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From: Bate, William (Allan)
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Subject: Swapp Canyon Pipeline Proposal
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Swapp Canyon, Water Meter, Pipeline, Livestock watering Trough and Fence Management proposal.docx

GSENM Project Proposal Form

*****All blanks/questions must be completed prior to presentation to MLT for approval to proceed/prioritization*****

Project Title: Swapp Canyon Water Meter, pipeline, Livestock Watering Trough, and fence

Project Lead: Allan Bate

Project Description (Proposed Action):

Who would implement the project? BLM Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in cooperation with the State of Utah Grazing Improvement Program and the Livestock operator on the Johnson Canyon Allotment

What would be done?

What would be the size of the area affected? There would be approximately 0.44 acres disturbed during the installation of the water meter, pipeline, trough and fence.

How deep would any soil disturbance extend?

The BLM is proposing the installation of a one inch water meter, pipeline, float box, Trough, livestock watering trough and the construction of ½ mile barbed wire fence around the trough. There would be approximately 0.44 acres disturbed during the installation of the water meter, pipeline, trough and fence.

The one inch water meter would be connected to the existing Kane County Water Conservancy District Johnson Canyon Pipeline. Under a Range Improvement Cooperative agreement the Livestock operator would secure the funding to pay the Kane County Water Conservancy District for the water meter and hook up fees to the pipeline. The operator has also agreed to pay for the water that would be supplied from the Johnson Canyon pipeline. The water meter would be installed using a backhoe. The water meter would be buried approximately 3 feet deep adjacent to the Johnson Canyon pipeline (See attach Project Map).

The 1 ½ HPDE pipeline would be connected to the water meter. The pipeline would start at the water meter and extend for approximately 300 yard to a 3 foot by 3 foot float box constructed from either cement or HPDE material. a 30 foot pipe would connect the float box and the trough.

The pipe would be buried approximately 24 to 36 inch deep along the pipeline right of way with either a backhoe or trencher. The pipe from the pipeline would be connected to a float box that would be approximately 3 foot by 3 foot. The float box and trough would be connected with a pipe that would be approximately 30 feet long, this pipe would be buried approximately 24 to 36 inches deep. The trough would have the capacity to hold approximately 1,000 gallons.

The project would also include the construction of a 4 strand barbed wire fence around the trough that would be 100 feet by 100 feet. The fence would be constructed out of steel gray tip green fence post that would be place 10 feet apart. The braces for the fence would either be out of cedar post or metal easy braces.

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When would the project be implemented? (date, season, year, etc.) Between June 20, 2017 to July 31, 2017.

How long would project activities continue? (construction, implementation, cleanup, decommissioning, etc.): 2 Weeks

Where would the project take place? (GPS coordinates, Township/Range/Section, general area description including proximity to nearest gateway town): UTM coordinates Northing 4,117,545.7 Easting 377,378.2. Township 41 South, Range 5 West., Section 2

****A map of the project location must be attached to this form****

See Attach Map

How would the project be implemented? (What kind of equipment would be used, what stipulations or design features would apply, etc.): Water meter, pipeline and trough would be installed using a backhoe and trencher. Disturbed area would be seeded. Gray tip t Post and cedar post for the braces would be used on the fence.

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Project Need:

Why should work on the project be approved by MLT? To improve cattle distribution on the Johnson Canyon allotment. Also to reduce the possibility of cattle/auto collusion on the Johnson Canyon road and to implement a three pasture deferred grazing system on the Johnson Canyon allotment.

Monument Management Plan direction:

CONFORMANCE WITH BLM LAND USE PLAN(S)

The proposed action is in conformance with the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Management Plan (MMP), effective February 2000, and is supported by the following plan decisions:

Fence-1 Fences may be used in certain circumstances to protect Monument resources, to manage visitor use, and to manage livestock, consistent with the Proclamation. They will be designed and constructed in accordance with visual resource management objectives and the Monument Facilities Master Plan (see the Visual Resource Management section for related decisions).

WAT 1 New water developments for other uses could be permitted for the following purposes: better distribution of livestock when deemed to have an overall beneficial effect on Monument resources, or to restore or manage native species populations. These developments could only be done when NEPA analysis determines this tool to be the best means of achieving the above objectives and only when the water development will not dewater springs and streams.

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Water developments can be used as a management tool throughout the Monument for the following purposes: better distribution of livestock when deemed to have an overall beneficial effect on Monument resources, including water sources or riparian areas, or to restore or manage native species populations. They can be done only when a NEPA analysis determines this tool to be the best means of achieving the above objectives and only when the water development would not dewater streams or springs. Developments will not be permitted to increase overall livestock numbers. Maintenance of existing developments can continue, but may require NEPA analysis and must be consistent with the objectives of this Plan.

Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument Proclamation (1996)

The Proposed Action and No Action Alternative have been evaluated for consistency with the Proclamation, particularly in reference to the specific objects that were identified within the Proclamation. No effects of the proposed action, with the included design features, are anticipated on any of objects identified within the Proclamation.

GSENM Proclamation, Sept. 18, 1996 "Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect the existing permits or leases for, levels of, livestock grazing on Federal lands within the monument; existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than this proclamation."

Management Zone

The proposed action would be located in the front country. The front country is intended to be the focal point for visitation by providing day use opportunities in closest proximity to adjacent communities and to Highway 12 and 89 which traverse the Monument. This zone will accommodate the primary interpretation sites, overlooks, trails, and associated facilities necessary to feature Monument resources.

RELATIONSHIPS TO STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND OTHER PLANS

The proposed action complies with federal environmental laws and regulations, Executive Orders, and Department of Interior, BLM, and GSENM policies and is consistent with state laws and local and county ordinances and plans, including the following:

Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) in order to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations. The Act goes on to require that NLCS units, of which GSENM is one, be managed in a manner that protects the values for which the components of the system were designated. The NLCS includes National

Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. The proposal was designed to meet the objectives of OPLMA.

Federal Lands Policy and Management Act of 1976

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701 1712) directs the development of land use plans for BLM lands. Once land use plans are developed, any approved project must be provided in the land use plan or be consistent with the terms, conditions, and decisions in the approved land use plan. As noted above, this project conforms to the land use plan.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of any undertaking on historic resources and to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. Federal agencies must determine whether the undertaking is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are ones that are included on the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register. If the agency determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934(43 USC 315) intended to “stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range. The proposal will provide for orderly use of public grazing lands.

Kane County, Utah General Plan Adopted 28 November 2011

Riparian: Availability and location of water is a key component to proper livestock management. The access to reliable water largely determines the timing and intensity of livestock use in an area. By controlling the availability and access to water, resource managers are better able to manage the rangeland resources. Wildlife is also depending upon developed livestock water sources (p. 53)

BLM Manual 6220 National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations (2012)

F. 3. Facilities

The BLM will only develop new facilities, including structures and roads, within Monuments and NCAs where they are necessary for public health and safety, are required under law, are necessary for the exercise of valid existing rights or other non discretionary uses, prevent impacts to fragile resources, or further the purposes for which an area was designated. When processing proposals for new facilities, or renewals or changes to existing, proponent driven structures, BLM costs associated with describing, locating, mapping, or marking the right of way boundaries are appropriately considered

direct costs and should be incorporated into cost recovery accounts, determinations, and agreements.

I. 2. Livestock Grazing

Grazing management practices will be implemented in a manner that protects Monument and NCA objects and values unless otherwise provided for in law.

43 Code of Federal Regulations

The proposed action is in conformance with the following regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) pertaining to range improvements on public lands.

CFR 43§4120.3-1 Conditions for range improvements.

- (a) Range Improvements shall be installed, used, maintained, and/or modified on the public lands, or removed from these lands, in a manner consistent with multiple use management.*
- (d) The authorized office may require a permittee to install range improvements on the public lands in an allotment with two or permittees or lessees and/or to meet the terms and conditions of agreement.*
- (e) A range improvement permit or cooperative range improvement agreement does not convey to the permittee or cooperative range improvement agreement does not convey to the permittee or operator any right, title, or interest in any lands or resources held by the United States.*
- (f) Proposed range improvement projects shall be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.). The decision document following the environmental analysis shall be considered the proposed decision under subpart 4160 of this part.*

CFR§4120.3-2 Cooperative range improvement agreements

- (a) The Bureau of Land Management may enter into a cooperative range improvement agreement with a person, organization, or other government entity for the installation, use maintenance, and /or modification of permanent range improvements or rangeland developments to achieve management or resource condition objectives. The cooperative range improvement agreement shall specify how costs or labor, or both, shall be divided between the United States and cooperators(s).*

Other law, regulation or policy direction:

Benefit to resources/users/mission: Grazing to improve cattle distribution; Wildlife species that use the area in and near Swapp Canyon would have more water available then they have had in the past.

Project Timeline:

How long to complete clearances/compliance/funding? May 1, 2 17

Completed by: _____ Date: _____
Signature and Title

Division Manager Review: _____ Date: _____
Signature

Planning & Environmental Coordinator Review: _____ Date: _____
Signature