

**Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment EIS**

**SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS REPORT**



**June 2014**



**NATIONAL  
CONSERVATION  
LANDS**



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- A Workshop Materials
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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FS	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
GCNRA	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
GSENM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
MMP-A	Monument Management Plan Amendment
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NPS	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
RIPS	Range Improvement Projects
RD	Rural Development
SE	Socioeconomic/Socioeconomics
US	United States

# CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

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## I.1. BACKGROUND

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) is preparing a Livestock Grazing Monument Management Plan amendment (MMP-A) and associated environmental impact statement (EIS) to guide management of BLM-administered lands within GSENM, as well as lands for which GSENM has administrative responsibility for livestock grazing. Livestock grazing on the affected lands are currently managed according to land use decisions set by four regional management framework plans signed in 1981: Escalante, Paria, Vermilion, and Zion, and a subsequent plan amendment completed in 1999.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (Public Law 91-190) and the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementing the NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1501), federal agencies are required to consider the environmental effects of their actions prior to taking such actions. Actions that are subject to the NEPA include projects and programs that are entirely or partially financed, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by federal agencies; new and revised agency rules, regulations, plans, policies, or procedures; and legislative procedures (40 CFR 1508.18). The actions proposed by the BLM as part of the Livestock Grazing MMP-A are subject to the requirements of the NEPA.

## I.2. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE MONUMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT

Livestock grazing in the planning area continues to be authorized and managed according to land use decisions set by the four regional management framework plans signed in 1981 and a subsequent plan amendment completed in 1999. Much has changed at the local, regional, and national levels since land use plan-level decisions for livestock grazing were established. New information has become available, new policies have been established, and existing policies have been revised. These changes include:

- Establishment of GSENM
- Acquisition of thousands of acres of land within the GSENM boundary
- Issuance of new policy and guidance for National Conservation Lands

- Establishment of the Utah BLM Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management
- Prioritization of science as a basis for land management
- Spread of invasive species
  - Substantial and continuing increases in visitation to GSENM and the surrounding BLM-administered and National Park Service (NPS) lands

This MMP-A is needed to integrate livestock grazing and rangeland management into the February 2000 GSENM Management Plan. This MMP-A is also needed to provide for the comprehensive management of livestock grazing, including to ensure the protection of the objects and values included in Presidential Proclamation 6920, which established GSENM. Finally, this MMP-A is needed to implement new or revised policy and consider new information or changed circumstances.

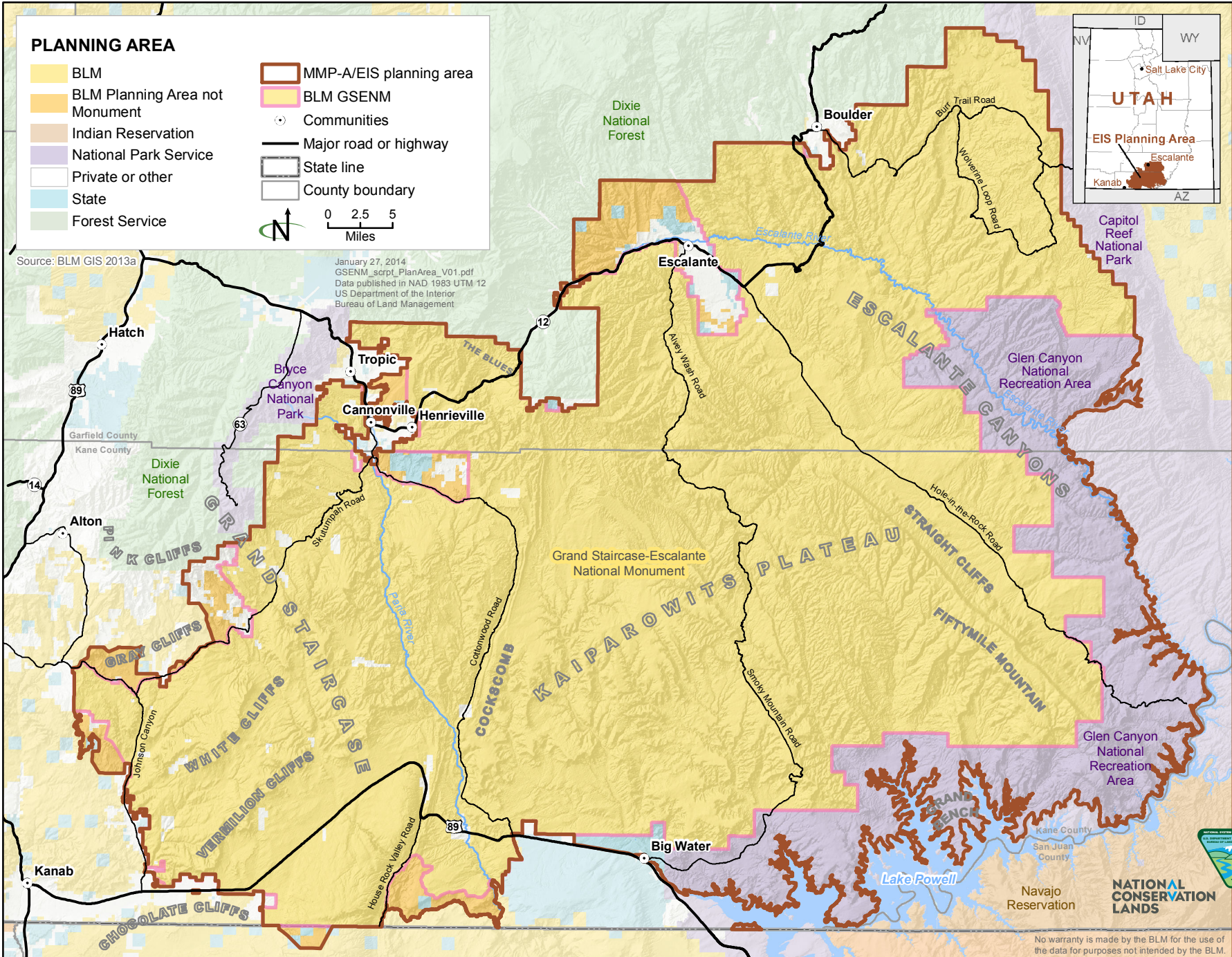
The purpose of this MMP-A is to identify all lands within GSENM as available or not available for livestock grazing. The BLM will also identify guidelines and criteria for future allotment-specific adjustments in the amount of forage available for livestock, season of use, or other grazing management practices. Finally, the purpose of this MMP-A is to provide flexibility to adapt to new and emerging issues and opportunities based on new information and monitoring.

### **I.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA AND DECISION AREA**

The planning area encompasses approximately 2,316,200 acres in Garfield and Kane Counties, Utah, and Coconino County, Arizona. The planning area includes all BLM-administered lands within GSENM and BLM-administered and NPS lands for which GSENM administers livestock grazing. This includes lands within portions of the BLM's Kanab and Arizona Strip Field Offices, as well as lands administered by the NPS in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (GCNRA). The planning area is bordered on the west by Bryce Canyon National Park and the BLM Kanab Field Office, on the north by Dixie National Forest, on the east by Capitol Reef National Park and GCNRA, and on the south by the BLM Arizona Strip and Kanab Field Offices, Utah State and Institutional Trust Lands, and GCNRA. Small areas of state, municipal, and private lands are contained within the planning area (see Figure I-1, Planning Area).

The BLM's decision area for this planning effort includes all BLM-administered lands for which GSENM has livestock grazing management responsibility, including some lands within the BLM Kanab and Arizona Strip Field Offices. The NPS decision area includes lands within GCNRA for which GSENM has livestock grazing administration responsibility. The decision area totals approximately 2,253,700 acres within the planning area and does not include state, municipal, or private lands. Table I-1, Land Ownership, shows acres by land owner within the planning area and the decision area.





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Table I-1  
Land Ownership

<b>Land Owner</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>Planning Area</b>	
BLM	1,934,800
NPS	318,900
State	19,900
Private	42,500
US Forest Service	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,316,200</b>
<b>Decision Area</b>	
BLM, GSENM	1,866,500
BLM, Kanab Field Office	54,800
BLM, Arizona Strip Field Office	13,500
NPS, GCNRA	318,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,253,700</b>

Source: BLM GIS 2014

Within the decision area, 79 allotments are available and managed for livestock grazing and 16 allotments are unavailable for livestock grazing. There are 91 permittees authorized to graze cattle and horses on the 79 available allotments. Of the 95 allotments in the decision area, 19 allotments totaling more than 300,000 acres are within GCNRA. GSENM administers these allotments per enabling legislation for GCNRA and by means of a memorandum of understanding and interagency agreement between the BLM and the NPS.

#### **I.4. SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS**

In January 2014, BLM held a series of public socioeconomic workshops in Escalante, Kanab, and Cannonville, Utah, to gather local input and data for use in the socioeconomic (SE) analysis to be completed as part of the GSENM MMP-A/EIS. Ranchers, community leaders, and other interested individuals were invited to participate in the workshop series. They were asked to work with BLM natural resource specialists to develop representative scenarios describing typical ways in which the ranches of different sizes and types use the Monument, other public lands, and private lands as part of their ranch operations. The scenarios developed during the workshops and summarized in this report will provide key input into the SE analysis for the MMP-A/EIS. The workshops were conducted by Julie Suhr Pierce, Ph.D., Great Basin Socioeconomic Specialist for BLM, under the direction of Acting GSENM Manager Sarah Schlanger, with assistance from and facilitation by multiple Monument staff and natural resource specialists.

Each workshop was scheduled to begin at 4:00 pm and to end at 7:00 pm. They were held in the following locations on the following dates:

1. Escalante, Utah, on Wednesday, January 15, at the Escalante Interagency Visitor Center, 755 West Main Street
2. Kanab, Utah, on Thursday, January 16, at GSENM Headquarters, 669 South, Highway 89A



3. Cannonville, Utah, on Friday, January 17, at the Cannonville Visitor Center, 10 Center Street

In total, more than 80 citizens, federal and local government representatives, and local interest group representatives signed in at the workshops (additional attendees were present in some locations but did not sign in). See Table I-2.

Table I-2  
Socioeconomic Workshop Attendees

<b>Location (Utah)</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date (2014)</b>	<b>Number of Attendees*</b>
Kanab	BLM Administrative Complex	January 16	36
Escalante	Interagency Visitor Center	January 15	22
Cannonville	BLM Office	January 17	23
<b>Total</b>			<b>81</b>

\*Denotes the number of attendees that signed in; additional attendees were present.

This socioeconomic workshops report documents the activities conducted during the SE workshops and summarizes the data gathered during the workshop group discussions and breakout group work sessions.

## **I.5. WORKSHOPS OVERVIEW**

Each socioeconomic workshop was conducted in the following format:

- Introductory remarks by Dr. Sarah Schlanger, Associate Monument Manager
- Introduction of the SE workshop framework and objectives, explanation of “levels of abstraction” and “anchoring”, and establishment of workshop ground rules by Dr. Suhr Pierce
- Organization into break-out groups
- Break-out work session facilitated by BLM field staff and resource specialists
- Reassembly into a single group for final data gathering (as needed), the presentation of break-out group reports, and concluding remarks (time permitting)

In addition to the activities listed above, at each workshop Dave Conine, Director of USDA’s Rural Development Agency (RD), gave a presentation on the services and economic development support available to rural communities through RD. The programs mentioned included loan guarantees, grants, and other types of support. The timing of Mr. Conine’s remarks varied from one workshop to another.

### **I.5.1. Introductory Remarks**

To begin the workshop, Dr. Schlanger welcomed workshop participants, introduced BLM personnel, and thanked participants for their attendance. She also provided an overview of the

MMP-A/EIS project, explained the intent and objectives of the workshop, and outlined the planned schedule for the evening.

These introductory remarks were followed by a presentation by Dr. Suhr Pierce on the concept of anchoring, which served as the basic foundation for the discussions held during the working portions of each workshop. The intent of following an “anchored” discussion and data-gathering process was to help the group stay focused on specific information related to grazing operations in the planning area, rather than discussing general values or beliefs. By doing so, it was expected that participants would be able to minimize conflicts and arguments over those value and beliefs. Instead, they were asked to remain engaged in productive dialogue focused on identifying and documenting key data points. During her remarks on the subject of anchoring, Dr. Suhr Pierce led workshop participants through an exercise designed, first, to help them understand the differences between various levels of abstraction, and second, to demonstrate the level of concreteness of locally-generated data needed for completion of the upcoming SE analysis.

Dr. Suhr Pierce used examples of relatively more-abstract terms such as “tools”, “food”, and “shelter”. These general terms, and others like them, are ambiguous and lend themselves to wide interpretation. Discussion that is based on highly abstract words such as these sometimes results in misunderstandings and unnecessary conflict. In contrast, concrete, anchored discussion is characterized by specific descriptions of settings, situations, and objects. Workshop participants were encouraged to be deliberate in framing their thinking, discussions, and data descriptions in unambiguous, concrete terminology. The purpose of this was twofold. First, tying discussions during the workshop to specific “on-the-ground facts” would help participants to communicate clearly within the workshop. Second, avoiding the use of highly abstract labels and using “ground-level” information instead is necessary to the development of an adequately specific data set to meaningfully inform the subsequent analysis of the SE impacts of MMP-A/EIS alternatives.

Prior to dividing into break-out groups, the participants in each workshop assisted in identifying the basic parameters for four scenarios, or operation types, for which the break-out groups would develop “typical” ranch operations data sets. One scenario was assigned to each small work group. The specific parameters by which the ranching scenarios were defined differed across the three workshops, based on variations in local geographic conditions and ranch characteristics. These parameters will be discussed in the specific workshop sections of this report.

### **1.5.2. Assembling Break-out Groups**

After introductory remarks had concluded, Dr. Suhr Pierce divided workshop participants into four smaller working groups. The basis for assigning individuals to these break-out groups varied from one workshop to the next, ranging from being largely random to being based on the composition of the overall group in attendance and the types of ranching operations represented at the meeting. The sizes of the small groups ranged from four or five members to eight or more, depending on the total number of participants at each workshop. While an initial attempt was made to include some degree of diversity of backgrounds in each group, group compositions also reflected a desire to obtain solid data on specific types of ranching operations.

This required that at a minimum each group include one or two people possessing an adequate understanding of the group's assigned operating scenario.

### **1.5.3. Break-out Group Work**

Once break-out groups had been organized around specific ranching operation types, the groups went to work on answering two sets of questions. Each set focused on a specific SE aspect of the communities surrounding the Monument and how they interact with it: cattle ranching operations, and recreation and tourism.

The cattle ranching questions were designed to elicit data needed for two purposes: first, for informing the SE baseline report that will be prepared for the MMP-A/EIS, and second, for developing scenarios to represent the typical ways in which ranchers operate on public and private grazing lands in the region when they use the Monument or GCNRA for at least some part of their grazing system. Once a range of alternatives has been developed—later in the NEPA process—the ranching scenarios will be used to model the estimated SE impacts of the alternatives on actual operational ranches.

The recreation and tourism questions were designed to elicit data regarding the relationship between grazing in the planning area and recreational and tourist-oriented uses of the planning area. Like the cattle ranching questions, the answers to these questions will inform the SE baseline report as well as providing data for the analysis. A copy of the handout used in the SE workshops is included in Appendix A.

The break-out groups were each provided a BLM facilitator. The facilitators were responsible for helping their groups to stay on track, for assisting with obtaining clarifications where questions were ambiguous or confusing, and for recording the group's answers to workshop questions on a flip chart. The results of the break-out group discussions are summarized in subsequent chapters of this report.

### **1.5.4. Concluding Activities**

After the break-out groups finished their work (or when the available time ran out), the group reassembled and shared highlights from their experiences or dispersed after a few final remarks, depending on the situation. Here are some key points that emerged from the workshop series as a whole:

- The heritage aspects of ranching in the region around the GSENM and GCNRA are extremely important to the gateway communities. Family, tradition, and carrying-on a multi-generational legacy of hard work and independence are highly valued by many workshop participants.
- There is a lot of variability in seasons of use on Monument administered and other public and private land grazing allotments.
- There is also a lot of variation in the sizes of cattle herds that ranchers run on the Monument and GCNRA. In addition, producers sometimes operate as a single entity, and sometimes multiple producers operate in a group on a single allotment.

- Some producers have access to enough private grazing land to provide them a cushion for times when grazing on public land is not available due to drought or other issues. Other producers do not have access to private ground other than their ranch headquarters corrals, which in many cases do not provide any forage for livestock. Access to private or alternate grazing lands, such as state lands, cannot be taken for granted when making assumptions about how ranchers might respond to range conditions.
- Some participating producers, who do not have reasonable access (or who have no access at all) to alternate grazing lands, said, “Any reduction in permitted AUMs would be devastating.”
- Generally speaking, ranchers have a positive attitude toward tourists and recreationists. That being said, they are united in their frustration over issues such as gates being left open, vandalism, and cattle being harassed, kept away from watering facilities, “cliffed” (inadvertently or purposefully herded onto a ledge where they are unable to get back down), or pushed into slot canyons.
- Recreation is largely seen as being compatible with cattle grazing operations, but there are some circumstances in which cattle have a negative impact on specific types of recreation users, especially when cattle lounge in riparian areas or near springs in remote locations.
- Cattle grazing is seen by many as an important part of the tourist experience in the GSENM region. Ranchers report positive experiences of tourists stopping to take photos and ask questions about the activities they are observing. These positive experiences are sometimes offset by tourists spooking cattle by mistake.
- Workshop participants feel a responsibility for and take pride in contributing to public safety through watching out for visitors on backcountry roads and trails within the planning area.
- Ranching families are thought to play a key role in keeping local basic economies solvent during the off-tourism months of the year, primarily in winter.
- Workshop participants expressed a largely positive view of GSENM and GCNRA although this is tempered by concern that future decisions made regarding management in the planning area could possibly have a detrimental impact on their businesses and their families.

## CHAPTER 2: ESCALANTE WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### 2.1. SUMMARY OF RANCHING OPERATIONS INFORMATION

At the Escalante workshop, participants decided to divide into break-out groups on the basis of herd size. The four representative herd sizes chosen were 15 to 60 head, 150 to 300 head, 300 to 700 head, and 1,000 head. Seasons of use were primarily fall and winter through early spring, with some summer use.

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
<b>Livestock Operation Information</b>				
1. Typical number of head being run/typical size of the permit in AUMs (animal unit months).	15 to 60 head	150 to 300 head	300 to 700 head	1,000 head
2. Seasons of use for BLM, Forest Service, NPS, and private land (typical starting and ending dates)	winter use Oct to April	Jan-Mar	BLM & GCNRA Oct/Nov to May; FS: June-Oct 15; State: April or May; Private: Allows flexibility; Brand (Spring & Fall wean); Medicals	BLM Nov 1 to June 15, Nov 1 to April 1; FS June 15 to Oct 15, June 15 to Oct 1; Private April 1 to June 15, Oct 15 to Nov 1, Oct 1 to Nov 1
3. Type of livestock being run on the allotment (including average weights of mother cows, calves, and/or steers).	Cow/calf 90%		Cow & Calf: raise own replacements	Cow/calf: 1,000 - 1,100 lb cows; 450 - 500 lb calves
4. Calving pattern (time of year).	March to June or Jan to June		Spring (March, April, May)	March 20 to May 15 majority
5. Cull rate or number.	5%	15-20%	10% - Age/Health/No calf	10%



Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
6. The percent of total output that can be attributed to BLM, NPS, Forest Service, and/or private land grazing/feeding.	60 to 85% on public land; BLM: maintenance of mother cows (Approx 45% of output); USFS: weight gain (Approx 45% of output); Private (Approx 10% of output): i. Weaning, ii. Branding, iii. Feeding hay (produced & purchased); Operation always adapting to each year's circumstances-however-have to have SYSTEM "Reasonable expectation"	FS - 80% BLM maintain/20%- Jan-June Jan-April	BLM & NPS - 15%; FS - 75%; Private - 10%	BLM-winter 40%, maintenance and calving; FS and private combined, 60% weight gain & condition; highly variable to seasonal conditions
7. Whether the AUMs permitted on the BLM/GCNRA allotment is the limiting factor that determines total herd size, or whether private pasture or another type of arrangement is available for feeding part of the herd while the main part of the herd is on the allotment.	BLM/GCNRA is limiting factor. It's all about the moisture.		BLM/NPS- AUM	Yes, critical
8. If the BLM/GCNRA allotment IS the limiting factor and there is an option to feed elsewhere, whether the excess livestock would be kept or would be culled and sold.	Yes, cull or sell to get by		Culled/Sold	Feed some and sell excess. Totally depends on year
9. If part of the herd is fed in an alternate location, where would that be, and how much would it usually cost per AUM to feed in that location.	Raise own hay, winter on hay approx. \$40 - \$60		Same hay production on private- \$80-\$90 a month per AUM	\$185/ton consumed, approx. 35 lbs/head/day

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
10. Costs related to herding and/or moving the herd; this includes all trucking, herding, and gathering costs.	Moving herding approx. \$3,000 (15 & 25 miles)		80% trailing/ 20% trucking. Moving between seasonal range	Fuel approx 25,000 gal at \$4.00 gal. 210 days with 3 employees min; \$60,000/1 operation; \$1,000 open
11. Costs related to all other maintenance expenses associated with the grazing operation; this includes veterinary bills, value of lost animals, supplementary feeding, salting, infrastructure maintenance and depreciation, etc.	Family operations		\$20 per head per month	Supplement \$45,000; Salt \$10,000 + 50% of 210 days doing maintenance 3x\$22.00 day (105 days); \$20,000 vaccination veterinary
12. Costs related to labor.	Family operations		Range hand \$100/day; \$15,000/year; Manager \$30,000/year	\$125,000 +, ranching & farming
13. Percent of calves or other livestock that survive to sale.	70 - 85% and 90 - 95%	80%	10% Loss to Health; 10% replacement; 80%	80% (1000 head) calves
14. Sale weights of calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	475 lbs. / 550 lbs.	450-550 lbs. optimal	Calves 500-550lbs.; Cull 800-1000 lbs.	Calves: 750-800 lbs (450-500 less or not carried over/retained) Cull cows 1250 lbs.; Bulls 22 head, approx 2,000 lbs.
15. Sale prices for calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	\$1.55 to \$1.85 (commissions come off this)	\$1.80-1.85 per lb., but varies	Calves \$1.85 lb.; Cull \$0.70 lb.	450 weight, \$1.85; 750 \$1.50

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
16. The total value of infrastructure installed by the permittee as well as the value of improvements that would typically be installed over time and the interest rate normally paid by operators if they borrow money to fund infrastructure expansion (it's okay to include Natural Resource Conservation Service [NRCS] cost-share support in the total value of infrastructure).	\$12,000 to \$100,000/3-4%			Fences, pipelines, ponds, wells, corrals, wildlife damage
17. Whether other income supplements ranching operations.	Everybody in family has another job; Self-sufficient	Yes	No other jobs. 2 full-time jobs for ranch	Not w/this group
18. The expected rate of return on assets into which money put into the livestock operation could have been invested; this is the "discount" rate for the economic analysis.	My sanity & well-being is rate of return!	Don't know	Money goes back into ranch	Back in till broke
19. What other types of businesses/investments have you considered? If you were not ranching, what might you do?	Go insane (Cat-house) in Central Escalante	Relocate • Limited employment • Low paying jobs	Work for government and bank	Not yet, but age or miles may determine

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
20. How does recreation affect cattle operations?	Day use recreation doesn't seem to effect as much as backpacker. More % of day use now compared to past. As visitation increases, more % of day use compared to backcountry. Day use - recreation conflict with livestock is less. Some day use stop, ask questions, take images of cows and cowboys. Site specific is how to address issues; Leaving gates open (the Gulch, need signs on gates); Don't have lots of complaints; Driving cattle down roads - too fast	+/-; - Cut fences; Clipping; - Trucking vs. herding; Ag tourism-dude ranch	Camp on water, push cows into slots, gates left open (trespass), vandalisms of range improvement projects (RIPS) (e.g. line shacks). Recreation helps with road condition	Camp on water holes, theft, vandalism, dogs harass livestock, livestock shot, mishandling by tourist; Visitors, information about problems or locations; Wild West photo op; majority of contact is good

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1,000 Head
21. Anything else BLM should know?		Range/Vegetation improvements, water improvements		Why do AUMs go down, and not up? -Circle Cliffs; -Why are we not allowed to do the projects which would reduce any impacts; -Why do we not listen to experience of Permittees; -We keep permit conditions, agency doesn't i.e. clean cattle guards; BLM/GCNRA & other groups; - Why are we answering to other agencies or groups when BLM-desert or FS is administering agency

## 2.2. SUMMARY OF TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION INFORMATION

Participants in the Escalante workshop provided a range of responses on the subjects of tourism and outdoor recreation. Participants had sometimes diverse opinions regarding the impact of cattle ranching operations on recreation visitors. While there was agreement about what the impacts might be, there was disagreement regarding whether the impact was or was not acceptable.

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Information	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1000 Head
A. What local operations/businesses rely on recreation and/or tourism?	Motels, guiding, gear, gas, restaurants, groceries	All hotel, restaurant, gas, & grocery	All benefit except ranching: Many restaurants and hotels close for off-season; Cow open riparian areas for recreation use	None
B. What role do Federal lands (GSENM, NPS, Forest Service) play in your business? Please identify type of business.	80% Hotel, 20% Construction	Important, most use	Huge -- 90% for tourism	Ranching approx. 90-95%



<b>Tourism &amp; Outdoor Recreation Information</b>	<b>15 - 60 Head</b>	<b>150 - 300 Head</b>	<b>300 - 700 Head, Single Permit</b>	<b>1000 Head</b>
C. What role does ranching play in your business? Please identify type of business.	Local beef served at restaurant, small role/ but attraction	+/- Analysis show both sides: Depends; Carbon footprint; Degrade/detract experience; Slot canyons	Trail rides/Dude ranch/Outfitters; Outfitter <1%	Provides products, meat, milk, etc. beauty of area
D. Is an active ranching program on the GSENM important to your business? If yes, how?	It depends on how it is done. Sustainability-best management practices-"Would love to brag about my rancher buddies taking care of land." Change in systems required.	Yes; No	Yes-Some water provided	For this group it provides livelihood for multiple families involved jobs
E. What is the season of use for your business? Please identify type of business.	7 months (hotel) 60%; Construction 40%	Shoulder seasons; Winter - many businesses close		N/A
F. What role does Monument-related tourism play in the local economy?		Big		Affects low income earners (creates above)
G. What types of visitors have you observed in the area? Recreationists? Tourists? Business visitors?		Hike, motor bike, mountain bike, backpack, fish, hunt, boating, canyoneering, trail rides/horse, sightseeing		Rec
H. What types of activities do locals and visitors engage in?		See G		Most are favorable
I. What types of activities do visitors seem to prefer, and what are the interests they express related to the Monument and the ranching sector?		Hiking, sightseeing (landscape views), pleasure drive (landscape), interest-diverse		

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Information	15 - 60 Head	150 - 300 Head	300 - 700 Head, Single Permit	1000 Head
<p>What other things does BLM need to be aware of related to the economic and social communities surrounding the Monument?</p>		<p>Ecosystem Services-stand-alone analysis: Watershed health; Culinary water; Carbon Impacts; Recreation limits: Spooky, Peekaboo, Calf Creek fecal contamination.</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions of permit requires maintenance of RIPS (Range Improvement Projects)</p>	<p>What would happen under "No Grazing" alt: Open space is developed; Maintain vegetation in healthy state; No fire "prevention"; Infrastructure which helps multiple resource no longer function, i.e. trails in Escalante River; Schools would go down and close bus 50 miles;- Local businesses would not have support. Families would move; \$100,000's in business would go away; No lasting tie to land by younger generations;- Western lifestyle would be lost; Monument was created with livestock use, seeding, and other uses in place and it was still thought to meet criteria of monument; If grazing was supported by Proclamation, why is no grazing alternative needed?</p>

## CHAPTER 3: KANAB WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### 3.1. SUMMARY OF RANCHING OPERATIONS INFORMATION

At the Kanab workshop, held on January 16, 2014, participants decided to divide into break-out groups based on both head of cattle and whether the operator was running on their allotment as a single producer or in a group. The divisions they chose were 30 to 120 head single operators, 30 to 120 head operating in a group, 35 to 120 head single operators (with some overlap with the first group), and 120 to 200 head single operators.

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	30 to 120 head, Single Operator	30 to 120 head, Group Operations	35 to 120 head, Single Operator	120 to 200 head, Single Operator
<b>Livestock Operation Information</b>				
1. Typical number of head being run/typical size of the permit in AUMs.	90, 50, 120	65 head, 110 head, 96 head, 60 head	Single operators	120-200 head, Single Operator
2. Seasons of use for BLM, Forest Service, NPS, and private land (typical starting and ending dates)	BLM-year round, summer, fall; NPS-winter, spring; Private-May (Spring) to summer; BLM 10 -12 months (NPS winter); Private 1-2 months	BLM Monument: November 1 to May 30 (3); BLM other: June 1 to September 1 (2); FS: July 1 to September 15; Private: July 1 to September 15 and May 1 to October 31	Summer to fall year-round (Monument-BLM), 1 permittee year round on Monument, Winter-Spring BLM	10-month BLM - all Monument, private
3. Type of livestock being run on the allotment (including average weights of mother cows, calves, and/or steers).	Cow/Calf	Cow/Calf; 1,100 lbs to 1,200 lbs; 450-600 lbs.	Cow/Calf	Cow/Calf
4. Calving pattern (time of year).	Spring	3-5 March to May	Feb-April (May)	80% spring, 20% fall
5. Cull rate or number.	10% Health/age/open/attitude	10%	10-15%	10%

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	30 to 120 head, Single Operator	30 to 120 head, Group Operations	35 to 120 head, Single Operator	120 to 200 head, Single Operator
6. The percent of total output that can be attributed to BLM, NPS, Forest Service, and/or private land grazing/feeding.	BLM 80%; NPS 10%-20%; Private 10% max	BLM 100% (2); BLM Monument 50% (1); Private 50%; FS need 1 1/2 months to make BLM work	Where do cows gain most weight: Monument (2), State (1)	80% BLM
7. Whether the AUMs permitted on the BLM/GCNRA allotment is the limiting factor that determines total herd size, or whether private pasture or another type of arrangement is available for feeding part of the herd while the main part of the herd is on the allotment.	BLM Permit	Yes	75% yes (3); 25% no (1)	BLM
8. If the BLM/GCNRA allotment IS the limiting factor and there is an option to feed elsewhere, whether the excess livestock would be kept or would be culled and sold.	50-70% Cull - 25% Private	Feed elsewhere, other permits; when feed exceeds costs, sell excess	Problem to acquire other pasture; try to make other arrangements, if can't find other pasture MUST SELL. Pasture limited because most in same situation at same time (most permittees in this situation)	Yes - can feed elsewhere
9. If part of the herd is fed in an alternate location, where would that be, and how much would it usually cost per AUM to feed in that location.	Grow hay or \$80/AUM per month	At home: \$90/AUM	State \$7.50 an AUM; Private/Forest \$12-\$18 head per month; Feeding hay is NOT an option: way too costly	Rent pasture \$20 AUM; Buy hay \$60 AUM
10. Costs related to herding and/or moving the herd; this includes all trucking, herding, and gathering costs.	Trailer \$3,500 Year	\$3-5K; \$5K; \$7-8K	Guess (good estimate) \$50-\$60 per head per truck/trailer; Counting labor (opportunity cost) = \$100 (this per year)	Trail \$1,000-\$3,000 per year; Truck \$3,000

<b>Size/Description of Operating Scenario:</b>	<b>30 to 120 head, Single Operator</b>	<b>30 to 120 head, Group Operations</b>	<b>35 to 120 head, Single Operator</b>	<b>120 to 200 head, Single Operator</b>
11. Costs related to all other maintenance expenses associated with the grazing operation; this includes veterinary bills, value of lost animals, supplementary feeding, salting, infrastructure maintenance and depreciation, etc.	\$16,500/Year	\$6-8K x 2; \$10K-15K	\$500-\$700/cow/year	385x120 cows includes labor (question 12)
12. Costs related to labor.	Shared with friends/family	Approximately \$10K, \$16-18K (2)	Approximately \$60,000/year	
13. Percent of calves or other livestock that survive to sale.	100 calves/20 cull	80% (2); 85-90%	80%-90%	90% calf crop survive; approx. 5% cows do not calve
14. Sale weights of calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	550 calves/1,000 cull	450-600; 550-600; Late calves 350	Approximately 600 lbs (550-600 lbs) calf weight; Cull cows 1,000-1,100 lbs	500 lb calves, 1,100 lb cows; Second year calves 700 lbs, 1,000 cows; Private Operation
15. Sale prices for calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	\$1.40 hereford; \$0.70 cull & \$1.70 black angus, \$0.70 cull	\$1.40-\$1.60 calves; \$0.60 cull cows; \$0.73 to \$0.90 cull bulls	\$1.25 avg. (heifer/steers), Culls: \$0.68-\$0.73	\$1.50 lb calves, \$0.60-\$0.70 lb cow
16. The total value of infrastructure installed by the permittee as well as the value of improvements that would typically be installed over time and the interest rate normally paid by operators if they borrow money to fund infrastructure expansion (it's okay to include NRCS cost-share support in the total value of infrastructure).	\$85-\$100K	Corrals 10K; Fence \$1.92/foot contracted; Trough \$600 ~500 gal; Pipeline per mile \$2.00 min per foot	\$100,000-\$200,000>about 4-5 year period	\$20-\$25,000 per year
17. Whether other income supplements ranching operations.	Wife works in town, retirement income, Farm spaces-hay, depreciation tag	Yes	Yes. Business owners, school teaching, ranch managers of other ranch operations	Yes



Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	30 to 120 head, Single Operator	30 to 120 head, Group Operations	35 to 120 head, Single Operator	120 to 200 head, Single Operator
18. The expected rate of return on assets into which money put into the livestock operation could have been invested; this is the "discount" rate for the economic analysis.				
19. What other types of businesses/investments have you considered? If you were not ranching, what might you do?	Government/ cut wood	Construction; Whatever it took!	(Real estate) Don't want anything else... we WANT to RANCH: our culture; heritage 5-6 generations in the land; livestock business	Teach; Train horses; Miner; Kids GO HUNGRY
20. How does recreation affect cattle operations?	Fences cut, gates open, vandalism of RIPS; occasional benefits- another set of eyes, information	Provide good info, photos of wild west cattle drives, provide help i.e. water; Cows shot \$700-1,000; Gates open, fences cut; Troughs vandalized; Dogs harassed livestock; Get opportunity to educate about livestock operations; Want roads closed/barriers	Gates open; fences cut; campers at waterholes: Cattle (horses) run into cattle guards. Livestock shut out of water; Negative social pressure to remove cattle, Trash; How does ranching affect recreation: Roads/waters maintained. Rescued tourists: seriously saved lives; Corrals provided for recreationists;- Operations can provide services to recreation such as rides, trips, etc.	Gates left open/gathering

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	30 to 120 head, Single Operator	30 to 120 head, Group Operations	35 to 120 head, Single Operator	120 to 200 head, Single Operator
21. Anything else BLM should know?	Some operations are more spread out and require access (gas/vehicle/horses) is different; Seeding maintenance is needed: Put in 30 years ago, can't maintain = up cost; Range improvement are older, need attention; Access is important to the operation roads/riding fence; BLM decisions are community decisions; BLM needs to consider social impacts; Impacts are greater on local people than those unconnected	"No" grazing alternative: lose tourist, health and welfare would decrease; loss of infrastructure which affects recreation, wildlife, erosion control; vegetation maintenance; Local economy would decrease, lost jobs in all disciplines; No other industry, people would move out; School/taxes; How many generations lost: 5 generations ranching	Ranchers kept the Monument in good enough condition that others wanted it to be a monument; \$1,000 per cow goes back into local economy; What kinds of kids would we be raising without ranching. Also 5-6 generations;-"If I couldn't ranch I would move to somewhere I could ranch."; "I care about this area; I contribute to the economy."; "Children taught well are our most important export."; Ranchers are willing to work harder. Also accept more management responsibilities; "Any reduction in AUMs would be devastating."	Recognize Monument settled by ranch, not destroyed. People that make decisions should live here and work land.

### 3.2. SUMMARY OF TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION INFORMATION

Participants in the Kanab workshop worked together in the entire group of participants to answer the questions regarding tourism and outdoor recreation. Here are the responses of the group to those questions.

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Information	Responses
A. What local operations/businesses rely on recreation and/or tourism?	Lodging; Restaurants; Fuel Stations; Tour Guides/Air, Hunt; Outfitters; Gift Shops; Department of roads, Mechanics, Press, Agencies; and more
B. What role do Federal lands (GSENM, NPS, Forest Service) play in your business? Please identify type of business.	Key Role; Big draw for tourism; Scenery/landscapes; Communities/lifestyle
C. What role does ranching play in your business? Please identify type of business.	Cattle Drives; Trail rides; Infrastructure/ Roads/Access; Water for Wildlife

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Information	Responses
D. Is an active ranching program on the GSENM important to your business? If yes, how?	Yes
E. What is the season of use for your business? Please identify type of business.	Spring/Summer/Fall
F. What role does Monument-related tourism play in the local economy?	Monument just one of stops; Some people come for the National Monument (NM); NM-open public lands, not "destination" locations; NM-participates less in local economy than it could; Low cost users/tourist-Wave example
G. What types of visitors have you observed in the area? Recreationists? Tourists? Business visitors?	Single hikers; Single mountain bikes; ATV (some economic -- maintenance, gas)
H. What types of activities do locals and visitors engage in?	Work for fun; ATV-Family; Important, oldest paleo Hebrew writing in world; North of Grand Canyon
I. What types of activities do visitors seem to prefer, and what are the interests they express related to the Monument and the ranching sector?	Tourists - interest in Ranching, cowboys, pictures; Ecoagriculture Tourism; Ranchers provide local safety net for tourists on the Monument; Fully staff Monument

## CHAPTER 4: CANNONVILLE WORKSHOP SUMMARY

### 4.1. SUMMARY OF RANCHING OPERATIONS INFORMATION

Participants in the Cannonville workshop divided into break-out groups based on multiple parameters: Single or group operation, size of operation, and season(s) of use. The four Cannonville groups were single operations, year round with more than 50 head, mixed operations, and winter BLM.

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
<b>Livestock Operation Information</b>				
1. Typical number of head being run/typical size of the permit in AUMs.	180 head, 80 head, 150+ head, 99 head, 17 head	More than 50 head	84 head - 1/1 to 3/15; 92 head - 5/1 to 6/10 (usually lot less 57); 15 head - 5/1 to 9/30	100 head
2. Seasons of use for BLM, Forest Service, NPS, and private land (typical starting and ending dates)	11/1 - 3/15; 12/1 - 5/1; 11/1 - 5/31; 11/1 - 2/15 then back to private then back to BLM 4/15 generally. After above dates go to BLM 6/1 - 10/15, 45 days BLM then to FS 150 head; Home 40 days then to FS 3 months; 75 days private then FS 6/1 - 10/15; FS 6/15 - 10/1 then private till going to BLM winter	11 months BLM, 1 month private	FS - 95 head - 6/10 to 10/10, private for 2.5 months; FS - 40 head - 6/1 to 10/10, private all summer	BLM Oct. 15 - April 30; Private 1 month; FS June - October

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
3. Type of livestock being run on the allotment (including average weights of mother cows, calves, and/or steers).	Cow/Calf; 1000 - 1200 lbs average cows, 2-300 lbs off BLM Monument	Cow/calf	1400 lbs mother cows; 1150 lbs mother cows; 1150 lbs mother cows	Hereford x blacks
4. Calving pattern (time of year).	Calving: Mid February; Feb-May; March-April; Feb-March	Late Feb-April	Feb to April; Feb to April; May to June	March to April 7
5. Cull rate or number.	Cull approx. 10%	10%	8% - 10%; 8% - 10%; <10%	10% - Health/Age/Open/Attitude
6. The percent of total output that can be attributed to BLM, NPS, Forest Service, and/or private land grazing/feeding.	BLM Monument (II) 40%, 65%, 45%; BLM 35%; FS (II) 40%, 30%; PVT (II) 60% w/FS 20%	BLM, 95%	BLM 30%, 30% 30% FS 40%, 40% Private 30%, 30%, 70%	BLM 45%; Private 10%; FS 40%; NPS-NRA 5%
7. Whether the AUMs permitted on the BLM/GCNRA allotment is the limiting factor that determines total herd size, or whether private pasture or another type of arrangement is available for feeding part of the herd while the main part of the herd is on the BLM allotment.	Yes, provides critical AUMs for the year. Calving on Monument critical to health and condition.	Absolutely	BLM and USFS; BLM; BLM	BLM is the limiting factor
8. If the BLM/GCNRA allotment IS the limiting factor and there is an option to feed elsewhere, whether the excess livestock would be kept or would be culled and sold.	Price of hay any non-Monument/ Federal would be too high and any excess would be sold	No	Feed; Sell a very few; Sell	Keep 10% others cull & sold
9. If part of the herd is fed in an alternate location, where would that be, and how much would it usually cost per AUM to feed in that location.	Refer #8. Excess sold due to high cost of feed	N/A	10 head x4 bales @ \$8/bale = \$25/day	1 month grow hay or \$65/\$80 AUM

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
10. Costs related to herding and/or moving the herd; this includes all trucking, herding, and gathering costs.	5% of operation costs; 5-10% of operation costs; 10-15% (II) operation costs; For all operators, approximately \$20 per head, and approximately \$10-\$15,000	\$12,000 per year	Annual cost, approximately \$2,500; Approximately \$3,000; Approximately \$500	\$40/Head
11. Costs related to all other maintenance expenses associated with the grazing operation; this includes veterinary bills, value of lost animals, supplementary feeding, salting, infrastructure maintenance and depreciation, etc.	Approximately \$30/AUM	\$150,000 per year includes labor		\$70/Head
12. Costs related to labor.	\$200/day (\$20/hour)		Hard to put a \$ value on (family/vacation time)	Friends/Family
13. Percent of calves or other livestock that survive to sale.	80% (II), 65-70% (III)	98%	90%; 90%; 95%	85% calves/cull 10
14. Sale weights of calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	600 lbs. (II); 450 lbs; 550 lbs (II); Culls are sold right away.	450 lbs calf, 1,100 lbs cows	Approx. 575 lbs; Approx. 525 lbs heifers and steers; Approx. 500 lbs	Calves 500 lbs; Background 800 lbs; Cull 1,000 lbs.
15. Sale prices for calves, steers, and/or cull cows.	In last 5 years average \$1.50-\$1.70 (III); Cull cows \$0.65 per lb.; Bulls \$0.80 per lb.	\$1.80 lb calf, \$0.70 lb cows	\$1.55	Calves - Steer \$1.65, heifer \$1.55; Background calves \$1.40; Cull \$0.63

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
16. The total value of infrastructure installed by the permittee as well as the value of improvements that would typically be installed over time and the interest rate normally paid by operators if they borrow money to fund infrastructure expansion (it's okay to include NRCS cost-share support in the total value of infrastructure).	Approximately \$80-100,000. "priceless"	unknown	Approximately \$10,000 (infrastructure)	\$200K-300K+
17. Whether other income supplements ranching operations.	Yes	Full-time jobs	At the start - yes, but not self-sufficient; Same; Yes	Retirement, UDOT, School teacher, federal government, truck drivers, spouse works
18. The expected rate of return on assets into which money put into the livestock operation could have been invested; this is the "discount" rate for the economic analysis.			N/A	
19. What other types of businesses/investments have you considered? If you were not ranching, what might you do?	If ranching was not available, all in group would not be able to remain in communities	Seek additional employment; none or little available: Leave area; Couldn't afford family w/out ranch	Hard to replace "value" not all about monetary. Wouldn't want to do something else. Family, values, and it is our family's "recreation". Lifestyle. Looking at as investment, not a monetary investment.	Sales, hay, welfare

Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
20. How does recreation affect cattle operations?	Lots of photos; Info about livestock in trouble; Roads are maintained "better"; Vandalism of improvements; Cattle shot	No. Tourists generally like	Not much; Leave gates open; cabin left messy, but not that serious; We get blamed for stuff we didn't do; Tourists take lots of photos and stop to talk and ask questions; Have rescued tourists and saved lives in tough situations; Tourists love seeing cattle being worked; No conflicts for most part; Enjoy conversations with visitors; Have helped lost folks.	Gates open, cattle shot, vandalism - more in Escalante, recreationist uses shacks/corrals, usually no problems; Positive contact with public; Tourists like to watch gathering/trailing



Size/Description of Operating Scenario:	Single Operations	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix	Winter BLM
21. Anything else BLM should know?	<p>With no grazing: Vegetation condition would decrease; Would need to vacate communities to support families;- Schools close; Local business down, jobs lost; Renewable resource wasted; Without developments other resources would be affected. Wildlife, recreation; Loss of cultural and historical value; Generational experience lost: 4, 2, and 5 generations; Need to do more vegetation manipulation, i.e. to improve forage and water; maintain what's in place; Don't drag NEPA out on simple projects, especially on maintaining existing facilities; ATVs and off-roaders doing more damage than livestock, need better enforcement; We continue to clean up trash and "stuff" from recreationists</p>	<p>Raising kids; Ancestry! Generation to generation (7 generations); On land 164 years; Culture; Good for soul; Escape from world; Enjoy country, scenery, artifacts</p>	<p>BLM range staff have been GREAT! -Local ranches stay in area and support local economy. We take our vacations locally, by going out to do ranching activities; Ranching and cattle are part of our heritage, and culture; Hard to run folks off when you have conversations about the history and culture; Grazing and livestock are an attraction for tourism, not a conflict; Helps tourism! Considerable cost to purchase permits; Value of permit if it had to be acquired needs to be considered; Hard to come by permits. PRICEY!</p>	<p>Ranchers rescue tourists, lots of visitor assistance: Ranchers own a right; Ranching family values, work ethic; Maintaining ranching maintains the community; Maintaining existing seeding is important to the operation (P.J. removal)</p>

## 4.2. SUMMARY OF TOURISM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION INFORMATION

Two of the break-out groups at the Cannonville workshop chose to spend the entire time on developing the ranching operations data for their assigned scenarios. Two of the groups had time to respond to the tourism and outdoor recreation questions, and the following summarizes their thoughts.

Tourism & Outdoor Recreation Information	Year Around, More than 50 Head	Mix
A. What local operations/businesses rely on recreation and/or tourism?	Everything; Hotel, restaurant, tour companies/guides	"The rest of them!" Grocery, hotels, campgrounds, lodging, guide services
B. What role to Federal lands (GSENM, NPS, Forest Service) play in your business? Please identify type of business.	Important; Jewels on Federal lands	Driving force Bryce Canyon, FS, Monument, Zion, Capitol Reef, State Park, Scenic Byway 12
C. What role does ranching play in your business? Please identify type of business.	Ranching supports local business; Ranch kids-lead trail rides	Ranching supports in many ways; Roads are available--many/most were constructed to maintain livestock operation, those roads allow recreation access
D. Is an active ranching program on the GSENM important to your business? If yes, how?	Yes, tourist, ranchers buy goods/services; Winter-locals support	Yes - Photo taking of ice on sprinklers; Yes - \$ made from ranching stays in community; Most beef goes to mid-West; Ranch horses "retire" to guided ride businesses
E. What is the season of use for your business? Please identify type of business.	All year; Seasonal-spring-fall	All but winter
F. What role does Monument-related tourism play in the local economy?	Big now has changed; Tourists before Monument	Big part; % of impact - Bryce Canyon, GSENM, State Park; Visitation has increased since GSENM
G. What types of visitors have you observed in the area? Recreationists? Tourists? Business visitors?	All kinds; High class, low class, no class, mostly good (99%)	4x4, hikers, motorcycles, UTV's, ATV's, "lost tourist", mountain bikes, road bikes, equestrian, photographers and hunters
H. What types of activities do locals and visitors engage in?	Hike, camp, sightsee, drive 4-wheeler, ATV, horse riders (less traveled areas), scenery	"Eastering"
I. What types of activities do visitors seem to prefer, and what are the interests they express related to the Monument and the ranching sector?	Sightseeing, camping, see cattle drives	See G -- and convert to activities

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<b>Tourism &amp; Outdoor Recreation Information</b>	<b>Year Around, More than 50 Head</b>	<b>Mix</b>
What other things does BLM need to be aware of related to the economic and social communities surrounding the Monument?	Don't let them mess with us; We are good stewards; Roads/trails created by ranchers/cattle, would not be available to hikers, etc.; Rescue operations; Help clean up	Dinosaurs that are shipped out could provide economic gain if they stayed in area; More foreign visitors (French, German); Seeing a few rock climbers, this is new

## CHAPTER 5: FUTURE STEPS

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### 5.1. SUMMARY OF WORKSHOPS, FUTURE STEPS FOR SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS, AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROVIDING INPUT

To summarize, on January 15, 16, and 17, 2014, the BLM hosted a series of socioeconomic workshops in Escalante, Kanab, and Cannonville, Utah, respectively. Ranchers, community leaders, and other interested individuals were encouraged to participate in these workshops. Participants worked with BLM natural resource specialists to develop representative scenarios describing typical ways in which the ranches of different sizes and types use public and private lands in the GSENM region as part of their ranching operations. The representative scenarios described in Table 5-1, the basic data for which appear in the three chapters above, will be central to the economic analysis that will be conducted later, in which the EIS alternatives will be evaluated for their social and economic impacts.

The next phase of the BLM's planning process is to develop a reasonable range of alternatives based on the planning issues. In compliance with the NEPA, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), CEQ regulations, and BLM planning regulations and guidance, the BLM will develop alternatives that address the identified planning issues and meet the purpose of and need for the MMP-A. The BLM will also meet with cooperating agencies, interested tribes, and community groups and individuals. After alternatives are developed, BLM will analyze the environmental effects of each alternative. A socioeconomic analysis will be completed as part of the analysis of environmental effects.

The analysis of the alternatives will be documented in a Draft MMP-A/EIS. The availability of the Draft MMP-A/EIS will be announced via a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register. BLM anticipates publishing the Draft MMP-A/EIS in 2015. The draft document will be widely distributed and a 90-day public comment period will follow. Public meetings will be held near the planning area during the 90-day comment period.

Following public comment on the Draft MMP-A/EIS, BLM will prepare a Proposed MMP-A/Final EIS. The availability of the Proposed MMP-A/Final EIS will also be announced in the Federal Register.

All publications, including this report, newsletters, the Draft MMP-A/EIS, and the Proposed MMP-A/EIS will be published on the project website. In addition, pertinent dates regarding solicitation of public comments will be published on the website.

Table 5-1  
Representative Scenarios

Head	15 to 60	60 to 150	150 to 300	300 to 1000	1000 +
Season of Use	Oct to April	Year Round	Year Round	Oct to May	Nov to June
Cull Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Cull or Feed	Feed all	Feed some, sell some	Sell all	Sell all	Feed some, sell some
Cost for Alt. AUMs	\$7.50 to \$12	\$18 to \$20	\$40 to \$60	\$80 to \$90	\$18 to \$20
Herd-moving costs	\$80/head	\$80/head	\$60/head	\$60/head	\$60/head
Herd-maintenance costs	\$150/head	\$160/head	\$175/head	\$150/head	\$125/head
% Crop to Sale	65% to 70%	80% to 85%	90% to 95%	80%	85%
Calf Sale Weight (lbs.)	350 to 400	450 to 500	550 to 600	500 to 600	75% 450 to 500, 25% 750 to 800
Calf Sale Price (per lb.)	1.25 to 1.40	1.40 to 1.60	1.60 to 1.85	1.50 to 1.60	1.40 to 1.60
Cull Sale Weight (lbs.)	800	1000	1100	1250	1000
Cull Sale Price (per lb.)	0.60 to 0.70	0.70 to 0.80	0.80 to 0.90	0.70 to 0.80	0.60 to 0.80
Infrastructure Value	\$10,000 to \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$80,000	\$80,000 to \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$200,000	\$200,000 to \$300,000

## 5.2. CONTACT INFORMATION

The public is invited and encouraged to participate throughout the MMP-A/EIS planning process. Some ways to participate include:

- Reviewing the progress of the MMP-A at the project website: <http://blm.gov/pgld>. The website will be updated with information, documents, and announcements throughout the duration of the MMP-A/EIS planning process.
- Requesting to be added to or remain on the official project mailing list in order to receive future mailings and information.

Anyone wishing to be added to or deleted from the distribution list, wishing to change their contact information, or requesting further information may email a request to [BLM\\_UT\\_GS\\_EIS@blm.gov](mailto:BLM_UT_GS_EIS@blm.gov) or contact Katherine Farrell, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, BLM GSENM, 669 South Highway 89A, Kanab, Utah 84741, phone (435) 644-1200. Please provide your name, organization, mailing address, email address, and phone number, as well as the preferred method to receive information.

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# Appendix A

## Workshop Materials

## Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment EIS

### SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS

Escalante - January 15, 2014 \* Kanab - January 16, 2014 \* Cannonville - January 17, 2014



Thank you for your attendance and participation! Your time is very valuable, and we appreciate the effort you're making to be here and to contribute.

BLM is committed to ensuring that the data used in the upcoming socioeconomic analysis for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment Environmental Impact Statement reflect the best available knowledge of the people who are interested in and closely connected to the Monument, its surroundings, and the local economies.

Participants in the socioeconomic workshop series are asked to use their understanding of the Monument and the surrounding economic area to contribute to the development of scenarios that will capture the typical ways in which ranchers and others who use the Monument generate economic benefits.

As a group in each workshop, we will define "typical" operating scenarios. This includes the

sizes of typical operations, seasons of use, calving pattern, sale dates, types of livestock being sold, the relationship between BLM, National Park Service, Forest Service, and private land, etc. Ranchers are not being asked to provide any information specific to their own operations, but they are welcome to include that information if they so choose. Any information included in the output of the workshops will be part of the public record and could appear in published planning documents, so disclosure of private, confidential, or sensitive data is not a requirement for effective participation.

*The BLM is an agency in the US Department of the Interior that manages approximately a quarter billion acres – more than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western states, including Alaska. Approximately 27 million acres of BLM administered lands make up the collection of National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System. These include BLM National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and National Scenic and Historic Trails. The mission of the National Conservation Lands is to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant landscapes that are recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values.*

**NATIONAL  
CONSERVATION  
LANDS**



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# SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS *(continued)*



## **Livestock Operations Information**

To provide specific supporting data for the upcoming socioeconomic analysis, and to inform the development of alternatives, breakout groups are asked to come up with the following information for the "typical" operating scenarios:

1. Typical number of head being run/typical size of the permit in AUMs.
2. Seasons of use for BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service, and private land (typical starting and ending dates).
3. Type of livestock being run on the allotment (including average weights of mother cows, calves, and/or steers).
4. Calving pattern (time of year).
5. Cull rate or number.
6. The percent of total output that can be attributed to BLM, National Park Service, Forest Service, and/or private land grazing/feeding.
7. Whether the AUMs permitted on the BLM/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area allotment is the limiting factor that determines total herd size, or whether private pasture or another type of arrangement is available for feeding part of the herd while the main part of the herd is on the BLM allotment.
8. If the BLM/Glen Canyon National Recreation Area allotment IS the limiting factor and there is an option to feed elsewhere, whether the excess livestock would be kept or would be culled and sold.
9. If part of the herd is fed in an alternate location, where would that be, and how much it would usually cost per AUM to feed in that location.

# **SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS** *(continued)*

10. Costs related to herding and/or moving the herd; this includes all trucking, herding, and gathering costs.
  
11. Costs related to all other maintenance expenses associated with the grazing operation; this includes veterinary bills, value of lost animals, supplementary feeding, salting, infrastructure maintenance and depreciation, etc.
  
12. Costs related to labor.
  
13. Percent of calves or other livestock that survive to sale.
  
14. Sale weights of calves, steers, and/or cull cows.
  
15. Sale prices for calves, steers, and/or cull cows.
  
16. The total value of infrastructure installed by the permittee as well as the value of improvements that would typically be installed over time and the interest rate normally paid by operators if they borrow money to fund infrastructure expansion (it's okay to include NRCS cost-share support in the total value of infrastructure).
  
17. Whether other income supplements ranching operations.
  
18. The expected rate of return on assets into which money put into the livestock operation could have been invested; this is the "discount" rate for the economic analysis.
  
19. What other types of businesses/investments have you considered? If you were not ranching, what might you do?
  
20. How does recreation affect cattle operations?
  
21. Anything else BLM should to know?

# SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS *(continued)*



## Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Information

Breakout groups are also asked to discuss and describe other uses of the Monument that generate economic benefits:

A. What local operations/businesses rely on recreation and/or tourism?



B. What role do Federal lands (GSENM, Park Service, Forest Service) play in your business? Please identify type of business.



C. What role does ranching play in your business? Please identify type of business.

D. Is an active ranching program on the GSENM important to your business? If yes, how?

E. What is the season of use for your business? Please identify type of business.

# **SOCIOECONOMIC WORKSHOPS** *(continued)*

F. What role does Monument-related tourism play in the local economy?

G. What types of visitors have you observed in the area? Recreationists? Tourists? Business visitors?

H. What types of activities do locals and visitors engage in?

I. What types of activities do visitors seem to prefer, and what are the interests they express related to the Monument and the ranching sector?

## **Anything Else?**

What other things does BLM need to be aware of related to the economic and social communities surrounding the Monument?

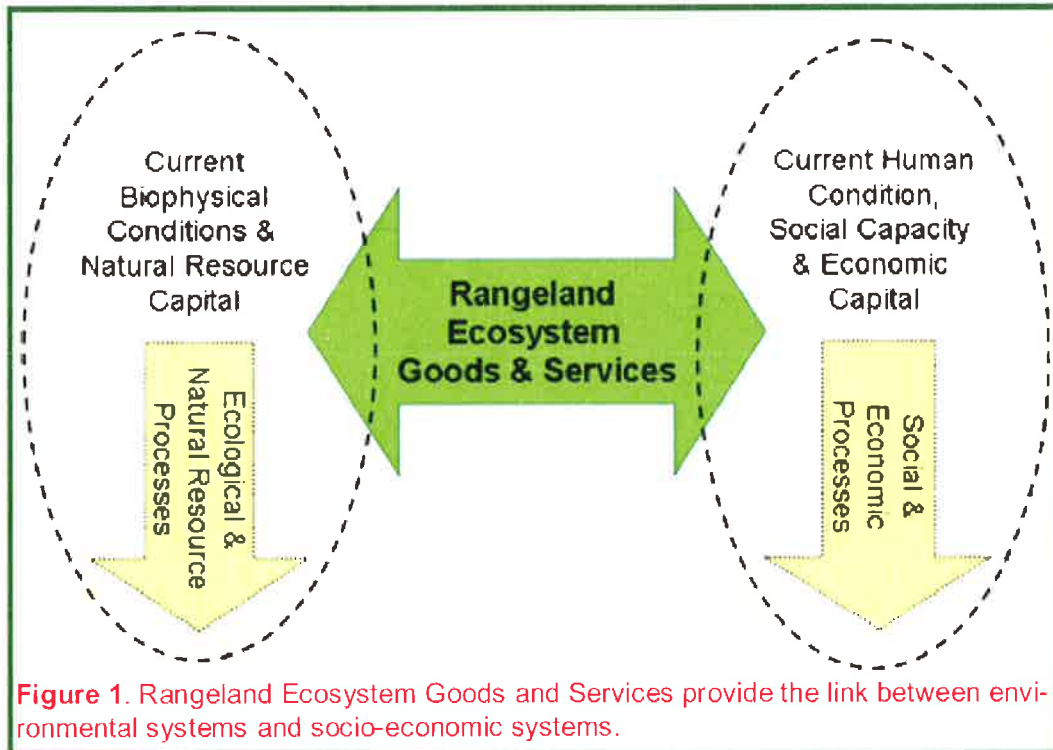


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# Appendix B

Rangeland Ecosystems Goods and Service Handout

# Rangeland Ecosystem Goods and Services



Biological	Hydrological/Atmospheric	Miscellaneous
Domestic Livestock	Drinking Water	Views and Scenes
Other Food for Human Consumption	Water for Economic Benefit	Cultural or Spiritual Resources
Forage for Livestock	Floods for Channel and Riparian Area Rejuvenation	Historical/ Archeological Sites
Fiber	Flood Mitigation	Scientifically Significant Sites
Biofuels	Water Bodies for Recreation / Tourism	Recreation and Tourism Sites
Fishing, Hunting and Viewing Wildlife	Minimizes Contributions of Chemicals and Particulates	Ornamental Resources
Biochemicals	Contributes to Clean, Fresh Air	Ceremonial Resources
Genetic Material	Hydrologic Energy Potential	
	Solar Energy Potential	
	Wind Energy Potential	