

vulnerable to adverse change.		
Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of FLPMA.	No	
Has qualities which warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	

Table 22. ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form—Sage-Grouse Winter Concentration Areas (Proposed)

ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form –Pinedale Field Office – RMP Process		
Area Considered	Greater sage-grouse winter concentration areas.	
General Location		
General Description		
Acreage		
Values Considered		
Identification Criteria		
To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance, as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.		
Relevance— An area meets the “relevance” criterion if it contains one or more of the following:		
Relevance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including but not limited to rare or sensitive archeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	No	Without final information on the location of the areas, it is not possible to determine presence of cultural resources.
A fish and wildlife resource (including but not limited to habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	Yes	Winter concentration areas are an important link in sage-grouse habitats for year-round survival. Some scientists feel that winter habitats might be a limiting factor in sage-grouse populations.
A natural process or system (including but not limited to endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities, which are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	No	
Natural hazards (including but not limited to areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, seismic activity, or dangerous cliffs). A hazard caused by human action may meet the relevance criterion if it is	No	

determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process.		
Importance— The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values in order to satisfy the “importance” criterion. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:		
Importance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities, which give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared to any similar resource.	No	Protections for sage-grouse winter concentration areas are provided in management actions, including seasonal restrictions and limits on surface disturbance in these areas.
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	No	Protections for sage-grouse winter concentration areas are provided in management actions, including seasonal restrictions and limits on surface disturbance in these areas.
Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of FLPMA.	No	Protections for sage-grouse winter concentration areas are provided in management actions, including seasonal restrictions and limits on surface disturbance in these areas.
Has qualities which warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	

Table 23. ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form—Soap Holes (Proposed)

ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form –Pinedale Field Office – RMP Process		
Area Considered	Soap Holes Basin	
General Location		
General Description		
Acreage		
Values Considered		
Identification Criteria		
To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance, as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.		
Relevance— An area meets the “relevance” criterion if it contains one or more of the following:		
Relevance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including but not limited to rare or sensitive archeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	Yes	Presence of water promotes high density of archeological materials, including a significant concentration of Native American sacred sites. One Traditional Cultural Property is identified for the area.
A fish and wildlife resource (including but not limited to habitat for endangered, sensitive, or	Yes	The area contains sage-grouse leks. Natural ponds provide habitat for trumpeter swans.

threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).		
A natural process or system (including but not limited to endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities, which are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	No	
Natural hazards (including but not limited to areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, seismic activity, or dangerous cliffs). A hazard caused by human action may meet the relevance criterion if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process.	Yes	A rare combination of hydrology, soils and geomorphology leads to an area with sinkholes and quicksand-type areas which are hazardous to people and animals.
Importance— The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values in order to satisfy the "importance" criterion. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:		
Importance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities, which give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared to any similar resource.	No	
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.	No	
Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of FLPMA.	No	
Has qualities which warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	The area will be managed through OHV restrictions in subsequent travel management planning to limit public access to designated roads. Some areas could be seasonally closed due to poor road conditions and public hazard.
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	The area will be managed through OHV restrictions in subsequent travel management planning to limit public access to designated roads. Some areas could be seasonally closed due to poor road conditions and public hazard.

Table 24. ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form—Tip Top Watershed (Proposed)

ACEC Proposal Evaluation Form –Pinedale Field Office – RMP Process	
Area Considered	Tip Top watershed

General Location		
General Description		
Acreage		
Values Considered		
Identification Criteria		
To be considered as a potential ACEC and analyzed in resource management plan alternatives, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance, as established and defined in 43 CFR 1610.7-2.		
Relevance— An area meets the “relevance” criterion if it contains one or more of the following:		
Relevance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
A significant historic, cultural, or scenic value (including but not limited to rare or sensitive archeological resources and religious or cultural resources important to Native Americans).	No	
A fish and wildlife resource (including but not limited to habitat for endangered, sensitive, or threatened species or habitat essential for maintaining species diversity).	No	
A natural process or system (including but not limited to endangered, sensitive, or threatened plant species; rare, endemic, or relic plants or plant communities, which are terrestrial, aquatic, or riparian; or rare geological features).	Yes	One of the few areas in the planning area containing Cretaceous limestone outcroppings with paleontological resource potential.
Natural hazards (including but not limited to areas of avalanche, dangerous flooding, landslides, unstable soils, seismic activity, or dangerous cliffs). A hazard caused by human action may meet the relevance criterion if it is determined through the resource management planning process that it has become part of a natural process.	Yes	Steep slopes and soils of the Wasatch formation make the area susceptible to slumping and landslides.
Importance— The value, resource, system, process, or hazard described above must have substantial significance and values in order to satisfy the “importance” criterion. This generally means that the value, resource, system, process, or hazard is characterized by one or more of the following:		
Importance Value	Yes/No	Rationale for Determination
Has more than locally significant qualities, which give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared to any similar resource.	No	
Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or	No	

vulnerable to adverse change.		
Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of FLPMA.	No	
Has qualities which warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.	No	
Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.	No	