 to 10/15	No	None	None	
6814 DODGE POINT	C	13	30	13	06/01 to 10/31	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
4804 DRY FARM	C	34	27	34	05/01 to 05/30	No	None	None	
4820 DRY VALLEY-DEER NECK	M	1,008	1,286	1,008	12/01 to 05/10	Yes	None	None	
4814 EAST CANYON	I	1,045	1,191	1,051	12/01 to 04/15	Yes	50	None	
6815 EAST LEAGUE	M	1,800	2,463	1,800	10/16 to 05/15	Yes		San Juan River SRMA	450
4810 EAST SUMMIT	C	10	13	0	04/01 to 12/31			Land disposal	155
4811 HARTS DRAW	I	2,359	2,460	2,371	10/16 to 06/15	Yes	110	Land disposal	40
								Indian Creek ACEC	5,760
								Shay Canyon ACEC	1,250
								Indian Creek SRMA	29,000
4825 HARTS POINT	I	478	1,080	485	03/01 to 05/31	Yes	55	None	
6848 HORSE CANYON	M	310	425	310	11/01 to 03/31	No	None	None	
6816 HORSEHEAD CANYON	C	83	144	83	05/16 to 10/31	No	None	None	
4813 HURRAH PASS	I	246	262	246	11/25 to 03/31	Yes	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
4815 INDIAN CREEK	I	5,171	8,518	5,171	10/16 to 06/15	Yes		Grazing exclusion:	
								Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC	5,290
								Lavender Mesa ACEC	640
								Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC	5,290
								Butler Wash ACEC	13,870
								Dark Canyon ACEC	46,040
								Indian Creek ACEC	7,340
								Lavender Mesa ACEC	640
								Shay Canyon ACEC	520
								Fable Valley Arch Dist	5,030
								Beef Basin SRMA	66,450
								Indian Creek SRMA	51,000
4822 INDIAN ROCK	I	217	895	217	11/15 to 03/31	No	None	None	
6818 JOHNSON CREEK	C	90	90	90	06/05 to 10/14	No	None	None	
6833 LAKE CANYON	I	4,777	4,895	4,821	10/06 to 06/05	Yes	355	Grazing exclusion:	
								Wingate Mesa	24,600
								Grand Gulch	11,200
								Grand Gulch ACEC	17,970
								Moki-Red Canyon ACEC	63,340
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	21,290
								Grand Gulch SRMA	66,000
								Cedar Mesa Arch Dist	68,130
								Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	3,730
6839 LAWS	C	5	5	5	09/01 to 3/31	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6819 LITTLE BOULDER	M	280	280	280	04/01 to 11/30	No	None	None	
4801 LONE CEDAR	I	1,468	1,966	1,478	12/01 to 04/30	Yes	80	None	
6820 LONG CANYON	C	116	140	116	05/15 to 10/15	No	None	None	
6821 LYMAN	C	6	6	6	03/01 to 02/28	No	None	None	
4819 MAIL STATION	M	1,187	1,446	1,187	11/01 to 04/30	Yes	None	None	
6822 McCRACKEN	I	602	950	602	01/01 to 05/15	Yes		San Juan River SRMA	2,420
6823 MONTEZUMA	I	1,581	1,900	1,581	11/01 to 05/31	Yes	55	Alkali Ridge ACEC Three Kiva Pueblo	7,250 1
4806 MONTICELLO COWBOY	M	618	814	618	11/16 to 04/30	Yes	None	None	
6825 MONUMENT CANYON	I	434	1,150	445	12/05 to 05/31	Yes	165	Land disposal	320
6852 NORTHEAST SUMMIT	C	20	20	20	04/01 to 12/31	No	None		
6824 OWENS DUGOUT	C	265	275	265	11/25 to 03/31	Yes	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6845 PEARSON POINT	M	100	125	100	03/01 to 12/31	No	None	None	
6827 PERKINS BROS.	I	3,411	7,579	3,411	11/01 to 05/31	Yes		San Juan River SRMA	12,230
								Grand Gulch SRMA	47,380
								Cedar Mesa Arch Dist	40,450
								Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	860
								Sand Island	1
								River House Ruin	1
								Cedar Mesa ACEC	350
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	3,800
4807 PETERS CANYON	C	90	90	50	11/16 to 03/31	No	None	None	
4805 PETERS POINT	I	135	180	146	05/01 to 10/31	Yes	90	None	
6841 PIUTE KNOLL	C	25	30	0	05/01 to 10/31			Land disposal	160
6842 ROGERS	C	0	0	0	01/01 to 4/30	No	None	None	
6847 ROUNDUP CORRAL	C	4	8	4	06/30 to 07/01 09/30 to 10/01	No	None	None	
6724 SAGE FLAT	C	13	13	13	06/01 to 06/30	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6716 SAGE GROUSE	C	7	7	0	05/01 to 05/31			Land disposal	320
6850 SHUMWAY POINT	M	496	680	496	11/01 to 03/31	No	None	None	
6834 SLICKHORN	I	1,716	1,795	1,927	10/16 to 06/15	Yes	1,685	Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	730
								Grand Gulch SRMA	127,210
								Cedar Mesa ACEC	8,690
								Grand Gulch ACEC	31,160
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	132,810
								Cedar Mesa Arch Dist	127,210
4824 SOUTH CANYON	C	109	117	109	05/16 to 11/30	No	None	None	
4823 SPRING CREEK	I	90	172	96	05/01 to 10/31	No	45	None	
4812 SPRING CREEK WEST	I	152	150	158	06/16 to 10/15	No	None	None	
6828 SQUAW CANYON	I	74	789	74	11/01 to 05/15	Yes	None	None	
4831 STATE LINE	C	16	16	16	11/25 to 02/28	No	None	None	
6830 STEVENS	C	43	60	43	03/01 to 02/28	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
4818 SUMMIT CANYON	C	40	39	40	07/01 to 08/31	No	None	None	
6831 TANK BENCH-BRUSHY BASIN	I	2,992	3,973	3,008	10/16 to 06/10	Yes	130	Grand Gulch SRMA	5,900
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	2,170
4802 TANK DRAW	I	1,316	1,645	1,321	12/01 to 04/30	Yes	40	None	
6844 TEXAS-MULEY	I	1,642	1,960	1,758	11/15 to 05/31	Yes	930	Cedar Mesa Arch Dist	66,600
								Grand Gulch SRMA	66,600
								Mule Canyon Ruin	1
								Cedar Mesa ACEC	67,730
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	9,230
4817 UPPER EAST CANYON	C	18	18	15	05/01 to 10/31	No	None	Land disposal	120
4803 VEGA CREEK	C	69	80	69	10/01 to 10/31	No	None	None	
6832 VERDURE CREEK	C	103	118	103	03/01 to 02/28	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6716 SAGE GROUSE	C	7	7	0	05/01 to 05/31			Land disposal	320
6850 SHUMWAY POINT	M	496	680	496	11/01 to 03/31	No	None	None	
6834 SLICKHORN	I	1,716	1,795	1,927	10/16 to 06/15	Yes	1,685	Hole-in-the-Rock Trail	730
								Grand Gulch SRMA	127,210
								Cedar Mesa ACEC	8,690
								Grand Gulch ACEC	31,160
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	132,810
								Cedar Mesa Arch Dist	127,210
4824 SOUTH CANYON	C	109	117	109	05/16 to 11/30	No	None	None	
4823 SPRING CREEK	I	90	172	96	05/01 to 10/31	No	45	None	
4812 SPRING CREEK WEST	I	152	150	158	06/16 to 10/15	No	None	None	
6828 SQUAW CANYON	I	74	789	74	11/01 to 05/15	Yes	None	None	
4831 STATE LINE	C	16	16	16	11/25 to 02/28	No	None	None	
6830 STEVENS	C	43	60	43	03/01 to 02/28	No	None	None	

TABLE 12 (Continued)

Allotment	Management Category	Past 5-Year Average AUMs	Active Preference	Future AUMs	Season of Use	AMP	New Land Treatments (acres)	Other Land Uses	Acres
6837 WHITE CANYON	I	3,572	5,544	4,981	03/01 to 02/28	Yes	820	Grazing exclusion: mesa tops (desert bighorn sheep)	56,740
								Land disposal	25
								Dark Canyon	16,000
								Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	31,460
6840 WHITE MESA	I	2,741	4,531	2,805	12/01 to 05/31	Yes	510	Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	1,300
								Grand Gulch SRMA	2,600

NOTE: Future AUMs show a change from the 5-year average only if a land treatment or land disposal is listed. A change may also occur if monitoring studies show a change is needed. Land treatment acres are only estimates based on assumptions made in the EIS. Some treatments may never be implemented and some may include more acres than are listed. Figure 1 shows potential land treatment acres. Past 5-year average AUMs is for the period 3/1/79 to 2/28/84.

Ecological site information is used to establish management objectives, management potential, and treatment potential within the allotment. Table 13 shows current and projected ecological condition by percentage of allotment.

Grazing systems would be maintained, revised, or implemented. Grazing system implementation would be based on consideration of (1) objectives detailed in an AMP; (2) resource characteristics detailed in the RMP; (3) vegetation characteristics determined by monitoring; (4) availability of water; (5) operator requests; and (6) implementation costs.

Range improvements facilitate grazing management. The potential for benefit from rangeland treatments is determined using ecological site information. Areas available for improvements are determined in the RMP. The extent, location, and scheduling of specific range projects would be determined on an individual allotment basis, and would depend on operator contributions and BLM funding capability. Maintenance of existing land treatments would be given preference over construction of new ones. Additional forage made available on a sustained-yield basis for livestock grazing through either improved management practices or maintenance or construction of land treatments could be allocated to meet or exceed full grazing preference. Forage available for livestock grazing is forage with no other conflicting demand for its use.

Whenever a specific project is proposed that would require expenditure of rangeland improvement funds, an investment analysis would be done to

(1) identify allotments where there is opportunity for a positive return on the investment;

(2) integrate economic, resource, and social objectives in prioritizing investments; and

(3) incorporate priorities and detailed investment analysis into annual work plans.

SJRA administers grazing on 312,660 acres available for livestock use within Glen Canyon NRA under BLM policy and regulations and the terms of BLM-NPS agreements. SJRA also administers grazing privileges on 100 acres within Hovenweep National Monument (NM).

Coordination of grazing responsibilities between BLM and NPS on lands within the NRA was addressed in the Umbrella Memorandum of Understanding [BLM and NPS, 1984], signed by the directors of NPS and BLM, and in the Interagency Agreement for Grazing Management on Glen Canyon National Recreation Area [BLM and NPS, 1986] signed by the Rocky Mountain Regional Director, NPS, and the Utah State Director, BLM. These agreements were taken into account in preparing the RMP.

DECISIONS

1. Authorize grazing by agreement with permittees at the five year average licensed use level as shown in Table 12. If the five year average licensed use level is not accepted by permittees, a decision will be issued recognizing present grazing preference. Whether authorized by agreement or decision this grazing use level will be used until monitoring data confirms a need for change. All agreements or decisions would be completed within 5 years after approval of the RMP.

2. Categorize allotments as shown in Table 12 upon approval of RMP.

3. Change season of use to end March 31 on Church Rock, Indian Rock, and Owens Dugout allotments within 2 years of approval of RMP.

4. Designate key species for allotments as shown in Table 17 upon approval of RMP.

5. Designate proper utilization levels of key forage species as shown in Table 18 upon approval of RMP.

6. Designate allotment objectives as to ecological condition as shown in Table 13 upon approval of RMP.

TABLE 13

Current and Future Ecological Condition by Percentage of Allotment

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
ALKALI CANYON 6801		
Native		
Climax	0	3
Late seral	28	28
Mid seral	26	26
Early seral	30	27
Rock outcrop/badlands	9	9
Seeding		
Excellent	7	4
Good	0	3
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
ALKALI POINT 6802		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	10	10
Mid seral	13	13
Early seral	53	41
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding		
Excellent	18	21
Good	0	9
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
BEAR TRAP 4830		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
BIG INDIAN 4826		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	5
Mid seral	47	44
Early seral	24	18
Rock outcrop/badlands	29	29
BIG INDIAN 4826 (Concluded)		
Seeding		
Excellent	0	4
Good	0	0
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
BLACK STEER 6804		
Native		
Climax	0	1
Late seral	9	15
Mid seral	61	53
Early seral	15	15
Rock outcrop/badlands	15	16
Seeding[b]		
BLUE MOUNTAIN 6835		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	23	23
Mid seral	77	77
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
BLUFF BENCH 6803		
Native		
Climax	63	63
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	16	16
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	21	21
Seeding[b]		
BROWN CANYON 6805		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	30	30
Early seral	50	50
Rock outcrop/badlands	20	20
Seeding[b]		

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
BUCK CREEK		
Native		
Climax	12	12
Late Seral	75	75
Mid Seral	0	0
Early Seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	13	3
BUG-SQUAW 6846		
Native		
Climax	3	3
Late seral	4	9
Mid seral	53	50
Early seral	21	19
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding		
Excellent	9	6
Good	0	6
Fair	3	0
Poor	0	0
BULLDOG 6806		
Native		
Climax	4	4
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	81	77
Early seral	2	6
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding		
Excellent	0	4
Good	7	0
Fair	0	3
Poor	0	0
CAVE CANYON 6808		
Native		
Climax	0	4
Late seral	39	38
Mid seral	24	24
Early seral	26	23
Rock outcrop/badlands	11	11
Seeding[b]		
CHURCH ROCK 4827		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	6
Mid Seral	64	58
Early Seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	36	36
Seeding[b]		
COMB WASH 6836		
Native		
Climax	3	5
Late seral	20	22
Mid seral	44	40
Early seral	14	12
Rock outcrop/badlands	17	17
Seeding		
Excellent	0	2
Good	0	0
Fair	1	1
Poor	1	1
CORRAL 6838		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	23	23
Mid seral	77	77
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
COTTONWOOD 6849		
Native		
Climax	0	1
Late seral	9	14
Mid seral	60	56
Early seral	16	14
Rock outcrop/badlands	15	15
Seeding[b]		
CROSS CANYON 6811		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	6	6

(continued)

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
CROSS CANYON (conclusion)		
Mid seral	56	57
Early seral	28	26
Rock outcrop/badlands	8	8
Seeding		
Excellent	0	2
Good	2	0
Fair	0	1
Poor	0	0
DEVILS CANYON 6812		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	28	27
Early seral	66	67
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding[b]		
DODGE CANYON 6813		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	60	60
Mid seral	35	35
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	5	5
Seeding[b]		
DODGE POINT 6814		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	33	33
Mid seral	19	19
Early seral	41	41
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding[b]		
DRY FARM 4804		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	7	7
Mid seral	93	93
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
DRY VALLEY DEER NECK 4820		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late Seral	0	4
Mid Seral	42	43
Early Seral	54	49
Rock outcrop/badlands	4	4
Seeding[b]		
EAST CANYON 4814		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	5
Mid seral	52	51
Early seral	44	39
Rock outcrop/badlands	4	4
Seeding		
Excellent	0	1
Good	0	0
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
EAST LEAGUE 6815		
Native		
Climax	34	38
Late seral	36	34
Mid seral	12	11
Early seral	6	5
Rock outcrop/badlands	12	12
Seeding[b]		
EAST SUMMIT 4810		
Native		
Climax	5	a
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	95	0
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
HARTS DRAW 4825		
Native		
Climax	2	3
Late seral	14	18
Mid seral	47	42
Early seral	4	4
Rock outcrop/badlands	30	30
Seeding		
Excellent	0	2
Good	2	0
Fair	1	0
Poor	0	1
HARTS POINT 4825		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	7
Mid seral	66	59
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	34	34
Seeding[b]		
HORSE CANYON 6848		
Native		
Climax	8	8
Late seral	56	56
Mid seral	11	11
Early seral	21	21
Rock outcrop/badlands	4	4
Seeding[b]		
HORSEHEAD CANYON 6816		
Native		
Climax	1	1
Late seral	47	44
Mid seral	32	33
Early seral	14	16
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding[b]		
HURRAH PASS 4813		
Native		
Climax	8	10
Late seral	18	20
Mid seral	38	35
Early seral	6	5
Rock outcrop/badlands	30	30
Seeding[b]		

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
INDIAN CREEK 4815		
Native		
Climax	3	4
Late seral	11	14
Mid seral	39	36
Early seral	20	18
Rock outcrop/badlands	24	24
Seeding		
Excellent	2	2
Good	1	2
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
INDIAN ROCK 4822		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	2	2
Mid seral	18	17
Early seral	49	50
Rock outcrop/badlands	31	31
Seeding[b]		
JOHNSON CREEK 6818		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	86	86
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	5	5
Seeding		
Excellent	0	0
Good	0	0
Fair	9	9
Poor	0	0
LAKE CANYON 6833		
Native		
Climax	11	13
Late seral	24	24
Mid seral	20	19
Early seral	7	6
Rock outcrop/badlands	38	38
Seeding		
Excellent	0	c
Good	0	0
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
LAWS 6839		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	29	29
Early seral	51	51
Rock outcrop/badlands	20	20
Seeding[b]		
LITTLE BOULDER 6819		
Native		
Climax	5	5
Late seral	15	15
Mid seral	60	60
Early seral	6	6
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding		
Excellent	1	1
Good	6	4
Fair	0	3
Poor	0	0
LONE CEDAR 4801		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	7
Mid seral	67	60
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	33	33
Seeding		
Excellent	0	c
Good	0	0
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
LONG CANYON 6820		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	33	33
Mid seral	21	21
Early seral	39	39
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding[b]		
LYMAN 6821		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	22	22
Mid seral	0	0
Early seral	62	62
Rock outcrop/badlands	16	16
Seeding [b]		
MAIL STATION 4819		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	9
Mid seral	89	80
Early seral	2	2
Rock outcrop/badlands	9	9
Seeding[b]		
McCRACKEN 6822		
Native		
Climax	36	37
Late seral	12	12
Mid seral	14	13
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	38	38
Seeding[b]		
MONTEZUMA CANYON 6823		
Native		
Climax	2	3
Late seral	16	17
Mid seral	21	23
Early seral	40	36
Rock outcrop/badlands	11	11
Seeding		
Excellent	5	3
Good	2	4
Fair	3	2
Poor	0	1
MONTICELLO COWBOY 4806		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	8
Mid seral	81	74
Early seral	11	10
Rock outcrop/badlands	8	8
Seeding[b]		

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
MONUMENT 6825		
Native		
Climax	3	5
Late seral	19	21
Mid seral	46	44
Early seral	16	14
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding		
Excellent	0	4
Good	5	0
Fair	4	3
Poor	0	2
OWENS DUGOUT 6824		
Native		
Climax	0	2
Late seral	20	24
Mid seral	55	49
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	25	25
Seeding[b]		
PEARSON POINT 6845		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	51	49
Early seral	9	11
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding		
Excellent	0	17
Good	34	0
Fair	0	17
Poor	0	0
PERKINS BROTHERS 6827		
Native		
Climax	17	22
Late seral	53	50
Mid seral	22	20
Early seral	1	1
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding[b]		
NORTHEAST SUMMIT 6852		
Native		
Climax	5	5
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	95	95
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
PETERS CANYON 4807		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	95
Early seral	0	5
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
PETERS POINT 4805		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	6	6
Early seral	60	58
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding		
Excellent	17	19
Good	17	17
Fair	0	0
Poor	0	0
PIUTE KNOLL 6841		
Native		
Climax	0	a
Late seral	50	
Mid seral	50	
Early seral	0	
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	
Seeding[b]		
ROGERS 6842		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	60	60
Early seral	30	30
Rock outcrop/badlands	10	10
Seeding[b]		

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
ROUNDUP CORRAL 6847		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	23	23
Mid seral	77	77
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
SAGE FLAT 6724		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
SAGE GROUSE 6716		
Native		
Climax	0	a
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	0
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
SHUMWAY POINT 6850		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	33	33
Mid seral	33	33
Early seral	27	27
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding[b]		
SLICKHORN 6834		
Native		
Climax	9	11
Late seral	21	22
Mid seral	31	29
Early seral	27	24
Rock outcrop/badlands	7	7
Seeding		
Excellent	1	4
Good	4	0
Fair	0	3
Poor	0	0

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
SOUTH CANYON 4824		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	3	3
Mid seral	97	92
Early seral	0	5
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
SPRING CREEK 4823		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	81	74
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding		
Excellent	8	12
Good	0	0
Fair	11	0
Poor	0	10
SPRING CREEK WEST 4812		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	95
Early seral	0	5
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
SQUAW CANYON 6828		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	6
Mid seral	60	56
Early seral	24	22
Rock outcrop/badlands	6	6
Seeding		
Excellent	0	5
Good	10	0
Fair	0	5
Poor	0	0

TABLE 13 (Continued)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
STATE LINE 4831		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
STEVENS 6830		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
UPPER EAST CANYON 4817		
Early seral	90	90
Rock outcrop/badlands	10	10
Seeding[b]		
SUMMIT CANYON 4818		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
TANK BENCH-BRUSHY BASIN 6831		
Native		
Climax	14	17
Late seral	23	23
Mid seral	32	30
Early seral	7	6
Rock outcrop/badlands	21	21
Seeding		
Excellent	1	2
Good	2	0
Fair	0	1
Poor	0	0
TANK DRAW 4802		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	8
Mid seral	83	76
Early seral	8	7
Rock outcrop/badlands	9	9
Seeding[b]		

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
TEXAS-MULEY 6844		
Native		
Climax	2	2
Late seral	0	6
Mid seral	64	59
Early seral	21	19
Rock outcrop/badlands	9	9
Seeding		
Excellent	2	3
Good	0	1
Fair	2	0
Poor	0	1
Mid seral	0	0
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
VEGA CREEK 4803		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	0	0
Mid seral	100	100
Early seral	0	0
Rock outcrop/badlands	0	0
Seeding[b]		
VERDURE CREEK 6832		
Native		
Climax	0	0
Late seral	53	53
Mid seral	36	36
Early seral	3	3
Rock outcrop/badlands	8	8
Seeding[b]		

TABLE 13 (Concluded)

Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future	Allotment, Ecological Condition Class, and Livestock Forage Condition	Current	Future
WHITE CANYON 6837			WHITE MESA 6840		
Native			Native		
Climax	15	17	Climax	3	5
Late seral	30	30	Late seral	19	20
Mid seral	33	30	Mid seral	33	31
Early seral	2	2	Early seral	28	25
Rock outcrop/badlands	15	15	Rock outcrop/badlands	11	11
Seeding			Seeding		
Excellent	0	3	Excellent	0	4
Good	3	0	Good	1	0
Fair	2	2	Fair	6	1
Poor	0	1	Poor	0	3

NOTE: Seral stage is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a biotic community resemble the potential natural community for a given area. Early seral = 0 to 25 percent; Mid seral = 26 to 50 percent; Late seral = 51 to 75 percent; and Climax = 76 to 100 percent of potential.

Future ecological condition is the vegetation management objective for the allotment unless otherwise designated in an AMP.

[a]The entire allotment is to be disposed of.

[b]This allotment has no seeding at present, and none is proposed under the RMP.

[c]Less than 1 percent.

ASSUMPTIONS

It was assumed that

- management of a grazing allotment under an AMP or elimination of spring grazing after March 31 would improve ecological condition by 10 percent if the allotment consisted primarily of desert or semidesert range sites;

- ecological condition would not change on allotments comprised primarily of upland range sites;

- absence of an AMP would cause a 5 percent decline in ecological condition on desert or semidesert range site allotments, but no change on upland range site allotments; and that

- either maintenance of existing land treatments or implementation of new ones would improve livestock forage condition.

TABLE 14

EXISTING ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS
(Listed by priority for revision)

Comb Wash - Cottonwood - Owens

Lake Canyon

Indian Creek

Tank Bench - Brushy Basin

White Mesa

White Canyon

East League

McCracken

Peters Point

TABLE 15

NEW ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS
(Listed by priority for completion)

Perkins Brothers

Slickhorn

Texas-Muley

Hart Draw - Hurrah Pass

Tank Draw

Lone Cedar

East Canyon

Dry Valley - Deer Neck

Mail Station

Alkali Canyon

Cross Canyon

Bug - Squaw

Monticello Cowboy

Big Indian - Hart Point

Cave Canyon

Indian Rock

Montezuma

Monument Canyon

Alkali Point

Black Steer

TABLE 16

EXISTING SEEDINGS
(Listed by priority for maintenance)

PRIORITY	PROJECT #	SEEDING	ALLOTMENT	ACREAGE
High	0049	Brushy Basin	Tank Bench-Brushy Basin	1280
	0446	Upper Westwater	Tank Bench-Brushy Basin	825
	0761	Little Baullies	Comb Wash	1600
	0692	Pearson Point	Pearson Point	600
	0205	Bug Point	Bug Squaw	2450
	4011	Horse Flats	White Canyon	7645
	0655	North Slickhorn	Slickhorn	3950
	0705	Table Top	Monument	1800
	0523	East Mesa-Horse Bench	White Canyon	600
	4289			
	4290	Horse Pasture Point	Montezuma	1060
	0679	Dark Canyon Plateau	Indian creek	5440
	141	Bull Hollow	Montezuma Canyon	200
Medium	3512	Salt Creek Mesa	Indian Creek	1920
	0730	Shay Mesa	Hart Draw	2100
	0622	Muley Point	Texas-Muley	1360
	0441	Squaw Point	Cross Canyon	700
	0546	Coalbed Fire	Monument	1200
	0559	Spring Creek	Spring Creek	260
	0291	Spring Creek	Spring Creek West	80
	0177	Boulder Point	Little Boulder	340
	U6-R-106	Shumway	Johnson Creek	80
	0147	Point Lookout	Slickhorn	640
	0085	Johnson	Little Boulder	100
	0405	Racetrack	Bulldog	150
	0416	Dalton	Montezuma	200
	5234	Dalton	Montezuma	280
	0548	Recapture Fire	Bulldog	300
	4181	Big Canyon	Comb Wash	300
	0741	Long Canyon Point	Montezuma	975

Table 16 (Concluded)

PRIORITY	PROJECT #	SEEDING	ALLOTMENT	ACREAGE
Low	0401	Guymon	Bulldog	40
	0367	Stevens	Stevens	50
	5049	Nielson	Spring Creek	30
	0076	Butt	Summit Canyon	80
	4119	Butt	Summit Canhon	35
	4318	Hart Draw	Hart Draw	200
		Dry Farm	Dry Farm	100
	U6-4-7	Adams	White Mesa	50
	0027	Harris	Dodge Point	40
	0759	Peters Point	Peters Point	1370
	0313	Maverick Point	Slickhorn	600
	0679	Dark Canyon Plateau	Indian Creek	1200
	0007	Cyclone	Slickhorn	2000
	005	Alkali Point	Alkali Point	1400
	0313	South Alkali Point	Alkali Canyon	1700
	0438	Mustang Mesa	White Mesa	1200
	0659	East Slickhorn	Texas-Muley	1460
	0449	Lower Westwater	White Mesa	1575
	0521	Deer Flat	White Canyon	1900
	0552	Woodenshoe	White Canyon	1000
	0741	Long Canyon Point	Montezuma .	525
	6069	Coalbed Fire Rehab.	Monument	350
	5819	Pearson Fire	Little Boulder	270
	4521	Iron Canyon Point	South Canyon	260
	4011	Horse Flats	White Canyon	600
	0523	East Mesa-Horse Bench	White Canyon	300

TABLE 17

KEY FORAGE SPECIES, BY GRAZING ALLOTMENT

OVERVIEW

This table designates the key forage species for each grazing allotment in the San Juan Resource Area (SJRA). Key species are monitored to determine whether management objectives are being met.

KEY SPECIES AND COMMON NAMES

Following is a list of the key species found in SJRA and their symbols.

Crested wheatgrass	AGCR
Western wheatgrass	AGSM
Big sagebrush	ARTR
Fourwing saltbush	ATCA2
Blue grama	BOGR2
Blackbrush	CORA
Green mormon tea	EPVI
Winterfat	EULA
Curlygrass	HIJA
Prairie junegrass	KOCR
Indian ricegrass	ORHY
Sandberg bluegrass	POSE
Bottlebrush squirreltail	SIHY
Sand dropseed	SPCR
Needleandthread grass	STCO4

KEY SPECIES BY GRAZING ALLOTMENT

Following is a list of the grazing allotments in SJRA and the key species found on each allotment.

6801, Alkali Canyon	AGCR, HIJA, ORHY, ARTR
6802, Alkali Point	AGCR
4830, Bear Trap	POSE, AGSM, SIHY
4826, Big Indian	BOGR2, HIJA, SPCR
6804, Black Steer	HIJA, SPCR, ORHY, ARTR
6835, Blue Mountain	AGSM
6803, Bluff Bench	ORHY, HIJA, SPCR, EPVI
6805, Brown Canyon	HIJA
6851, Buck Creek	ORHY, HIJA, SPCR
6846, Bug-Squaw	AGCR, HIJA, ARTR
6806, Bulldog	ORHY, STCO4, AGCR
6808, Cave Canyon	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR, ARTR
4827, Church Rock	ORHY, HIJA, SIHY, BOGR2
6836, Comb Wash	ORHY, HIJA, ATCA2, SPCR
6838, Corral	AGSM
6849, Cottonwood	HIJA, ORHY, ARTR, SPCR
6811, Cross Canyon	HIJA, SPCR, ORHY, AGCR
6812, Devils Canyon	SIHY, ORHY
6813, Dodge Canyon	POSE, KOCR
6814, Dodge Point	AGCR
4804, Dry Farm	AGCR, POSE, AGSM
4820, Dry Valley-Deer Neck	HIJA, ORHY, BOGR2, EULA5
4814, East Canyon	HIJA, ORHY, SIHY, SPCR, BOGR2
6815, East League	ORHY, HIJA, EPVI
4810, East Summit	AGCR, POSE, AGSM SIHY, ORHY
4811, Harts Draw	ORHY, AGCR, HIJA BOGR2, ARTR
4825, Harts Point	ORHY, STCO4, SPCR BOGR2, ARTR

6848, Horse Canyon	HIJA, ORHY
6816, Horsehead Canyon	ORHY, HIJA, POSE
4813, Hurrah Pass	HIJA, ORHY
4815, Indian Creek	ORHY, HIJA, AGCR STCO4, ARTR
4822, Indian Rock	SPCR, BOGR2, HIJA, ORHY
6818, Johnson Creek	POSE, KOCR
6833, Lake Canyon	ORHY, HIJA, EPVI, CORA
6839, Laws	HIJA, AGCR
6819, Little Boulder	AGCR, ORHY, SPCR
4801, Lone Cedar	ORHY, STCO4, HIJA, BOGR2 ARTR, ATCA2
6829, Long Canyon	STCO4, AGSM, ORHY
6821, Lyman	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR
4819, Mail Station	HIJA, SPCR, BOGR2, ATCA2, ARTR
6822, McCracken	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR, EPVI
6823, Montezuma Canyon	HIJA, SPCR, AGCR, STCO4, ARTR
4806, Monticello Cowboy	ORHY, BOGR2, STCO4 ATCA2
6825, Monument	AGCR, AGSM, HIJA KOCR, ARTR
6852, Northeast Summit	AGCR, POSE, AGSM, SIHY, ORHY
6824, Owens Dugout	HIJA, SPCR
6845, Pearson Point	AGCR
6827, Perkins Brothers	ORHY, HIJA, ARCA2, SPCR
4807, Peters Canyon	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR, SIHY
4805, Peters Point	AGCR, ORHY, STCO4, POSE
6841, Piute Knoll	AGCR
6842, Rogers	AGSM, KOCR
6847, Roundup Corral	AGSM
6724, Sage Flat	AGSM, SIHY, KOCR
6716, Sage Grouse	AGSM, SIHY, ORHY, POSE
6850, Shumway Point	HIJA, ORHY
6834, Slickhorn	ORHY, HIJA, AGCR ATCA2, EPVI
4824, South Canyon	AGSM, ORHY, STCO4
4823, Spring Creek	AGSM, POSE, KOCR
4812, Spring Creek West	POSE, AGSM, ORHY
6828, Squaw Canyon	AGCR, ORHY
4831, State Line	POSE, ORHY, SIHY
6830, Stevens	HIJA, ORHY, SPCR
4818, Summit Canyon	POSE, AGSM, SIHY, ORHY
6831, Tank Bench-Brushy Basin	ORHY, HIJA, ATCA2,EPVI, AGCR
4802, Tank Draw	ORHY, HIJA, BOGR2 ATCA2, ARTR
6844, Texas-Muley	ORHY, STCO4, AGCR ATCA2, ARTR
4817, Upper East Canyon	POSE, AGSM
4803, Vega Creek	POSE, AGSM, ARHY
6832, Verdure Creek	SPCR, HIJA, ATCA2
6837, White Canyon	ORHY, HIJA, AGCR ATCA2, EPVI
6840, White Mesa	AGCR, ORHY, HIJA, ARTR

TABLE 18

PERCENT PROPER UTILIZATION OF KEY FORAGE SPECIES

OVERVIEW

Table 18 establishes the percent proper utilization of key forage species for each grazing season and for different grazing treatments. These proper use levels will be used to maintain and improve forage production in the San Juan Resource Area.

Percent Proper Use of Key Species for Each Season and for Different Grazing Treatments

Season	Graze Each Year		Graze Alternate Years[b]		Rest More[c] than a Single Season
	Mixed Seasons[a]	Single Seasons	Mixed Seasons[a]	Single Seasons	
Summer (June-August)	50	50	50	55	55
Fall (September-November)	60	60	60	65	65
Winter (December-February)	60	60	60	65	70
Spring (March-May)	25	25	50[d]	50	50

NOTE: These proper use figures do not apply to crested wheatgrass. Proper use of crested wheatgrass will be greater than that for native key species because it can withstand heavier grazing. Proper use for crested wheatgrass, for all seasons, will be 65 percent if grazed each year, 75 percent if grazed in alternate years, and 80 percent if rested more than a single season. These figures were derived from "Grazing Intensities and Systems on Crested Wheatgrass in Central Utah: Response of Vegetation and Cattle: by Neil C. Frischknecht and Lorin E. Harris.

[a]Use of a pasture extends into two or more seasons.

[b]Refers to a simple deferment system (used every other year).

[c]Refers to a more complex system (rest rotation, etc.)

[d]When spring use is alternated and other use is not, allow 37 percent use.

Source: Partridge and Slack, 1986.

7. Recognize 17,300 acres as allotted to wildlife upon approval of RMP.

8. Exclude grazing from 137,440 acres including the following within 2 years after approval of RMP:

   -Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
   -Grand Gulch area of Cedar Mesa ACEC
   -Dark Canyon ACEC, partial
   -Lavender Mesa ACEC
   -five identified mesa tops
   -Pearson Canyon hiking area
   -developed recreation sites

9. Designate Bridger Jack Mesa and Lavender Mesa ACECs to protect relict or near relict vegetation communities for scientific study. See special conditions for these areas in Chapter 3. Prepare management plans for these areas within 2 years of approval of RMP with Bridger Jack Mesa the first priority.

10. Maintain existing land treatments (seedings) as prioritized in Table 16 over a 15 year period.

11. Modify or revise and implement nine existing AMPs as prioritized in Table 14 on an ongoing basis.

12. Develop and implement 20 new AMPs as prioritized in Table 15 on an ongoing basis.

13. Equally divide any change in available forage between livestock and wildlife in allotments with crucial wildlife habitat so long as consistent with management objectives for livestock and wildlife numbers.

Specific actions to be implemented on each grazing allotment were shown in table 12.

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordiantion and development of site specific mitigation for grazing systems and project development. Division of operations support will be needed in project survey and design, construction and maintenance. Coordination with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be required where threatened and endangered species are involved. Coordination with National Park Service will be required for action within Hovenweep ACEC.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Natural history, paleontology, archaeology, and history resources are all administered under this program. By law, BLM is charged with protecting these resources from vandalism and the adverse impacts of surface-use activities.

BLM conducts an ongoing inventory for natural history, paleontological, and cultural resources within the limits of available funding and personnel. Identified resources are protected as required by law, regulation, and policy; activity plans for management of specific sites would be prepared if needed.

BLM would consult with Utah State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for a formal or informal consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act before approving or implementing any action that may affect a site listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places.

BLM would manage cultural resources according to three objectives: information potential, public values, and conservation. Five broad cultural use zones are designated; within each zone, management of cultural resources would concentrate on specific use categories (table 19). Cultural properties would be protected from direct and, where possible, indirect adverse impacts from surface-disturbing actions. National Register cultural properties and archaeologic districts, and those eligible for designation, would be protected and managed for specific cultural resource uses. Additional

TABLE 19

Cultural Resource Use Zones

Area	Approximate Acres	Approximate % of SJRA	Anticipated Uses
North Abajo	275,000	16	Information potential Public values
Monticello-Blanding	500,000	28	Information potential
Grand Gulch Plateau SRMA	400,000	22	
Grand Gulch Archaeologic District	(5,000)	(less than 1)	Information potential Public values
Remainder of Grand Gulch Plateau SRMA	(395,000)	(22)	Conservation Public values
Southwest Abajo	440,000	25	Information potential
West Abajo	165,000	9	
Dark Canyon	(102,500)	(6)	Information potential
Fable Valley	(2,500)	(less than 1)	Conservation
Beef Basin	(60,000)	(3)	Information potential Public values
APPROXIMATE TOTAL	1,780,000	100	

NOTE: Acreages include only BLM administered public lands. Numbers in parentheses are components of area total.

cultural properties or archaeologic districts may be designated to the National Register if they qualify. Cultural resource management plans (CRMPs) would be developed for management of specific cultural properties and districts.

DECISIONS

1. Designate cultural resource use zones upon approval of RMP as shown in Table 19.

2. Designate the following ACEC's that are primarily of benefit to cultural resources. Special conditions for these areas are found in Chapter 3. Prepare management plans for these areas as prioritized below (one plan per fiscal year).

	Acres
Alkali Ridge ACEC	35,890
Cedar Mesa ACEC	323,760
Shay Canyon ACEC	1,770
Hovenweep ACEC	1,500

3. Nominate the following properties or districts to the National Register of Historic Places (one nomination every 2 fiscal years).

Districts	
SJ Prehistoric Roads	500
Cedar Mesa	349,640
Fable Valley	5,030
Tin Cup Mesa	2,610

Property	Acres
Ruin Spring	10
Kachina Panel	1
Monarch Cave	1
Three Story Ruin	1

4. Develop and implement the following Cultural Resource Management Plans (one plan every 3 fiscal years).

SUPPORT

Support from Utah State Historic Preservation Office and the Adviosry Council on Historic Preservation would be needed for consultation on eligible or listed sites on the National Register of Historic Places. Support from a landscape architect and Division of Operations would be needed for interpretive trails and facilities.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Wilderness study areas (WSAs) and instant study areas (ISAs) are shown in table 20 and in figure 2 at the back of this volume. They would be managed under wilderness IMP until Congress either designates them as wilderness or drops them from wilderness review. Actions allowed under IMP would also be subject to restrictions developed in the RMP.

Congressional designation of a wilderness area would constitute a plan amendment. Designated wilderness would be managed under regulations at 43 CFR 8560. A wilderness management plan would be prepared to provide site-specific management guidance for designated wilderness areas.

Areas not designated as wilderness will remain under study until released from wilderness review by Congress. When released, these areas would be managed under guidance for management of other resource programs given in the RMP.

DECISION

None developed.

SUPPORT

None.

RECREATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Specific areas are managed as SRMAs in recognition of intensive recreation use or special recreation values. The remainder of SJRA is

TABLE 20

Wilderness Review Areas

Unit Number and Name	Acreage	Contiguous Units	Acreage
Dark Canyon ISA[a]	62,040	Dark Canyon Wilderness, Manti-La Sal NF	45,000
		Dark Canyon proposed wilderness, Glen Canyon NRA	18,100
		Needles proposed wilderness, Canyonlands NP	61,182
Grand Gulch ISA[b]	[c]37,810	San Juan proposed wilderness, Glen Canyon NRA	13,010
UT-060-164 Indian Creek WSA	6,870	Maze proposed wilderness, Canyonlands NP	105,980
UT-060-167 Bridger Jack Mesa WSA	5,290		
UT-060-169 Butler Wash WSA	22,030	Needles proposed wilderness, Canyonlands NP	61,182
UT-060-169A South Needles WSA	160	Needles proposed wilderness, Canyonlands NP	61,182
UT-060-171 Middle Point WSA[a]	5,990		
UT-060-181 Mancos Mesa WSA	51,440	Moki-Mancos proposed wilderness, Glen Canyon NRA	41,700
UT-060-188 Pine Canyon WSA[b]	10,890		
UT-060-191 Cheesebox Canyon WSA	15,410		
UT-060-196 Bullet Canyon WSA[b]	8,520		
UT-060-197/198 Slickhorn Canyon WSA[b]	45,390	San Juan proposed wilderness, Glen Canyon NRA	13,010
UT-060-201 Road Canyon WSA	52,420		
UT-060-204 Fish Creek WSA	46,440		

(Continued)

Table 20 (Concluded)

Unit Number and Name	Acreage	Contiguous Units	Acreage
UT-060-205B Mule Canyon WSA	5,990		
UT-060-224 Sheiks Flat WSA[b]	3,140		
UT-060-227 Squaw Canyon WSA	6,580	CO-030-265A, Squaw Canyon WSA, Montrose District, Colorado BLM[d]	4,611
UT-060-229 Cross Canyon	1,000	CO-030-265, Cross Canyon WSA, Montrose District Colorado BLM[d]	11,734

NOTE: Surveyed land is measured to the hundredth of an acre; unsurveyed is estimated to the nearest acre.

[a]The Dark Canyon ISA combines with the Middle Point WSA to form the Dark Canyon Complex, with a total of 68,030 acres.

[b]The Grand Gulch ISA combines with the Pine Canyon, Bullet Canyon, Slickhorn Canyon, and Sheiks Flat WSAs to form the Grand Gulch Complex, with a total of 105,520 acres.

[c]The statewide wilderness EIS uses 37,580 acres for the Grand Gulch ISA. Acreage calculations for the San Juan RMP from the master title plats revealed the actual total to be 37,807, which is rounded to 37,810. The difference between the two figures amounts to 0.6 percent.

[d]Refer to BLM, 1984a and BLM, 1984b for suitability recommendations for Colorado BLM's Squaw Canyon and Cross Canyon WSAs.

Source: BLM Master Title Plats, December 1984.

managed as San Juan Extensive Recreation Management Area (RMA). An SRMA serves as the basis for preparation of an activity plan; activity plans are not projected for the extensive RMA. Additional SRMAs may be identified without a plan amendment in response to future use demands.

Dispersed recreation use would be allowed throughout SJRA, with permits required for commercial use. Permits are also required for private use in San Juan River SRMA. If demand increases, BLM may require permits for use in other areas where needed to protect resource values; this would not require a plan amendment. SJRA would continue to manage recreation use of the San Juan River in conjunction with NPS under the memorandum of understanding that existed prior to the RMP.

ORV use designations developed in the RMP would be made following completion of an ORV implementation plan and would become effective following publication in the Federal Register. The ORV designations do not distinguish between recreational and nonrecreational use; ORV use in an area designated closed or limited may be allowed under an authorized permit. ORV designations do not apply to federal, state, or county roads or to private or state inholdings and can be changed only through a plan amendment.

ROS classes have been identified based on inventory work in SJRA. Classes are based on five setting factors, which are reviewed periodically; a change in condition of the setting factors in any area could bring about a change in ROS class. RMP special conditions developed to preserve and protect ROS P- and SPNM-class areas reflect the attributes present when the RMP was prepared; these special conditions may be changed only through a plan amendment.

Portions of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and the White Canyon drainage are listed as potential wild and scenic study segments under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended. BLM has examined these study segments (appendix DD in the September 1987 proposed RMP) to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the wild and scenic river system and to determine their potential classification as wild, scenic, recreational, or a combination thereof.

Interim management of these three river segments under RMP special conditions will serve to protect the identified values until Congress acts to accept or reject the segment. (See Chapter 3 - Special Management Conditions for more detail). Any proposal for use of a study segment would require site-specific NEPA documentation, which would take these values into account and provide mitigation for any potentially adverse impacts.

The three river segments identified above were the only rivers considered in the RMP process for eligibility as wild and scenic rivers. This conformed with BLM policy at that time to consider only those rivers identified in the 1982 Nationwide Rivers Inventory. Additional planning will be needed to evaluate other rivers for eligibility under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Suitability for designation as a wild and scenic river will be determined in a future plan amendment for the three original river segments as well as any additional rivers determined to be eligible.

DECISIONS

1. Designate Dark Canyon (62,040 acres) as an ACEC and manage in accordance with special conditions in Chapter 3. Prepare a management plan for this area within two years of approval of the RMP.

2. Identify three SRMAs upon approval of the RMP and manage to preserve ROS P-class and protect ROS SPNM-class areas as listed below. Special conditions for management of these ROS classes are found in Chapter3. Prepare management plans for these areas as prioritized below (one plan per fiscal year).

Special Recreation Management Area	Acres
Grand Gulch Plateau	385,000
San Juan River	15,100
Canyon Basins[a]	214,390
Total	614,490

[a]The Canyon Basins SRMA would include the existing Dark Canyon SRMA and the proposed Indian Creek, Hart Point, Lockhart Basin and Beef Basin SRMAs.

3. Develop or improve development of recreation sites as prioritized below.

	Acres
Kane Gulch ranger station	40
Sand Island campground	40
Mexican Hat launch site	20
Indian Creek Falls campsite	10
Comb Wash campsite	10
Indian Creek campsite	20
Arch Canyon campsite	10
Butler Wash ruin	60
Mule Canyon ruin	10
Three Kiva pueblo	10
Pearson Canyon hiking trail and campsite	20
Total	250

4. Designate all of SJRA as either open, limited or closed to ORV use as shown below. Complete an ORV implementation plan within two years of approval of the RMP and implement within three years of RMP approval.

ORV Use Designations	Acres
Open to ORV use[a]	611,310
Limited use with seasonal restrictions to protect:	540,260
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas	329,750
- antelope fawning area	12,960
- deer winter range	197,550
Limited to Existing Roads and Trails	570,390
To protect cultural, scenic, and recreational values:	
- Alkali Ridge ACEC	35,890
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	78,390
- most SPNM-class areas	456,110
Limited to Designated Roads and Trails	218,780
To protect cultural, scenic, and recreational values:	
- Cedar Mesa ACEC (partial)	208,970
- Hovenweep ACEC	1,500
- Pearson Canyon hiking area	1,280
- Shay Canyon ACEC	1,770
- SPNM-class areas in SRMAs	49,590
- road corridors adjacent to SPNM-class areas	12,300
- developed recreation sites	250
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas	6,000
Closed to ORV Use	276,430
To protect vegetation study areas:	
- Bridger Jack Mesa	5,290
- Lavender Mesa	640
To protect cultural, scenic, and recreational values:	
- Butler Wash ACEC	13,870
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial	114,790
- Dark Canyon ACEC	62,040
- Indian Creek ACEC	13,100
- most P-class areas	196,040
- San Juan River SRMA SPM-class area	9,830
- RN-class area on Mancos Mesa	9,430

NOTE: Acres may not be additive because of overlap

[a] Squaw Canyon and Cross Canyon WSAs are within this acreage but would not be designated as open unless and until Congress releases them from WSA status.

5. Conduct suitability studies for wild and scenic river designations for eligible rivers as prioritized below. Studies will be completed within five years of approval of the RMP.

San Juan River
White Canyon
Colorado River

6. Analyze all other rivers in the resource area as to eligibility and classification for wild and scenic river designation within 5 years of approval of the RMP.

SUPPORT

Support would be needed from the Division of Operations and a landscape architect for recreation site design, construction, contract supervision and maintenance.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Visual resource management (VRM) class areas have been identified based on inventory work in SJRA. Classes are based on visual resource conditions such as scenic quality, distance zones, and sensitivity levels. These are reviewed periodically; a change in conditions could result in a change in VRM class. The RMP special conditions developed to protect visual resources through application of a specific VRM class may be changed only through a plan amendment.

VRM classes give management objectives to be applied to actions taking place on public lands. Land use proposals are reviewed individually to determine whether visual impacts can be adequately mitigated to meet the objective of the existing VRM class.

DECISION

1. Designate four ACECs as shown below and manage in accordance with special conditions in Chapter 3. Prepare management plans for these areas as prioritized below (one plan per fiscal year).

	Acres
Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	78,390
Cedar Mesa ACEC	323,760
Indian Creek ACEC	13,100
Butler Wash ACEC	13,870
Total	407,740

NOTE: Acres are not additive because of overlap, which is accounted for in total.

SUPPORT

None.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

BLM would manage actions on the public lands to protect the soil resource. Additionally, BLM would manage the soil resource to maintain or increase soil productivity as needed. Public lands would be managed in accordance with laws, executive orders, and regulations on floodplain and wetland areas to reduce resource loss from floods and erosion. BLM would determine the existence of prime and unique farmlands prior to approval of any actions.

BLM would maintain the soil data base by updating range site descriptions from information collected through range monitoring and other specific studies. Information is shared with Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

Watershed control structures in place prior to the RMP would be maintained. Additional structures may be installed if needed, subject to conditions developed in the RMP.

BLM would maintain the water quality data base. Water quality data have been entered in the USGS STORET computer program and would be maintained. BLM would maintain water rights files and data entry on the statewide computer system. USGS stream gauging stations would be accommodated. BLM would take appropriate actions to maintain water quality in streams within SJRA to meet state and federal water quality standards, including designated beneficial uses and antidegradation requirements.

BLM would manage actions on public lands to meet air quality standards prescribed by federal, state, and local laws. BLM would protect existing air quality when feasible.

DECISION

1. Locate watershed control structures as needed subject to the following conditions:

	Acres
Standard conditions	581,680
Special conditions	940,300

Surface restrictions to protect:
- Alkali Ridge ACEC
- Butler Wash ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Indian Creek ACEC
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC
- Shay Canyon ACEC
- floodplains, riparian/aquatic areas
- most ROS SPNM-class area
- existing land leases

Seasonal restrictions to protect:
- bighorn sheep lambing and rutting areas
- antelope fawning area
- deer winter range

Exclude from construction	254,620

To protect
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC
- Cedar Mesa ACEC, partial (Grand Gulch special emphasis area)
- Dark Canyon ACEC
- Hovenweep ACEC, partial
- Lavender Mesa ACEC
- most ROS P-class areas

2. Manage Dark Canyon ACEC and the Grand Gulch Special Emphasis area of the Cedar Mesa ACEC to protect pristine air quality and other related air quality values (Class II standards).

3. Develop and implement a water quality monitoring plan within two years of approval of the RMP.

SUPPORT

Support will be needed from the district hydrologist and Division of Operations for project site selection, design, construction, contract supervision and maintenance. Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

BLM would manage actions on public lands to

(1) protect the health and safety of the public, federal land users, and BLM employees;

(2) comply with applicable federal and state laws, rules, orders, etc., within the context of BLM's statutory mission as a federal natural resource manager; and

(3) clean up past problems, control current problems, and avoid or minimize future problems of hazardous materials on public lands in a cost-effective manner.

At this time (1990), BLM policy regarding hazardous materials management is still being formulated.

BLM would identify active and abandoned hazardous material sites, if present, on a case-by-case basis and assess the need for further study of potential hazardous materials.

DECISION

1. Identify active and abandoned hazardous material sites on a case by case basis.

SUPPORT

Coordinate with state and federal agencies having jurisdiction over sites.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Wildlife habitats would be managed to provide forage, cover, water, and space to support major wildlife species. Habitat management plans (HMPs) would be prepared and implemented to provide for site-specific wildlife habitat management. BLM would maintain wildlife water developments constructed prior to the RMP, including 18 water sources developed for bighorn sheep and 3 for antelope.

Management actions in floodplains and wetlands would preserve, protect, and, if necessary, restore natural functions in accordance with laws, executive orders, and regulations. BLM would act to avoid degradation of streambanks or aquatic habitats and loss of riparian vegetation.

Ecological site information from range monitoring would be used to establish riparian habitat potential and monitor conditions. Activities in riparian zones, including mitigation of surface disturbance, would be designed to maintain and improve or restore riparian and aquatic habitat conditions.

Bridges and culverts would allow adequate fish passage where applicable. Big game species habitat would be managed in cooperation with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR). Interagency big game studies would monitor habitat conditions.

The RMP special conditions developed to protect crucial habitat for big game species, the upper Indian Creek special emphasis area within Shay Canyon ACEC, and the Cajon Pond special emphasis area within Hovenweep ACEC reflect the attributes present when the RMP was prepared, and may be changed only through a plan amendment.

DECISION

1. Modify and implement three Habitat Management Plans as needed according to the following priority:

White Canyon-Red Canyon HMP	655,000
Beef Basin HMP	175,400
Hatch Point HMP	150,400

2. Require offsite mitigation when unreclaimed disturbance caused by a user totals more than 10 acres in two years in crucial habitat. The offsite mitigation must be within the known habitat area, but not necessarily within the crucial habitat area. Offsite mitiation could include such measures as seedings or planting vegetation species favorable to the big game animals displaced, or constructing water projects that would allow the animals to use other parts of the habitat area. Offsite mitigation projects must be approved in advance by the authorized officer.

3. Implement special conditions for flood plains and riparian/aquatic areas, seasonal wildlife protection areas and indentified mesa tops. (See Chapter 3).

4. Develop and implement management plans for the upper Indian Creek special emphasis area of the Shay Canyon ACEC and the Cajone Pond special emphasis area of the Hovenweep ACEC within two years of approval of the RMP. Manage in accordance with the special conditions for these areas in Chapter 3.

SUPPORT

Interdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation. Division of Operations support will be needed for project survey, design, construction, contract supervision and maintenance. Coordination with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources will be required in project planning and HMP development.

ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

No management action would be permitted on public lands that would jeopardize the continued existence of plant or animal species that are listed, are officially proposed for listing, or are candidates for listing as threatened or endangerd. BLM would cooperate with U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in writing recovery plans for threatened or endangered species located within SJRA. BLM would also consult USFWS for a formal or informal consulta- tion under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act before approving or implementing any action that may affect a protected species. Sensitive species listed by the State would be managed in similar fashion, except that no Section 7 consultation is required. SJRA would continue to cooperate in surveys to determine the extent or existence of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

DECISION

1. Conduct inventories for threatened, endangered or sensitive species known to occur in the area.

SUPPORT

Support will be needed from USFWS for consultation on threatened or endangered species and from UDWR on surveying and monitoring threatened, endangered, candidate and sensitive species.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Fires would be suppressed in accordance with the fire management plan prepared to implement RMP decisions. The fire management plan would detail prescriptions for or limitations on fire suppression, including areas where fires would be completely suppressed or allowed to burn, equipment and techniques allowed in specified areas, and values at risk to be protected.

DECISION

1. Develop and implement a fire management plan incorporating different types of suppression as listed below within one year of RMP approval.

	Acres
Suppression	266,060
To protect	
- high resource values	264,600
- developed recreation sites	250
- riparian/aquatic habitat in SPNM- and SPM-class areas	1,210

	Acres
Conditional Suppression	1,450,940
To maintain	
- Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC	5,290
- Butler Wash ACEC	13,870
- Cedar Mesa ACEC	323,760
- Dark Canyon ACEC	62,040
- Hovenweep ACEC	2,000
- Indian Creek ACEC	13,100
- Lavender Mesa ACEC	640
- Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC	81,890
- ROS P-class areas	196,040
- Resource values (rest of SJRA)	749,350

	Acres
Fire Use (Prescribed Fire)	59,600
To maintain	
- prior seedings, where feasible	53,300
- new seedings, where feasible	6,300

NOTE: Acreages may not be additive because of overlap.

SUPPORT

Support will be needed from the District Fire Management Officer in developing the fire management plan and in developing and implementing prescribed burns. Inderdisciplinary staff support will be needed for coordination and development of site specific mitigation.

CHAPTER 3

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

OVERVIEW

This chapter describes the special management conditions that would apply to certain areas or resources within San Juan Resource Area (SJRA). These special conditions are part of the resource management program decisions and must be viewed together with the decisions given in chapter 2.

RMP special conditions are intended to mitigate broad-scale adverse impacts to specific resource values found to be at risk. They would be applied to any actions taken in the areas specified; however, these are not the only conditions that might apply to a project.

Four levels of mitigation could apply to any action taken in SJRA:

(1) mitigation required by law, executive order, or regulations;

(2) the RMP special conditions presented here;

(3) project stipulations either submitted as part of a proposed action or developed through site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation; and

(4) standard operating conditions.

RMP special conditions would not apply if they would limit valid legal rights to use public lands (for example, under certain aspects of the mining laws). RMP decisions also do not apply where they would limit valid existing rights (rights that were in effect when the RMP was adopted, such as prior mineral leases). Mitigating measures mandated by law, executive order, or regulation are not listed here, but would apply to any project.

In most situations, project stipulations or special conditions would not be applied unless needed to mitigate unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands or resources. Projects that would result in unnecessary and undue degradation would be denied unless the operator could mitigate or lessen the degree of change to an acceptable level.

Except as noted above, the RMP special conditions would be applied to any projects proposed for the specific area identified, to protect the resource values at risk. In the absence of a legal right and if a project could not meet the special conditions, either it would have to be modified or denied or the RMP would have to be amended. However, the Area Manager may approve exceptions to application of the special conditions on a case-by-case basis if sufficient justification exists to show that this level of mitigation is not needed (such as granting an exception to a seasonal use requirement if a protected wildlife species is not using crucial habitat in a specific year).

Site-specific NEPA documentation, prepared at the time a project is evaluated for approval, would be used to analyze the project's environmental effects and to determine site-specific mitigation requirements. If adverse impacts from a proposed action could not be mitigated, the project would be denied or modified to bring the degree of change to an acceptable level.

Standard operating procedures generally would apply to any project, but the Area Manager could modify or grant an exception to them on a case-by-case basis. These are not listed here. They include such things as standard road specifications, fencing specifications, trash control methods, landscaping specifications, and requirements for cultural resource clearances.

The RMP special conditions are part of the decisions, terms, and conditions for use of public lands and resources within SJRA. They cannot be changed without a plan amendment.

The special conditions are listed using the names given in chapter 2. RMP special conditions for areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) are listed first, in alphabetical order, and followed by the special conditions for other areas and resource values.

SPECIAL CONDITONS FOR ACECS

ALKALI RIDGE

Alkali Ridge ACEC (35,890 acres), which covers the area between Alkali Canyon and Montezuma Canyon, contains Alkali Ridge National Historic Landmark (NHL) (2,340 acres). It would be managed under program 4331, Cultural Resource Management, for information potential and public values. The following special conditions are intended to protect cultural resources and would apply to actions within Alkali Ridge ACEC. Where riparian areas overlap Alkali Ridge ACEC, the special conditions for floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas would take precedence.

Measures that limit surface disturbance serve cultural resource objectives by reducing direct and indirect impacts.

Within the Alkali Ridge NHL, the requirements of appropriate regulations would be met, and all cultural resources would be avoided by 100 feet. In the remainder of the ACEC, all cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be surrounded by an avoidance area sufficient to allow permanent protection. If cultural resources or their avoidance areas cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation would be applied; such measures range from limited testing to extensive excavation.

In any given situation, mitigation would be designed to fit the specific circumstances and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The cultural resource management plan (CRMP) developed for the ACEC would guide site protection, data recovery, and all other necessary cultural resource management activities.

Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successfully established when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed.

Alkali Ridge ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing (Category 1) and geophysical work;
- available for disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;
- available for private and commercial use of woodland products;
- available for livestock use;
- available for land treatments or other range improvements;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to existing roads and trails;
- managed as visual resource management (VRM) class III;
- available for wildlife habitat improvements; and
- subject to conditional fire suppression.

BRIDGER JACK MESA

Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC (5,290 acres), which covers the top of Bridger Jack Mesa, falls within the Canyon Basins Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). The ACEC would be managed under program 4320, Grazing Management, to provide a baseline for rangeland studies through research and experiments and to allow for semiprimitive recreation. It would be used for comparative studies of ecological sites to study the recovery of near-relict plant communitites from the effects of grazing. The following special conditions are intended to protect vegetation resources and would apply to actions within Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC. The ACEC would be in the semiprimitive nonmotorized (SPNM) recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) class. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to the ROS special conditions.

Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successfully established when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring on the mesa top.

Bridger Jack Mesa ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy of the mesa top (Category 3);
- available for geophysical work;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations, subject to stipulations precluding surface use of the mesa top insofar as possible;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock grazing, including grazing by saddle stock and pack animals allowed for access;
- excluded from land treatments or other improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of the near-relict plant communities;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed to limit recreation use if vegetation resources are being damaged;
- excluded from watershed control structures;
- excluded from wildlife habitat improvements;
- subject to conditional fire suppression; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment, except helicopter access for scientific study and heliportable equipment; insofar as legally possible.

BUTLER WASH

Butler Wash ACEC (13,870 acres), which covers an area adjacent to the Needles District, Canyonlands National Park (NP), falls within Canyon Basins SRMA. The ACEC would be managed under program 4333, Recreation/Visual Resource Management, to protect scenic values. The following special conditions are intended to protect visual resources and would apply to actions within Butler Wash ACEC. Almost all of the ACEC is in the primitive (P) or SPNM ROS class. The ACEC would be managed under the special conditions developed for ROS P-class areas. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to other special conditions.

To maintain scenic quality, surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 1 year after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the vicinity.
Butler Wash ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); however, the area manager would grant an exception to the no surface occupancy stipulation in the event it is determined, through an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement (EIS), if necessary, with the adoption and use of appropriate mitigation measures, that the project would meete visual quality standards for the area.

- available for geophysical work;

- closed to disposal of mineral materials;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;

- available for livestock use;

- designated as closed to ORV use;

- managed to limit recreation use if scenic values are being damaged;

- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed; and

- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property.

CEDAR MESA

Cedar Mesa ACEC (323,760 acres), which covers the area between Grand Gulch and Comb Wash, contains Grand Gulch Archaeologic District and Grand Gulch Primitive Area and falls within Grand Gulch Plateau SRMA. It includes two special emphasis areas: Grand Gulch (49,130 acres) and Valley of the Gods (36,800 acres).

The Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC (designated under program 4333) overlaps 21,380 acres; in this area, the special conditions developed for Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC take precedence.

Where riparian areas overlap Cedar Mesa ACEC, the special conditions for floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas take precedence.

The ACEC contains both ROS classes P and SPNM. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to the ROS special conditions.

The ACEC would be designated jointly under programs 4331, Cultural Resource Management and 4333, Recreation/Visual Resource Management. It would be managed to protect cultural resources, scenic values, and natural values associated with primitive recreation. Cultural resources would be managed for information potential, public values, and conservation.

Activities within the ACEC would be approved only with special conditions to protect cultural and visual resources and primitive recreation opportunities. Areas identified as ROS class P would be managed to maintain that class.

Measures that limit surface disturbance serve cultural resource objectives by reducing direct and indirect impacts. Cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be surrounded by an avoidance area sufficient to allow permanent protection. If cultural resources or their avoidance areas cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation would be applied; such measures range from limited testing to extensive excavation. In any given

case, mitigation would be designed to fit the specific circumstances and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The CRMP developed for the ACEC would guide site protection, data recovery, and all other necessary cultural resource management activities.

Revegetation efforts for surface disturbance must be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed.

The Grand Gulch special emphasis area and ROS P-class areas within the ACEC would be managed to provide primitive recreation opportunities. The Valley of the Gods special emphasis area would be managed to maintain scenic quality. The Grand Gulch special emphasis area and ROS P-class areas would be protected from surface disturbance to the maximum extent possible. In the Valley of the Gods, surface disturbance would be managed to be compatible with VRM Class I criteria. Surface disturbance in these special emphasis areas would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 1 year after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. Revegetation in these special areas must be with native species naturally occurring in the vicinity.

Cedar Mesa ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing (Category 1) and geophysical work;
- available for disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;
- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas, except that onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throughout the area;
- available for livestock use;
- available for land treatments or other range improvements;
- available for wildlife habitat improvements;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails; and
- subject to conditional fire suppression.

The Grand Gulch special emphasis area and the ROS P-class areas within the ACEC would be:

- closed to mineral leasing in Grand Gulch special emphasis area (Category 4); and open to leasing with no surface occupancy (Category 3) in ROS P- Class areas;
- available for geophysical work except Grand Gulch Special emphasis area;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- retained in public ownership and classified as segregated from entry (a Secretarial withdrawal would be requested);
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;
- available for livestock use, except Grand Gulch itself, below Kane Gulch fence to the confluence with the San Juan River, 11,200 acres;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed to limit recreation use if cultural resources or scenic values are being damaged;
- managed as VRM class I;

- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property; and

- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment.

The Valley of the Gods special emphasis area within the ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); however, the area manager would grant an exception to the no surface occupancy stipulation in the event it is determined, through an environmental assessment or enviornmental impact statement (EIS), if necessary, with the adoption and use of appropriate mitigation measures, that the project would meet visual quality standards for the area;

- available for geophysical work;

- available for disposal of mineral materials with an approved plan of operations;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas, except that limited onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throughout the area;

- available for livestock use;

- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails; and

  subject to conditional fire suppression.

DARK CANYON

Dark Canyon ACEC (62,040 acres), which covers Dark Canyon Primitive Area, falls within Canyon Basins SRMA. The ACEC would be designated under program 4333, Recreation/Visual Resource Management and managed to protect scenic values and the natural values associated with primitive recreation. The ACEC would be in ROS class P or SPNM and would be managed under the special conditions developed for ROS P-class areas.Dark Canyon ACEC would also be subject to seasonal use conditions to protect crucial bighorn sheep habitat. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to other special conditions.

Activities within the ACEC would be approved only with special conditions to protect primitive recreation opportunities and scenic values. Areas within ROS class P would be managed to maintain that class. Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 1 year after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the vicinity.

Dark Canyon ACEC would be:

- closed to mineral leasing (Category 4);

- closed for geophysical work;

- closed to disposal of mineral materials;

- retained in public ownership and classified as segregated from entry (a Secretarial withdrawal would be requested);

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;

- excluded from livestock use except Fable Valley where livestock trailing and emergency grazing (drought or severe winter) would be allowed;

- designated as closed to ORV use;

- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed;

- managed to limit recreation use if cultural resources or scenic values are being damaged; and

- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property.

HOVENWEEP

Hovenweep ACEC (1,500 acres) covers an area around Hovenweep NM. The ACEC would be designated jointly under program 4331, Cultural Resource Management and 4351, Habitat Management and would be managed to protect cultural resources and wildlife values. Cultural resources would be managed for information potential and public values. The ACEC includes two special emphasis areas: Cajon Pond (10 acres) and a visual emphasis zone (880 acres). Where riparian areas overlap Hovenweep ACEC, the special conditions for floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas take precedence.

Measures that limit surface disturbance serve cultural resource objectives by reducing direct and indirect impacts. Within Hovenweep ACEC, cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be avoided by 100 feet. If cultural resources or their avoidance areas cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation would be applied; such measures range from limited testing to extensive excavation.
In any given situation, mitigation would be designed to fit the specific circumstances and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The CRMP developed for the ACEC would guide site protection, data recovery, and all other necessary cultural resource management activities.

Revegetation efforts for surface disturbance must be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed.

The visual protection zone special emphasis area (880 acres) corresponds to the area leased for oil and gas with no-surface-occupancy stipulations prior to adoption of the RMP. The Cajon Pond special emphasis area (10 acres) provides important wetland habitat for waterfowl and would be managed to enhance wildlife habitat. In addition, Hovenweep ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing (Category 1) and geophysical work;

- closed to disposal of mineral materials;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;

- available for livestock use;

- available for land treatments or other range improvements;

- available for wildlife habitat improvements;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails; and

- subject to conditional fire suppression.

In addition to the special conditions above, the visual emphasis zone would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); and

- excluded from grazing improvements or land treatments.

In addition to the special conditions above, the Cajon Pond special emphasis area would be:

- open for mineral leasing and other surface uses with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy or surface disturbance during the shorebird and waterfowl courtship and nesting season (March 1 through June 30) (Category 2); and

- excluded from livestock use within the fenced portion (about 1 acre).

INDIAN CREEK

Indian Creek ACEC (13,100 acres), which covers an area adjacent to Canyonlands NP, falls within Canyon Basins SRMA. It would be designated under program 4333, Recreation/Visual Resource Management, and managed to maintain scenic quality. The following special conditions are intended to enhance visual resources and would apply to actions within Indian Creek ACEC. Almost all of the ACEC would be in ROS class P or SPNM; the entire ACEC would be managed under the special conditions developed for ROS P-class areas. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to other special conditions.

To maintain scenic quality, surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successful within 1 year after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the vicinity.

Indian Creek ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); however, the area manager would grant an exception to the no surface occupancy stipulation in the event it is determined, through an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement (EIS), if necessary, with the adoption and use of appropriate mitigation measures, that the project would meet visual quality standards for the area.

- available for geophysical work;

- closed to disposal of mineral materials;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified as segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;

- available for livestock use;

- designated as closed to ORV use;

- managed to limit recreation use if scenic values are being damaged;

- managed as VRM class I; and

- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property.

LAVENDER MESA

Lavender Mesa ACEC (640 acres), which covers the top of Lavender Mesa, falls within Canyon Basins SRMA. The ACEC would be designated under program 4320, Grazing Management, and managed to provide a baseline for rangeland studies through research and experiments and to allow for SPNM recreation. It would be used for comparative studies of ecological sites to study relict (never-grazed) plant communitites. The following special conditions are intended to protect vegetation resources and would apply to actions within Lavender Mesa ACEC. The ACEC would be in ROS class SPNM. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to the ROS special conditions.

Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring on the mesa top.

Lavender Mesa ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy of the mesa top (Category 3);
- available for geophysical work;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations, subject to stipulations precluding surface use of the mesa top insofar as possible;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;
- excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;
- excluded from livestock grazing, including grazing by saddle stock and pack animals allowed for access;
- excluded from land treatments or other improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relict plant communities;
- excluded from wildlife habitat improvements;
- excluded from watershed control structures;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed to limit recreation use if cultural resources or scenic values are being damaged;
- subject to conditional fire suppression; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment, except helicopter access for scientific study and heliportable equipment, insofar as possible.

SCENIC HIGHWAY CORRIDOR

Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC (78,390 acres) covers a visual zone along Highways U-95, U-261, and U-276 (formerly U-263), and part of the White Canyon viewshed. With the exception of the White Canyon viewshed, the corridor is approximately 1 mile wide. In the White Canyon viewshed (U-95 west from U-276), the south boundary of the corridor is the toe of the slope of Fry Point and Wingate Mesa. The north boundary is generally the toe of the slopes of the mesas north of White Canyon unless drawn differently on the RMP map. This ACEC contains part of Butler Wash Archaeologic District (2,030 acres total) and crosses Cedar Mesa ACEC and Grand Gulch Plateau SRMA. Cedar Mesa ACEC overlaps 21,380 acres. Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC would be designated under program 4333, Recreation/Visual Resource Management and managed to maintain scenic quality as viewed from the highways in the corridor. The following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to other special conditions.

To maintain scenic quality, surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the area.

Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); however, the area manager would grant an exception to the no surface occupancy

stipulation in the event it is determined, through an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement (EIS), if necessary, with the adoption and use of appropriate mitigation measures, that the project would meet visual quality standards for the area.

- available for geophysical work;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- available for disposal of mineral materials subject to visual quality considerations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated or withdrawn from entry;
- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas except that onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throughout the area;
- available for livestock use;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to existing roads and trails;
- managed to limit recreation use if scenic values are being damaged;
- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed (those recreation development projects proposed in the 4333 section of this plan would not have to meet the VRM class standards); and
- subject to conditional fire suppression.

SHAY CANYON

Shay Canyon ACEC (1,770 acres), which includes two branches of the Indian Creek drainage, would be designated under program 4331, Cultural Resource Management, and managed for conservation and public values. The following special conditions are intended to protect cultural resources and aquatic habitat and would apply to actions within Shay Canyon ACEC. Shay Canyon ACEC contains a special emphasis area along Indian Creek (200 acres). Where riparian areas overlap part of Shay Canyon ACEC, the special conditions for floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas take precedence.

Measures that limit surface disturbance serve cultural resource objectives by reducing direct and indirect impacts. Within Shay Canyon ACEC, cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be surrounded by a buffer sufficient to allow permanent protection. If cultural resources or their buffers cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation would be applied; such measures range from limited testing to extensive excavation.

In any given situation, mitigation would be designed to fit the specific circumstances and reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The CRMP developed for the ACEC would guide site protection, data recovery, and all other necessary cultural resource management activities.

Revegetation efforts for surface disturbance must be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed.

The upper Indian Creek special emphasis area (200 acres) would be managed to enhance riparian/aquatic habitat. The special emphasis area would be a corridor averaging 275 feet wide centered on Indian Creek.

Shay Canyon ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing (Category 1) and geophysical work;
- available for disposal of mineral materials;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products except for limited onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires;

- available for livestock use;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;

- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed; and

- subject to conditional fire suppression.

In addition to the special conditions above, the upper Indian Creek special emphasis area would be:

- managed to maintian riparian/aquatic habitat quality and to increase the extent of fishery habitat.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR AREAS OTHER THAN ACECs

FLOODPLAINS AND RIPARIAN/AQUATIC AREAS

All floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas are managed in accordance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 and the Endangered Species Act, the BLM Riparian Area Management Policy, and the Utah guidelines for implementing BLM riparian area management policy. The acreage (32,910 acres) was estimated based on a corridor width of 100 feet. These special conditions apply to riparian areas wherever they occur, but not to nonriparian areas within the estimated corridor. Some of these areas are covered by other special conditions; the following special conditions are in addition to any others that may apply.

Floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy within actual floodplains or riparian/aquatic areas (Category 3);

- available for geophysical work;

- available for disposal of mineral materials with an approved plan of operations;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated or withdrawn from entry;

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products except for limited onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;

- subject to fire suppression to protect riparian habitat in ROS SPNM-, SPM- and RN-class areas and to conditional suppression elsewhere; and

- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment (except as allowed above) and from structural development (unless there is no practical alternative or the development would enhance riparian/aquatic values) within actual floodplains or riparian/aquatic areas.

SEASONAL WILDLIFE PROTECTION AREAS

In addition to any other special conditions that may be ineffect, crucial big game habitats are subject to special conditions regulating use during certain seasons. These seasonal conditions would not affect maintenance and operation activities for mineral production or hunting during a recognized hunting season established by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR).

The Area Manager may grant exceptions on a case-by-case basis during any year if it can be shown that (1) legal rights would be curtailed; (2) the animals are not present in a specific project location; or (3) the activity can be conducted so as not to adversely affect the animals.

Bighorn Sheep Lambing and Rutting Areas

Part of the 329,750-acre bighorn crucial habitat area falls in ROS classes P and SPNM. The following special conditions are in addition to the ROS special conditions, which take precedence.

Crucial bighorn sheep habitat would be closed to certain surface uses during the lambing season (April 1 to July 15) and the rutting (mating) season (October 15 to December 31). During these periods, no oil and gas leasing activities, geophysical work, or ORV use may take place. Mining activities during these periods would require an approved plan of operations.

Any future proposal for a change in kind of livestock from cattle to sheep in crucial desert bighorn sheep habitat would be denied in order to prevent competition for forage and the transmission of disease from domestic to wild sheep.

Antelope Fawning Area

The antelope crucial habitat area would not be subject to the ROS special conditions.

Use within the 12,960-acre crucial antelope habitat would be closed to certain surface uses during the fawning season (May 15 to June 15). During this period, no oil and gas leasing activity, geophysical work or ORV use may take place. Mining activities during this period would require an approved plan of operations.

Deer Winter Range

Part of the deer crucial winter range areas fall in ROS class SPNM. The following special conditions are in addition to the ROS special conditions, which take precedence.

Use within the 197,550-acre crucial deer winter habitat areas would be closed to certain surface uses during periods of critical winter use (December 15 to April 30). During this period, no oil and gas leasing activities, geophysical work or ORV use may take place. Mining activities during this period would require an approved plan of operations.

Certain sagebrush parks within crucial deer winter range areas (9,800 acres) have been identified as providing a concentrated food source for wintering deer. Large-scale sagebrush removal could cause a significant loss of winter forage. The areas fall within various ROS classes; the following special conditions, which take precedence, are in addition to the ROS special conditions:

Land treatments would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

IDENTIFIED MESA TOPS, BIGHORN SHEEP

Five mesa tops (56,740 acres) within the crucial bighorn sheep habitat have been identified as areas of potential conflict between bighorn and activities that cause surface disturbance resulting in removal of critical forage species.

Onsite mitigation would be required for projects that disturb or remove forage and browse species used by desert bighorn sheep; the purpose of the mitigation would be to replace the forage lost.

In addition to standard reclamation practices, revegetation of disturbed areas must be successfully initiated within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successfully initiated when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species palatable to desert bighorn sheep.

Livestock grazing, including land treatments and range improvement projects, would not be allowed.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASS AREAS

These special conditions are necessary to ensure that specific areas are managed to maintain certain qualities found in the various ROS class areas. These special conditions are intended to maintain P and SPNM-class areas identified in SJRA at the time the RMP is adopted, except those at Squaw and Cross Canyons near the Colorado state line. Special conditions are also developed to maintain the SPM-class areas in the San Juan River SRMA and to maintain primitive recreation opportunities on Mancos Mesa.

Primitive (P) Class

ROS P-class areas (196,040 acres) would be managed to be essentially free of evidence of human use and to maintain an environment of isolation (not more than 6 group encounters per day). Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining natural ecosystems. These special conditions apply to all P-class areas except those at Squaw and Cross Canyons near the Colorado state line.

Activities within ROS P-class areas would be approved only with special conditions to maintain the primitive recreation opportunities. Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 1 year after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the vicinity.

ROS P-class areas would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3);
- available for geophysical work;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated or withdrawn from entry;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;
- available for livestock use;
- excluded from new land treatments;
- managed to allow cultural resources to remain subject to natural forces;
- designated as closed to ORV use;
- managed as VRM class I, with only those projects that meet class-I objectives allowed;
- managed to limit recreation use to maintain primitive recreation opportunities;
- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment.

Semiprimitive Nonmotorized (SPNM) Class

ROS SPNM-class areas (505,700 acres) would be managed to provide a predominantly natural environment with limited evidence of human use and restrictions and, where possible, to provide an environment with some opportunity for isolation (not more than 10 group encounters per day). Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining natural ecosystems where feasible. These special conditions apply to all SPNM-class areas except those at Squaw and Cross Canyons near the Colorado state line.

Activities within ROS SPNM-class areas would be approved only with special conditions to maintain primitive recreation opportunities. Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. New access routes would be completely rehabilitated after project completion, except that certain routes may be left for continued access at the request of BLM.

In SPNM areas cut by mile-wide SPM- or RN-class corridors (along established roads), the special conditions for SPNM areas would be applied, except that surface disturbance and new access roads would be reclaimed or rehabilitated to standard conditions.

ROS SPNM-class areas would be:

- open for mineral leasing with special conditions requiring revegetation as stated above within 5 years after project completion (Category 2);
- available for geophysical work;
- available for disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;
- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas, except that onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throughout the area;
- available for livestock use;
- available for construction of range improvements and new land treatments so long as they are made to blend with the natural character of the land;
- managed to allow cultural resource management activities that blend with the natural character of the land;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails in SRMAs and to existing roads and trails elsewhere;
- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods allowed on designated roads and trails, except that fires in riparian areas would be suppressed; and
- managed to allow construction of development projects that blend with the natural character of the land.

Roaded Natural (RN) Class on Mancos Mesa

The RN-class area on Mancos Mesa (9,430 acres) would be closed to ORV use to protect the adjacent P-class areas. In an area closed to ORV use, a plan of operations is required for any mining-related activity other than casual use.

Semiprimitive Motorized (SPM) Class within San Juan River SRMA

The SPM-class area within San Juan River SRMA (9,380 acres) would be managed under the special conditions given above for P-class areas, except that motorized boat use on San Juan River would be allowed. This area would be managed to maintain an environment of isolation insofar as allowed by the river permit and patrol system. Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining safety and the riverine ecosystem.

The following special conditions are in addition to, and take precedence over, those for P-class areas.

The area would be withdrawn from mineral entry, and surface disturbance from mining activities on existing claims would be limited to the extent possible without curtailing valid existing rights. That area above the rim in the vicinity of the Bluff airport lease would be available for mineral material disposal.

Except for motorized boat use on the San Juan River, no vehicle access would be allowed from Comb Wash downstream to Lime Creek and below Mexican Hat bridge. In an area closed to ORV use, a plan of operations is required for any mining-related activity other than casual use. In other areas within the SRMA, vehicle access would be limited to designated roads and trails.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Portions of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers and the White Canyon drainage have been determined eligible under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as amended. BLM guidance provides that eligible rivers be afforded adequate interim protection until Congress acts to accept or reject the segment. Interim management for these segments is as follows:

San Juan River

The eligible segment includes the BLM protion of the San Juan River from the bridge on U.S. Highway 191 below Bluff to the Glen Canyon NRA boundary. This segment would be managed under special conditions as listed below:

ROS P-Class conditions for San Juan River

- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for onsite collection of dead wood for campfires;
- Available for livestock use;
- excluded from new land treatments;
  - managed to allow clutural resources to remain subject to natural forces;
  - managed as VRM class I, with only those projects that meet class-I objectives allowed;
- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods used only if necessary to protect life or property; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or notorized equipment.

Semiprimitive Motorized (SPM) Class within San Juan River SRMA

The SPM-class area within San Juan River SRMA (9,380) acres) would be managed under certain conditions listed above for P-class areas, except that motorized boat use on San Juan River would be allowed. This area would be managed to maintain an environment of isolation insofar as allowed by river permit and patrol system. Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining safety and the riverine ecosystem.

The following special conditions are in addition to those listed above for P-class areas.

The area would be withdrawn from mineral entry, and surface disturbance from mining activities on existing claims would be limited to the extent possible without curtailing valid existing rights. That area above the rim in the vicinity of the Bluff airport lease would be available for mineral material disposal.

Except for motorized boat use on the San Juan River, no vehicle access would be allowed from Comb Wash downstream to Lime Creek and below Mexican Hat bridge. In an area closed to ORV use, a plan of operations is required for any mining-related activity other than casual use. In other areas within the SRMA, vehicle access would be limited to designated roads and trails.

Floodplains and Riparian/Aquatic Areas

All floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas are managed in accordance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 and the Endangered Species Act, the BLM Riparian Area Management Policy, and the Utah guidelines for implementing BLM riparian area management policy. The only other special condition not listed above is:

- subject to fire suppression to protect riparian habitat.

Colorado River

The eligible segment includes the BLM portion of the Colorado River, from the north line of public land south of the San Juan County line

down river to the north boundary of Canyonlands National Park. This segment would be managed under special conditions for floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas (entire 12.5 mile segment) and SPNM class (lower 9.5 mile segment). These conditions area:

Floodplains and Riparian/Aquatic Areas

All floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas are managed in accordance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 and the Endangered Species Act, the BLM Riparian Area Management Policy, and the Utah quidelines for implementing BLM riparian area management policy. These special conditions apply to riparian areas wherever they occur, but not to nonriparian areas within the estimated corridor.

Floodplains and riparian/aquatic areas would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy within actual floodplains or riparian/aquatic areas (Catagory 3);
- available for geophysical work;
- available for disposal of mineral materials with an approved plan of operations;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated or withdrawn from entry;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products except for limited onsited collection of dead fuelwood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- subject to fire suppression to protect riparian habitat in ROS SPNM-, SPM- and RN-class areas and to conditional supression elsewhere; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment (except as allowed above) and from structural development (unless there is no practical alternative or the development would enhance riparian/aquatic values) within actual floodplains or riparian/aquatic areas.

Semiprimitive Nonmotorized (SPNM) Class

ROS SPNM-class areas would be managed to provide a predominatly natural environment with limited evidence of human use and restrictions and, where possible, to provide an environment with some opportunity for isolation (not more than 10 group encounters per day). Levels of management and use are aimed at maintaining natural ecosystems where feasible.

Activities within ROS SPNM-class areas would be approved only with special conditions to maintain primitive recreation opportunities. Surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. New access routes would be completely rehabilitated after project completion, except that certain routes may be left for continued access at the request of BLM.

ROS SPNM-class areas would be:

- open for mineral leasing with special conditions requiring revegetation as stated above within 5 years after project completion (Category 2);
- available for geophysical work;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated, or withdrawn from entry;

- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas, except that onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throught the area;

- available for livestock use;

- available for construction of range improvements and new land treatments so long as they are made to blend with the natural character of the land;

- managed to allow cultural resource management activities that blend with the natural character of the land;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails in SRMAs and to existing roads and trials elsewhere;

- subject to conditional fire suppression, with motorized suppression methods allowed on designated roads and trials, except that fires in riparian areas would be suppressed; and

- managed to allow construction of development projects that blend with the natural character of the land.

White Canyon

The eligible segment includes the BLM portion of White Canyon from the USFS boundary to the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. This segment would be managed under special conditions as listed below:

Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC

To maintain scenic quality, surface disturbance would be limited to that for which revegetation could be successfully established within 5 years after project completion. Revegetation would be deemed successful when seedlings are established and tending toward the density that existed before the surface was disturbed. All revegetation must be with native species naturally occurring in the area.

Scenic Highway Corridor ACEC would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3); however, the area manager would grant an exception to the no surface occupancy stipulation in the event it is determined, through an environmental impact statement (EIS), if necessary, with the adoption and use of appropriate mitigation measures, that the project would meet visual quality standards for the area.

- avialable for geophysical work;

- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;

- available for disposal of mineral materials subject to visual quality considerations;

- retained in public ownership and not classified, segregated or withdrawn from entry;

- available for private and commercial use of woodland products in designated areas except that onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires would be allowed throughwout the area;

- available for livestock use;

- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to existing roads and trails;

- managed to limit recreation use if scenic values are being damaged;

- managed as VRM class I, with projects that meet these visual quality standards allowed (those recreation development projects proposed in the 4333 section of this plan would not have to meet the VRM class standards); and

- subject to conditional fire suppression.

PEARSON CANYON HIKING AREA

Pearson Canyon Hiking Area (1,280 acres) would be managed for intensive recreation use. The hiking area would be:

- open for mineral leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (Category 3);
- available for geophysical work;
- closed to disposal of mineral materials;
- open to mineral entry with an approved plan of operations;
- retained in public ownership and not classified as segregated or withdrawn from entry;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of dead wood for camp fires;
- excluded from livestock use;
- excluded from land treatments or other livestock or wildlife improvements;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails;
- managed to limit recreation use if natural values are being damaged.
- subject to conditional fire suppression; and
- excluded from surface disturbance by mechanized or motorized equipment.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

The special conditions for 250 acres of developed recreation sites are those necessary to protect the Federal Government's investment in capital improvements and facilities. The special conditions would apply when site development begins, except for mineral leasing category stipulations, which would apply upon adoption of the RMP.

Developed recreation sites would be:

- open for oil and gas leasing with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (category 3);
- withdrawn from mineral entry;
- excluded from livestock grazing;
- excluded from land treatments or other range improvements;
- excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, including limited onsite collection of dead fuelwood for campfires;
- designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails; and
- subject to fire suppression.

EXISTING LAND LEASES

Existing special land use leases carry conditions to ensure that the public lands remain suitable for the purpose for which the lease was issued. Special conditions would be applied to other land use activities consistent with these prior lease rights. Existing rights-of-way would remain in effect with the stipulations in place when issued.

The following special conditions would be applied to protect existing special land use leases.

Bluff Airport Lease

Uses of the 400 acres now covered by the Bluff Airport lease would be allowed only when consistent with the use of the leased land for airport purposes. The land could be used for extraction or production of natural resources, including grazing, only with consent of the lessee. The party wishing to use the land must file with the Federal Aeronautics Administration (FAA) and would be bound by FAA regulations Part 77, "Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace."

Recapture Lake Right-of-Way

The 20-acre Recapture Lake R&PP lease has been relinquished, and the lake (480 acres) is presently under a right-of-way with stipulations to prevent surface occupancy (category 3). Under the RMP, the area would remain in leasing category 3 and would be open to mineral entry.

MATERIAL SITE RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Material site rights-of-way (900 acres) are segregated from mineral entry as long as the right-of-way is in effect. These are listed in chapter 2, but are not mapped. When the grantee relinquishes the right-of-way, the lands would be reopened to mineral entry.

APPENDIX 1 - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL/INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

Public participation in developing the RMP, as well as coordination with state, federal and local governments and agencies is shown in the following list of public meetings, contacts with officials and media coverage.

Date	Event
March 1983	Meeting with Resource development Coordinating Committee
March 29, 1983	Letter at start of process
March 31, 1983	Meeting with mayors and county commissioners
April 5, 1983	Monticello public scoping meeting
April 6, 1983	Blanding public scoping meeting
August 25, 1983	Letter on issues and planning criteria
Januray 10, 1985	Meeting with Mesa Verde NP staff (including Hovenweep)
January 25, 1985	Letter on preplanning analysis
February 25, 1985	Meeting with mayors and county commissioners
March 1, 1985	Letter on planning criteria
July 25, 1985	Interagency meeting including NPS staff from Canyonlands (Needles and Natural Bridges units), Mesa Verde (including Hovenweep) and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA)
October 17, 1985	Meeting with Glen Canyon NRA staff
1985 and 1986	Informal meetings and corespondence with NPS on Hovenweep General Management Plan and Cooperative Management Strategy
June 11, 1986	Draft RMP/EIS mailing
July 16, 1986	Monticello open house, draft RMP/EIS
July 22, 1986	Meeting with Resource Development Coordinating Committee
August 7, 1986	Multiple Use Advisory Council, draft RMP/EIS
June 30, 1987	Meeting with Canyonlands National Park (NP) staff
August 12, 1987	Multiple Use Advisory Council, proposed RMP and final EIS
August 14, 1986	Followup discussion of ACECs with San Juan County Commission (after Multiple Use Advisory Council meeting)
October 30, 1986	Letter to county on ACEC policy and proposed regulations
November 12, 1986	Meeting with Utah State officials
January 9, 1987 and February 17, 1987	Meetings with NPS on Hovenweep Cooperative Management Strategy
April 1, 1987	Approval of Hovenweep Cooperative Management Strategy
October 22, 1987	Meeting with NPS on Hovenweep Cooperative Management Strategy
December 10, 1987	Proposed RMP/final EIS mailing
December 15, 1987	Meeting with Resource Development Coordinating Committee

Date	Event
February 4, 1988	Meeting with Utah State officials
February 16, 1988	Meeting with Congressional delegation
March 1, 1988	Meeting with county commissioners, representatives of Congressional delegation, Utah State officials, and others
March 17, 1988	Meeting with Utah State officials
April 14, 1988	Meeting with State Land Board
April 25, 1988	Meeting with Utah Public Lands Coalition
May 11, 16, 23, 24, 31 and June 1, 1988	Open houses on PRMP (Various locations)
August 4, 1988	Meeting with NPS on Hovenweep Cooperative Management Strategy

BLM files document several other formal contacts with federal, state and county officials throughout development of the San Juan RMP.

Various public notices and news releases have kept other government agencies, as well as concerned individuals, informed of RMP/EIS developments.

Date	Federal Register Notice
March 11, 1983	Notice of Intent to Plan
June 6, 1986	Notice of availability of Draft RMP/EIS
June 20, 1986	EPA notice of availability of Draft RMP/EIS
August 22, 1986	Extension of comment period
September 5, 1986	Extension of comment period
December 10, 1987	Notice of availability of proposed RMP and final EIS
December 18, 1987	EPA notice of availability of proposed RMP and final EIS
January 14, 1988	Extension of protest period
July 14, 1989	Notice of availability of proposed RMP

Between 1983 and 1989, area newspapers carried several news releases related to development of the draft RMP/EIS and the proposed RMP and final EIS.

Year	Date	Newspaper
1983	March 28	Salt Lake Tribune
	March 31	San Juan Record
	September 1	San Juan Record
1985	January 30	San Juan Record
	February 20	San Juan Record
	March 6	San Juan Record
	July 17	San Juan Record
	August 28	San Juan Record
1986	January 31	San Juan Record
	June 11	San Juan Record
	June 12	Moab Times Independent
	June 26	Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
	July 16	San Juan Record
	August 6	San Juan Record
	August 20	San Juan Record
	October 22	San Juan Record
	November 3	Deseret News
1988	January 5	Grand Junction Daily Sentinel
	January 13	San Juan Record
	January 27	San Juan Record
	February 3	San Juan Record
	February 10	San Juan Record
1989	July 19	Deseret News
	July 26	San Juan Record
	August 2	San Juan Record

COORDINATION/CONSISTENCY WITH NPS

One of the protests of the PRMP claimed that the RMP did not comply with policy requiring coordination and consistency between BLM plans and plans and policies of NPS. BLM planners coordinated extensively with NPS staff as shown above and prescribed certain special management conditions in the RMP as a result of this coordination. NPS did not identify any inconsistency with their land use plans.

The following is a list of special management conditions prescribed in the various alternatives of the EIS for BLM lands adjacent to NPS lands. These examples all show some degree of sensitivity to and consistency with NPS management of adjacent lands.

Canyonlands National Park

The 70 miles shared with Canyonlands NP would be managed as follows in the different alternatives.

Alternative A

- 1.5 miles would be managed as a primitive area and an SRMA and closed to ORV use.

Alternative B

- 1.5 miles would be managed as an SRMA to protect recreation opportunities.

Alternative C

- 31 miles would be designated as ACECs with ORV use limited to existing roads and trails and managed as VRM class I;

- 2 miles would be designated an ONA managed to maintain ROS P and SPNM classes;

- 70 miles would be managed as an SRMA to protect recreation opportunities; and

- 40 miles would be designated as NSO for mineral leasing and closed to ORV use.

Alternative D

- 31 miles would be designated as ACECs and managed for VRM class I;

- 2 miles would be designated an ONA and managed to maintain ROS P and SPNM classes;

- 70 miles would be managed as an SRMA to protect recreation opportunities;

- 65 miles would be NSO for mineral leasing and closed to ORV use; and

- 5 miles would be managed for limited surface use.

Alternative E

- 25 miles would be designated an area of critical environmental concern (ACEC) and closed to ORV use;

- 4 miles would be managed as SPNM ROS class, with ORV use limited to existing roads and trails;

- 10 miles would be managed with ORV use limited to designated roads and trials;

- 3 miles would be designated closed and 24 miles designated NSO for mineral leasing;

- over 40 miles of the common boundary would have some type of surface-use restrictions including closure to ORV use and management for primitive recreation opportunities; and

- all but 6 miles of the boundary would be designated as an SRMA to be managed for ROS classes.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

The 150 miles shared with Glen Canyon NRA would be managed in the different alternatives as follows:

Alternative A

- 30 miles would be designated as primitive areas and closed to ORV use; and

- 56 miles would be managed as SRMAs to protect recreation opportunities.

Alternative B

- 56 miles would be managed as SRMAs to protect recreation opportunities.

Alternative C

- 41 miles would be designated ONAs and 56 miles as SRMAs and managed to protect ROS P and SPNM classes; and

- 126 miles would be designated NSO for mineral leasing and closed to ORV use.

Alternative D

- 41 miles would be designated ONAs and 56 miles as SRMAs and managed to protect ROS P and SPNM classes;and

- 137 miles would be designated NSO for mineral leasing and closed to ORV use.

Alternative E

- 31 miles would be closed to mineral leasing and mineral entry;

- 30 miles would be designated NSO for mineral leasing;

- 27 miles would be managed as ROS P class and for VRM class I;

- 47 miles would be managed as ROS SPNM class with ORV use limited to existing roads and trails;

- 3 miles would be managed as ROS SPNM class with ORV use limited to designated roads and trials; and

- 64 miles would be closed to ORV use.

Natural Bridges National Monument

The 16.5 miles around Natural Bridges NM would be managed as follows in the different alternatives:

Alternative A

- 8 miles open to mineral leasing with special conditions to protect seasonal wildlife habitat.

Alternative B

- 16.5 miles managed under standard operating conditions.

Alternative C

- 10.5 miles designated NSO for mineral leasing; and

- 10.5 miles managed to maintain ROS SPNM class and closed to ORV use.

Alternative D

- 16.5 miles managed as a natural succession area closed to mineral leasing and entry, closed to ORV use and managed for VRM class I.

Alternative E

- 6 miles would be designated an ACEC and managed for scenic values; and

- 16.5 miles would be managed for ROS SPNM class with ORV use limited to existing roads and trails.

Hovenweep National Monument

The 2.75 miles around Hovenweep NM would be managed in the different alternatives as follows:

Alternative A

- 2.75 miles would be designated NSO for mineral leasing.

Alternative B

-2.75 miles would be managed under standard operating conditions.

Alternative C

- 2.75 miles would be designated NSO for mineral leasing.

Alternative D

- 2.75 miles would be designated an ACEC with mineral leasing as NSO, ORV use limited to designated roads and trials and managed as VRM class I.

Alternative E

- 2.75 miles would be designated an ACEC managed for cultural, wildlife and scenic values with ORV use limited to designated roads and trials and mineral leasing as NSO.

FIGURE - 1
Potential Land Treatments

Potential Land Treatments (232,120 acres public land)

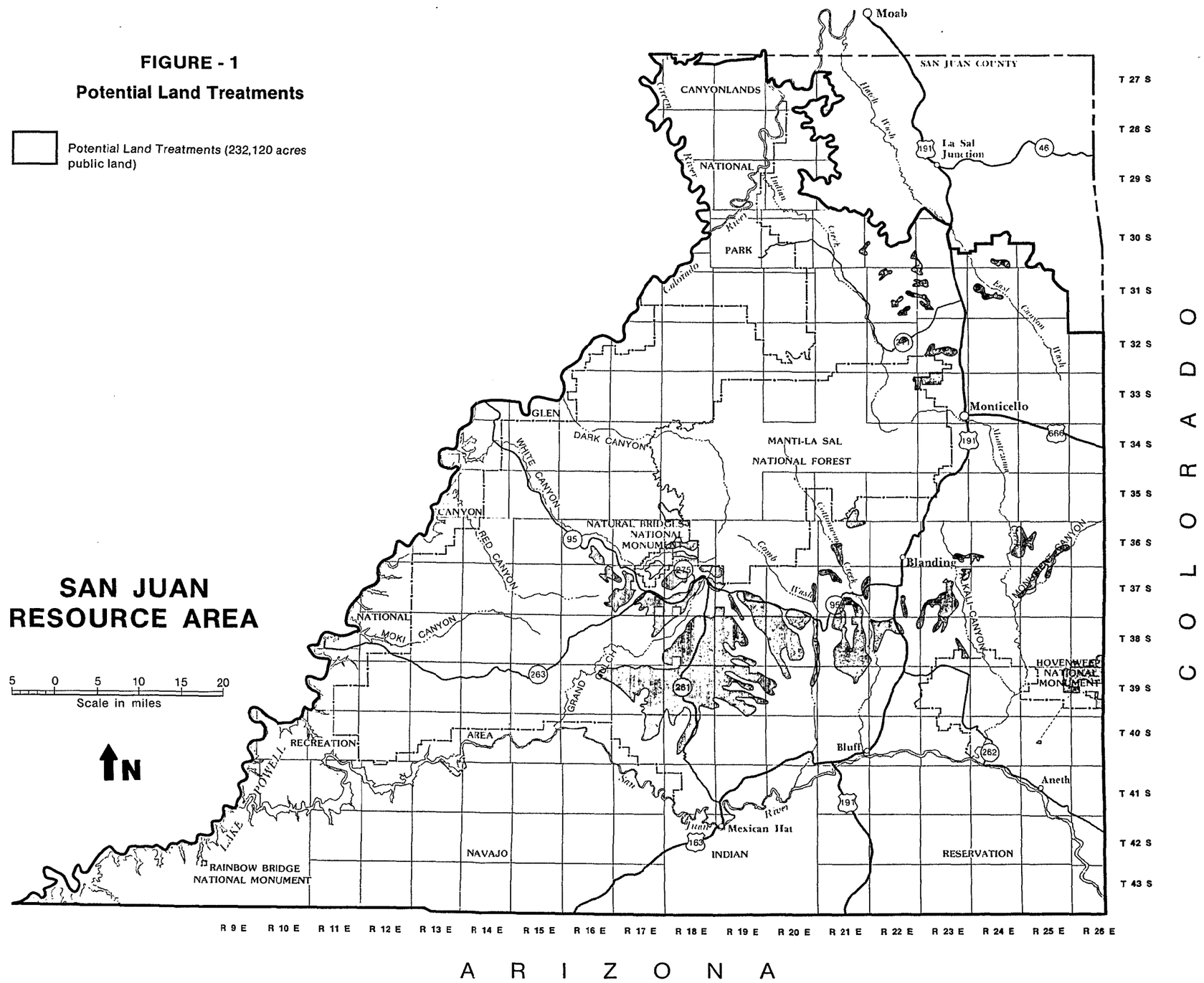


FIGURE - 2

Areas Under Wilderness Review

Designated Wilderness, National Forest Service

Proposed Wilderness Areas, National Park Service

BLM Instant Study Areas (ISA)

1. Dark Canyon ISA[1] (62,040 acres)
2. Grand Gulch ISA[2] (37,810 acres)

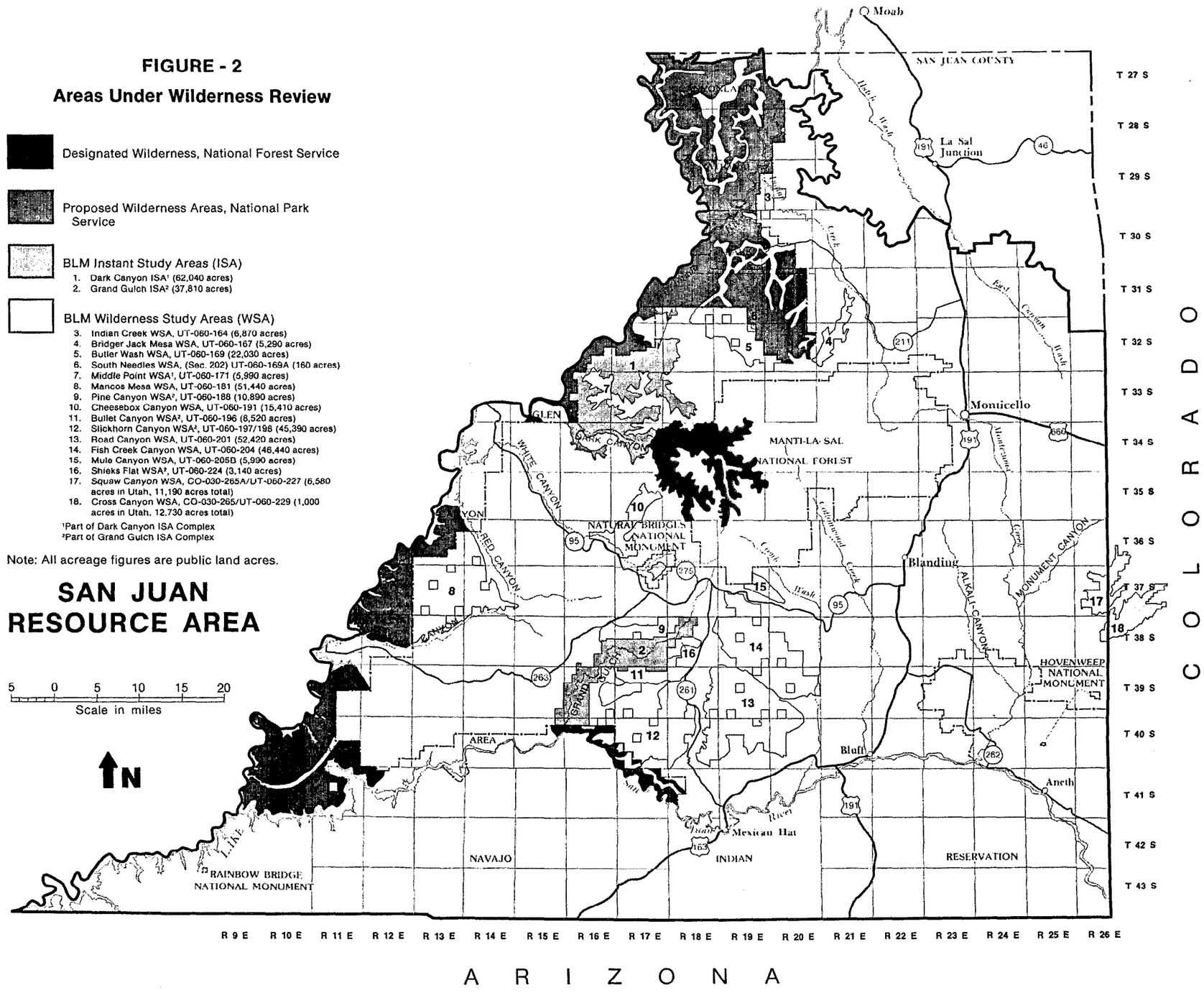
BLM Wilderness Study Areas (WSA)

3. Indian Creek WSA, UT-060-164 (6,870 acres)
4. Bridger Jack Mesa WSA, UT-060-167 (5,290 acres)
5. Butler Wash WSA, UT-060-169 (22,030 acres)
6. South Needles WSA, (Sec. 202) UT-060-169A (160 acres)
7. Middle Point WSA[1], UT-060-171 (5,990 acres)
8. Mancos Mesa WSA, UT-060-181 (51,440 acres)
9. Pine Canyon WSA[2], UT-060-188 (10,890 acres)
10. Cheesebox Canyon WSA, UT-060-191 (15,410 acres)
11. Bullet Canyon WSA[2], UT-060-196 (8,520 acres)
12. Slickhorn Canyon WSA[2], UT-060-197/198 (45,390 acres)
13. Road Canyon WSA, UT-060-201 (52,420 acres)
14. Fish Creek Canyon WSA, UT-060-204 (46,440 acres)
15. Mule Canyon WSA, UT-060-205B (5,990 acres)
16. Shieks Flat WSA[2], UT-060-224 (3,140 acres)
17. Squaw Canyon WSA, CO-030-265A/UT-060-227 (6,580 acres in Utah, 11,190 acres total)
18. Cross Canyon WSA, CO-030-265/UT-060-229 (1,000 acres in Utah, 12,730 acres total)

[1]Part of Dark Canyon ISA Complex
[2]Part of Grand Gulch ISA Complex

Note: All acreage figures are public land acres.

SAN JUAN RESOURCE AREA

5 0 5 10 15 20
Scale in miles

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