



Glade Run Trail System



United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Farmington District Office
Farmington, New Mexico



PROPOSED

**Glade Run
Trail System**

**Off-Highway Vehicle
Farmington Resource Management Plan Amendment /
Environmental Assessment
NM070-95-3219**

September 1995

**U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Farmington District Office**



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Farmington District Office
1235 La Plata Highway
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 2, 1995

Dear Reader:

Enclosed for your review is a proposed amendment to the Farmington District of the Bureau of Land Management's Resource Management Plan (RMP) concerning the Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) designations in the Glade Run Trail System (GRTS).

This amendment has been over a year and a half in the making. Two public meetings have been held to solicit input and discuss management options for the GRTS. In addition, a citizens' committee made up of interested trail recreationists and other permitted land users within the GRTS was assembled to assist the Farmington District in planning and to facilitate dialogue with their various constituencies.

An environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared as part of this document to analyze the impacts of the proposed amendment to the various resources in the Farmington District. The RMP Amendment/EA has been prepared in response to the need to more closely regulate OHV use in the GRTS as a means to insure quality, safe trail recreation experiences for which this area was originally set aside, as well as protecting soil and vegetation stability, cultural sites, and threatened and endangered species. The decision to amend the current RMP is consistent with the guidance mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1610.5-5.

You are encouraged to review this RMP Amendment/EA and provide comments to the Bureau of Land Management. All comments must be in writing, and can be delivered at an upcoming public meeting to be held in Farmington, New Mexico at **San Juan College, room 9012 on Wednesday, October 11, 1995 from 7:00 to 9:00 pm.** Comments may also be sent to:

BLM Farmington District Office
Attn: Glade Planning
1235 La Plata Highway
Farmington, NM 87401

Comments must be received by **November 1, 1995.** Any comments received will be considered in the Decision Record.

Any part of the proposed plan may be protested. Protests must be sent to: Director, Bureau of Land

Management, Resources Planning Team, Box 10, 1620 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, and be post marked by November 2, 1995. Any protest must include the following information: (1) name, address, telephone number, and interest of the person filing the protest; (2) a statement of the issue(s) or concern(s) being protested; (3) a statement of the part(s) being protested; (4) a copy of all documents addressing the issue(s) or concern(s) that were submitted during the planning process by the protesting party, or, an indication of the date the issue(s) or concern(s) were discussed for the record; and (5) a concise statement explaining why the BLM New Mexico State Director's proposed decision is wrong. Only those persons or organizations who previously participated in the planning process, as demonstrated in (4) above, may protest.

At the end of the 30-day protest period, and following review by the Governor of New Mexico, the proposed plan, excluding any portion under protest, will become final. A Decision Record will be published and sent to all on the mailing list following resolution of any protest.

Your participation in this planning process is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Pool", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Mike Pool
District Manager

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Part I. INTRODUCTION

Location and Setting

The Glade Run Trail System is located in northwestern New Mexico immediately north of the city of Farmington (see Map 1 in Appendix A). The designated boundaries of the area are within Townships 30 and 31 North, and Ranges 12 and 13 West (see Appendix B for legal description).

There are roughly 33,800 acres within the Glade Run Trail System. Approximately 27,400 acres (81%) are public land, 3,150 acres (9%) are state land, and 3,250 acres (10%) are private land. Most of the area is drained by the Farmington Glade, an ephemeral arroyo that empties into the San Juan River in Farmington. The northwestern side of the area is dominated by several small ephemeral tributaries of La Plata River, and the southeastern portion is the watershed of Farmington Lake (also known as Beeline Reservoir). Within the area can be found a wide variety of topography, from rolling hills to sandy arroyo bottoms to sandstone slickrock. Vegetation is sparse, primarily consisting of common grasses, rabbitbrush, sagebrush, and juniper and piñon. The area is criss-crossed with trails, powerlines, barbed-wire fences, and oilfield pipelines and roads.

Need, Purpose, and Scope of Document

As a result of over 30 years of riding by local motorized trail bike and other off-road vehicle (ORV) or off-highway vehicle (OHV) users, and in response to the rapidly growing sport of mountain biking, the Glade Run Trail System was designated as a Special Management Area (SMA) in the 1988 Farmington Resource Area Management Plan (RMP).

Originally, the Glade Run Trail System (GRTS) was designated as nested loops of trails both north and south of the San Juan River in areas left "Open" for OHV use (see Map 2 in Appendix A). The "Open" designation permits the use of any OHV at any time, anywhere (subject to certain safety restrictions).

In 1994, the extent of the GRTS was revised through RMP maintenance to "better represent the commonly ridden trails in the Glade while eliminating those portions [of the old SMA] already within the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area and Head Canyon ORV Competition Area." In addition, the GRTS was changed from a linear system to an area, since the nested loops "cannot be managed as a line independent from the surrounding land." (See Map 3 in Appendix A.)

The current OHV designation for the GRTS, "Open," has led to an increased number of conflicts as the number of trail users has dramatically increased in the last few

years. In addition, populations of Aztec gilia (*Gilia formosa*), a category 2 candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act, and cultural sites are at risk by continuing this designation. This RMP Amendment will address the Off-Highway Vehicle designation in the GRTS. Other management concerns of the GRTS will be addressed in the Glade Run Trail System Recreation Area Management Plan that accompanies this RMP Amendment.

Planning Process and Conformance

The decision to amend the current RMP is consistent with the guidance mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: "The Secretary shall, with public involvement and consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act, develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the public lands regardless of whether such lands previously have been classified, withdrawn, set aside, or otherwise designated for one or more uses." (P.L. 94-579: 90 STAT. 2747, Sec. 202 (a)).

A record of public involvement in the formulation of this Plan Amendment can be found in Appendix C.

The proposed action is not in conformance with the RMP, in which all areas not otherwise designated would be considered as designated "Open" for OHV use. The proposed action is in conformance with the RMP in two other respects. Recreation use of any area must be managed "to protect natural, cultural, and other resource values" (RMP, p. 2-36). The GRTS is to be managed "with trail administration designed for bicycles and small ORVs" (RMP, p. 5-18).

Part II. PLANNING ISSUES AND CRITERIA

Major Issues

A public meeting to scope out concerns of users of the Glade Run Trail System was held in the Farmington Civic Center on April 13, 1994. A summary of issues raised is presented in Table 1, below. In addition, representative members of various user

TABLE 1

Glade Public Scoping Issue Analysis

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	speaker			<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	A ¹	TOTAL
	<u>X</u>			<u>X</u>			<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>				<u>X</u>		
enforcement	X			X			X	X	X	X	X		X	14	19
vandalism	X					X	X	X	X	X	X			8	15
trash				X	X	X	X	X			X	X		7	14
zoning			X			X					X	X		7	11
education			X			X					X	X		7	11
shooting	X		X								X	X		5 ²	9
woodcutting				X		X		X		X				3	7
mix of rec		X	X	X	X	X					X				6
too many people								X	X	X			X	1	5
range etiquette					X			X						3	5
one-way trails				X			X							2	4
limit off-trail						X		X						2	4
private land								X	X					1	3
not just bikes				X	X									1	3
limit motors								X	X				X		3
facilities							X							2	3
no loss of opps				X			X								2
no zoning							X								1
attach \$\$ to plan							X								1
total opposition										X					1

¹ Additional comments received when attendees were broken into small groups after formal comments received.

² In addition, one group was unanimous in supporting shooting closure; other suggestions were limiting closure to southern third; one person opposed any closure.

groups met in April through September to discuss issues, propose solutions, and reach common understanding on a desired future for the Glade. As a result, the major issues in the GRTS have been grouped as follows. Although all issues are listed here, only those issues raised that are within the scope of an OHV RMP Amendment are addressed in this document; the remaining are addressed in the Glade Run Trail System Recreation Area Management Plan (Glade RAMP).

Enforcement & Education

The issue cited most often by members of the public concerned enforcement in the GRTS. The area is large (almost 34,000 acres), with over two-dozen major access points and few topographical barriers along its border. Proximity to Farmington compounds the ease of access, and the area has been subjected to vandalism and trash dumping for many years. Many members of the public question the Bureau's ability to enforce the laws barring these illegal activities, let alone adding further regulations. This skepticism is heightened by the reality of decreasing budgets facing all levels of government.

Hand-in-hand with enforcement goes education. Certainly some of the depreciative behaviors exhibited in the Glade are a result of ignorance, not malice. The need to devise effective methods of education, and the ability and commitment to use them, are important aspects of this issue.

These issues are addressed in the Glade RAMP.

Safety

The Glade Run Trail System has already been recognized in the RMP as a Special Management Area designated for its trail recreation opportunities. Therefore, the BLM has the responsibility to make the recreationist's experience as free as possible from unwarranted hazards. While some degree of risk must be associated with the forms of the trail-based recreation practiced here, known dangers should be addressed. These include potentially unsafe trail design and totally incompatible forms of recreation (i.e., trail use and target shooting).

This issue is addressed in the "Recreation" sections of this document and in the Glade RAMP.

Conflict Among Recreationists

Conflict in recreation is *the interference with one's recreational goals attributed to*

Conflict in recreation is *the interference with one's recreational goals attributed to another person*. Conflict is due to one or more of three major classes of factors.

1. **ACTIVITY & ACTIVITY STYLE.** Most recreationists are aware that not all activities are compatible. (For instance, picnickers and motorcycle racers would certainly want to avoid each other.) However, the intolerance or conflict is sometimes asymmetrical. The classic researched examples are canoeing and motorboating, and ski touring and snowmobiling. A variety of studies have shown that far more canoeists are bothered by the presence of motorboats than the other way around; likewise with cross-country skiers and snowmobiles. While some of this is due to conflict between motorized and non-motorized recreation (primarily due to noise), it is also greatly affected by speed (see Relationship to Resource, below). It is reasonable to expect equestrians may experience more conflict with motorcyclists and even "silent" mountain bike racers than with the slow four-wheel drive slickrock enthusiast.

Style-based conflict often takes place between practitioners of what may seem to be the same activity. A mountain biker out to train hard on a trail will experience conflict if the trail is crowded with mountain bikers out for a leisurely pedal through the piñons.

In addition, the more central an activity is to its practitioner's life interests, the more likely that person is to experience conflict when coming into contact with one for whom the activity is less important.

2. **RELATIONSHIP TO RESOURCE.** The greater the feeling of ownership an individual holds for an area, the more likely that person is to experience conflict with any other user. It was noted at the public scoping meetings that many people implied this ownership by stating how many years they had been coming to the Glade. One of the reasons for the vehemence displayed toward the trash dumpers in the Glade is that the dumpers' behavior clearly indicates that, to them, there is nothing special about an area that is special to those dedicated enough to come to a scoping meeting.

The more important a feature of a resource is to a given recreational activity, the more conflict will be experienced by practitioners of that activity. For instance, since access to a source of water is critical for horses, equestrians would be expected to suffer more conflict over a trail that passes a spring than a motorcyclist would.

Conflict also arises over the two polar values along a continuum of the basic recreational function of the resource: an area is valued as an end in itself, to be appreciated and examined, or it can be a location for an activity (or some combination thereof). Hence the frequent conflicts over speed, mentioned above. The greater the gap between two recreationists along this range of values, the greater the potential for conflict.

3. TOLERANCE FOR LIFESTYLE DIVERSITY. Unwillingness to share resources with members of other lifestyle groups is an important source of conflict in outdoor recreation.

Some conflict is inevitable. Not all forms of conflict can -- or should -- be minimized, but it should be addressed to the degree feasible where appropriate. This issue is addressed in the "Recreation" sections of this document and in the Glade RAMP.

Conflict with Non- Recreationists

Various routes within the GRTS use or cross powerlines and oilfield rights- of-way and access roads. Aside from the enforcement and safety issues detailed above, the placement of future developments is of concern in managing a recreation area within an oilfield.

Grazing permittees have complained about motorized recreationists harassing their stock. However, harassing livestock is not just a problem of a malicious few. Animals, particularly sheep while lambing, are at risk from dogs accompanying their owners on a recreational outing to an area used by livestock.

Continued unmanaged recreational use, whether on- or off-trail, may lead to increased erosion and loss of vegetation, with an attendant loss of grazing potential.

These issues are addressed in the "Grazing" and "Minerals" sections of this document and in the Glade RAMP.

Land Status

Within the boundaries of the Glade Run Trail System lie approximately 3,150 acres of land owned by the State of New Mexico and 3,240 acres privately held by various parties. Until 1994, the commonly used single-track trail crossed two parcels in private ownership without an easement from the owner. The trail has since been routed around one of these parcels and the signs removed directing recreationists to the other, but the trail still physically exists and there is as yet no alternative route for the second parcel. The trail also crosses all four sections of State land within the GRTS. No easement exists. Trail signs on these segments were removed in 1994.

Almost half of the slickrock portion of the GRTS, as well as significant portions of the Farmington Glade, are privately held or owned by the State.

Easements or exchanges are critical to the viability of this Plan and proper recreational use of the GRTS. In addition, without special agreements in place, land

As Farmington continues to expand northward, the real estate value of this public land will increase, and the Bureau will come under increasing pressure to exchange land along the city boundary to private individuals.

This issue is addressed in the Glade RAMP.

Degree of Development

One of the commonly used trailheads for the Glade Run Trail System is near the Anasazi Amphitheater in Section 25 of Township 30 North, Range 13 West. The 600 acres of Public Land in this Section are in a Recreation and Public Purposes Lease to the City of Farmington. The City has made initial indications that they might be interested in greater trailhead development such as parking, toilets and potable water.

Concerns about location and amenities offered at other trailheads, trail marking and on-site mapping, and boundary delineation were raised. Determining what levels of development will be appropriate will be further addressed in the Glade Run Trail System Recreation Area Management Plan.

This issue is addressed in the Glade RAMP.

Resource Protection

Many individuals expressed concern over protecting biophysical resources in the Glade such as soils and vegetation, as well as voicing apprehension over visual impacts.

In addition to general resource protection issues, the Bureau of Land Management has been mandated specific custodial responsibilities. Protection of archaeological resources in the Glade was a concern of some members of the public as well as an acknowledged responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management for public lands. Similarly, the Bureau of Land Management has the legal responsibility for the protection of threatened or endangered species on public land. This issue was not brought up by members of the public during scoping.

This group of issues is addressed in the "Cultural Resources," "Vegetation and Wildlife," "Soils," and "Visual Resources" sections of this document and in the Glade RAMP.

Planning Criteria

The proposed planning criteria include:

1. All proposed actions and alternatives considered must comply with current laws and Federal Regulations.
2. The resource allocations of proposed actions will be made in accordance with the principles of "multiple use" as defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Sec. 103(c).
3. The Proposed Plan Amendment will consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realization of those values.
4. This planning process will provide for public involvement including early notice and frequent opportunity for citizens and interested groups and others to participate in and comment on the preparation of plans and related guidance.

Part III. PLAN ALTERNATIVES

Current Management (No Action)

Under this alternative, the present OHV designation of "Open" would continue to apply on the public lands in the GRTS. The "Open" designation means "all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the subject area" (43 CFR 8340.0-5(g)).

Total "Limited" Alternative

Under this alternative, all the public land within the GRTS would be reclassified to the OHV category "Limited." The "Limited" designation means "restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use" (43 CFR 8340.0-5(g)). In the Glade, the specific limitation would be to maintained (bladed) roads and designated trails. This limitation would not preclude future rights-of-way or additional designated trail segments following a proper Environmental Assessment.

Proposed Action

The Bureau of Land Management is proposing to amend the RMP to improve management of recreation while protecting other resources within the Glade Run Trail System. Under the proposed action alternative, OHV designations on the public land within the GRTS would be divided by a line defined by (from west to east) the bladed dirt road that is an extension of San Juan County Road 1788 and continues southeast to just south of North Twin Wash, east along the road that parallels North Twin Wash to the State land (T. 30 N., R. 13 W., Sec. 2), around the southwest corner of the State land to the first bladed road, south on this road approximately 1¼ miles to the next northwest-southeast bladed road, southeast on this road passing north of Brown Spring, east across the Farmington Glade arroyo, and then south along the bladed dirt road for approximately ½ mile, turning east on the bladed road that parallels an unnamed arroyo until meeting the northeast-southwest road that crosses the crest of Hood Mesa, and southwest on this road to the southern boundary of the GRTS (see dotted line on Map 4 in Appendix A). South and west of this line would remain "Open." For vehicles (including mountain bikes) north and east of this line, the area would be "Limited" to maintained (bladed) roads and designated trails. Under the proposed action alternative, the "Limited" designation would apply to approximately 22,800 acres of the approximately 27,400 acres of public land within the Glade Run Trail System. No routes are designated by this Plan Amendment/EA. They will be identified in the Recreation Area Management Plan for the GRTS. It is expected that the designated trails will be comprised of: a) unvegetated arroyo

bottoms; and b) trails on public land to be marked and restricted by vehicle width (i.e., single-track trails would be prohibited to any vehicle with more than two wheels). In the "Limited" area, it is expected that approximately six miles of routes per one square mile will be designated. This limitation would not preclude future rights-of-way or additional designated trail segments following a proper Environmental Assessment.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated

In developing alternatives, some proposals were considered initially but dropped before detailed analysis. The proposals include the following:

1. "Limited" in south, "Open" in north would have placed the dividing line between the area designations on the bladed road leading northwest from Flora Vista. Preliminary analysis has indicated that this option would contain the detrimental impacts of both the CURRENT MANAGEMENT and TOTAL "LIMITED" Alternatives without most of the beneficial impacts of either.
2. Delaying OHV re-classification until all easements and exchanges are resolved is not deemed practical. Over one half of the "Open" area designated in the PROPOSED ACTION is private or state land, and if easements or exchanges are not completed, the useable area for forms of recreation requiring an "Open" designation will be greatly reduced. However, loss of the unique properties of this "Open" area (i.e., the slickrock) cannot be compensated elsewhere within the GRTS; the common properties of this "Open" area (i.e., broad areas for freewheeling) can also be found on designated arroyos within the "Limited" portion of the Glade, at the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area SMA, and on thousands of acres in unspecified areas throughout the Farmington District. Furthermore, the multitude of easements and exchanges may take years to complete, making the short-term impacts identical to the CURRENT MANAGEMENT Alternative.
3. Delaying OHV re -classification until complete inventory of all archaeological sites and threatened or endangered species is made is not deemed practical. At the current price of approximately \$50 an acre for survey, it would cost well over 1.5 million dollars to completely inventory the entire GRTS.

Part IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Cultural Resources

The San Juan Basin area (of which the GRTS is a small part), has been occupied and utilized by varying native cultures since the Paleo Indian period (circa 10,000 BC). Cultural resource inventories have been made on small portions of the GRTS as a condition of past development by grazing, power, or oil and gas industries, as well as sections of the trail system. Within the boundaries of the GRTS, 120 cultural sites have been identified so far, including the East Side Rincon, an Archaic site and Basketmaker village on the National Register of Historic Places.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Some of the plants commonly found in the Glade Run Trail System include:

Trees: *Juniperus monosperma* (one-seed juniper)
 J. osteosperma (Utah juniper)
 Pinus edulis (piñon)

Shrubs: *Artemesia tridentata* (big sagebrush)
 A. filifolia (sand sagebrush)
 Atriplex canescens (four-wing saltbush)
 A. concertifolia (shadscale)
 Cercocarpus montanus (mountain mahogany)
 Chrysothamnus spp. (rabbitbrushes)
 Ephedra torreyana (Torrey joint-fir)
 E. viridis (green joint-fir)
 Eurotia lanata (winterfat)
 Gutierrezia sarothrae (snakeweed)
 Purshia tridentata (antelope bitterbrush)
 Sarcobatus vermiculatus (greasewood)
 Yucca spp. (yuccas)

Grasses: *Agropyron smithii* (western wheatgrass)
 Bouteloua gracilis (blue grama)
 Bromus sp. (cheatgrasses)
 Hilaria jamesii (galleta)
 Oryzopsis hymenoides (Indian ricegrass)
 Sitanion hystrix (bottlebrush squirreltail)
 Sporobolus cryptandrus (sand dropseed)
 S. airoides (alkali sacaton)

Stipa comata (needle-and-thread)
Trichloris crinita (feathergrass)

The Glade Run Trail System encompasses the north and west limits of *Gilia formosa* (Aztec gilia), a Category 2 candidate species. Category 2 species are those about which more information must be gathered before determining if the species warrants listing. Potential habitat and known populations are located on map 5 in Appendix A.

Wildlife is rather sparse in the GRTS, but mule deer, coyotes, rabbits, quail, and mourning doves are seen.

Soils

There are seven primary soil types in the Glade Run Trail System. In descending order of frequency, they are:

The dominant upland soil type is the GYPSIORTHIDS-BADLAND-STUMBLE complex, found on hills, knolls, breaks, and other slopes of 5 to 30 percent. Permeability is rapid, the hazard of water erosion is slight to moderate, and the hazard of wind erosion is severe. In 1978, research by Earth Environmental Consultants of Albuquerque indicated sediment yields of 1.0 to 3.0 acre-feet per square mile per year (ac-ft/mi²/yr). Parent material is gypsum, sandstone, and shale.

The FARB-PERSAYO-ROCK OUTCROP complex is found on similar hills and slopes, predominantly in the southwestern part of the GRTS. With parent material of sandstone and shale, the hazard of both water and wind erosion is high to severe, permeability is moderate, and 20 percent of this unit is barren sandstone. Sediment yield in 1978 was 0.2 to 0.5 ac-ft/mi²/yr.

The BLANCOT-NOTAL association is found near most of the arroyos on slopes of 0 to 5 percent. The soils are deep and well-drained with moderate risk of water erosion and the hazard of wind erosion ranging from moderate to severe. This loam and clay loam alluvial association is derived from sandstone and shale. It is somewhat saline, with moderate to slow permeability, with 1978 sediment yields of 0.2 to 0.5 ac-ft/mi²/yr.

The STUMBLE-FRUITLAND association is found along the lower Farmington Glade at slopes of 0 to 8 percent. The loamy sands are rapidly permeable and only slightly susceptible to water erosion, but the hazard of wind erosion is severe. Sediment yields in 1978 were 0.2 to 0.5 ac-ft/mi²/yr. The parent material is sandstone and shale.

Shale and sandstone alluvial deposition by a few of the arroyos have created the BLANCOT-FRUITLAND association. The hazard of water erosion in these deep, well-drained soils ranges from slight to moderate; the hazard of wind erosion ranges from moderate to severe; permeability is moderate; 1978 sediment yields were 0.2 to 0.5 ac-ft/mi²/yr.

BADLANDS are scattered throughout the GRTS. These nonstony, barren shale uplands are deeply dissected and occur at slopes of 5 to 80 percent. Sediment yields in 1978 exceeded 3.0 ac-ft/mi²/yr.

The HAPLARGIDS-BLACKSTON-TORRIORTHENTS complex is formed from mixed sources at slopes of 8 to 50 percent. Permeability varies from rapid to moderately slow; the hazard of water erosion is slight to severe. The potential for wind erosion is slight to moderate. Sediment yields in 1978 were 0.5 to 1.0 ac-ft/mi²/yr.

Visual Resources

The Glade Run Trail System area has been given Class III status in the Visual Resource Management spectrum. This allows a moderate level of change to the characteristic landscape; management activities may attract attention but not dominate the view of the casual observer. The visual impression of the GRTS varies from considerable alterations due to oil and gas development, large powerlines, and an extensive road network, to moderate alterations made by grazing developments and recreationists' trails, to relatively undisturbed areas with distant views of the La Plata Mountains in southern Colorado.

Grazing

The Glade Run Trail System is within part of five grazing allotments. Four of these are cattle allotments, and one is for sheep. A total of 2,739 Animal Unit Months are permitted. The seasons of use vary slightly, but the vast majority of animals are on the range here from November through May. There are many stock tanks, windmills, and fence lines within the GRTS associated with these allotments (see Map 6 in Appendix A). Maintenance of some fences has become difficult due to more and more recreationists using the trails that cross them. In addition, the area's proximity to the city of Farmington is seen as a factor in a rapid increase in vandalism on these and other range developments.

Minerals

There are approximately forty-seven oil and gas leases within the Glade Run Trail

System with over 280 wells and associated pipelines. The entire area is currently leased. Future leases will be in accordance with the 1991 Amendment to the RMP concerned with oil and gas leasing and development: the area will remain open to leasing but with controlled surface use stipulations to protect the integrity of the trail routes.

Oilfield roads criss-cross the GRTS, and both roads and pipeline rights-of-way have been integrated into the commonly used trail system. The area's proximity to the city of Farmington is seen as a factor in a rapid increase in vandalism on oil and gas facilities.

Recreation

The GRTS is widely used by a diverse range of recreationists.

The trail system in the Glade was originally the result of **MOTORIZED TRAILBIKE** use. Starting over thirty years ago, these recreationists developed routes that took advantage of bladed dirt roads in the area and took off cross-country predominantly on ridge tops. There are few areas in the Glade that cannot be reached by these motorized recreationists. Speed is an important component for most motorized trailbike recreationists. Grazing permittees have complained about a few harassing their stock.

SMALL ORVS, such as "quads," are the most frequent users of the arroyos and the Farmington Glade wash bottom, and occasionally travel cross-country as well. Some of these users also attempt to follow the single-track trails pioneered by motorized trailbikes or mountain bikes (see below). Progressively larger vehicles attempt to follow these trails; some have been enlarged so much they are now passable by pickup trucks.

The exposed sandstone slickrock in the southwestern portion of the GRTS is an essential locale for **FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE** enthusiasts. Drivers of these vehicles tend to go very slowly, with the challenge of difficult terrain of central importance. There is little slickrock in the Farmington District, and few other opportunities for technically challenging driving. A local four-wheel drive club has volunteered many hours in cleaning trash out of the Glade.

The GRTS is used by **HORSE** riders both casually and as part of organized events. Most of this follows no trail, but a competitive trail ride has used a route through the southwestern portion of the GRTS each October for the past nine years on a Special Recreation Permit (SRP).

MOUNTAIN BIKING is the newest form of recreation in the GRTS but, in keeping with

its burgeoning popularity elsewhere, is now the most common. Mountain bikes use the routes first established by motorized trailbikes, and have expanded several routes of their own along ridge tops and other areas with more compact soil. The trail system is used to host the Road Apple Rally. Frequently the site of the New Mexico Mountain Bike Championships, this thirteen year-old event now attracts over 250 riders and is the oldest continuously-held mountain bike race in the world. This and several other rides are permitted with SRPs. Speed is an important component for most recreationists, but a significant minority who use this trail require a more leisurely pace to take in the surroundings (or due to technical limitations of bicycle or rider).

In March 1994, trail counters were placed on the two most commonly used access points to the single-track trails: the "Kinsey Trail" (T 30 N, R 12 W, Section 7); and the "Anasazi Trail" (T 30 N, R 13 W, Section 24). The first year of monitored

TABLE 2

Single-track Use
Glade Run Trail System

month	"Kinsey" <u>use</u>	"Anasazi" <u>use</u>	Total <u>use</u>
March	625	364	989
April	461	337	798
May	736	474	1210
June	607	592	1199
July	667	282	949
August	937	315	1252
September	570	467	1037
October	573	675	1248
November	355	215	570
December	128	133	261
January	87	87	174
February	411	400	811
TOTAL	6137	4341	10498

use is presented in Table 2. It is not known what percentage of this use is motorized or non- motorized, but personal observations of both recreation staff and volunteers assigned to monitor these trail sections indicate the vast majority of the users at these points are mountain bikers. Trail use would be expected to increase after

installing trail signs and making a map available.

The GRTS trails and roads get occasional use from PEDESTRIANS, both walking and jogging.

Due to its proximity to Farmington, the GRTS is also a popular locale for TARGET SHOOTING. Many areas have been repeatedly used, with an attendant build-up of broken bottles and other trash used as targets. Shooting vandalism of range and oilfield developments is an ongoing problem, though certainly carried out by a small minority of the shooters in the area. There have been several reports by trail recreationists of near misses.

The sandstone bluffs along the Farmington Glade in the southwest part of the GRTS attracts ROCK CLIMBERS. This sandstone makes for a rather poor quality climbing surface, but the District lacks more suitable areas for the sport. The number of climbers is unknown, but considered quite low. Both safer and more challenging routes are available within a two-hour drive.

The GRTS is also a traditional spot for teen-age PARTYING. Areas closest to town are frequently trashed, rock walls spray painted, and standing trees set on fire for sport.

Unaffected Resources

The following resources, customarily analyzed in Environmental Assessments, are deemed unaffected by any of the alternatives: floodplains and wetlands, wilderness, hazardous or solid wastes, water quality, paleontological resources, prime or unique farmlands, and forestry.

Part V. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Cultural Resources

If CURRENT MANAGEMENT is continued, archaeological sites, both known and yet unknown, will continue to be damaged from unrestricted access by the public. This damage would come primarily through site soil erosion by recreational vehicle (including mountain bike) use and direct, unintentional destruction of surface artifacts. Damage to cultural resources is expected to be slightly greater under this alternative than the Total "Limited" alternative or the Proposed Action.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, damage to cultural resources throughout the GRTS would be reduced as recreational vehicles would be limited to designated routes only, and these routes would avoid sites. Most of the sites in the GRTS are not apparent to the casual observer; if sites need to be fenced to protect them from stray vehicles, natural-appearing barriers (e.g., rocks and trees) will be placed so as not to draw the public's attention to these areas. Damage to cultural resources is expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Proposed Action.

With the PROPOSED ACTION, negative impacts to cultural resources in the north and east portions of the GRTS would be reduced as in the Total "Limited" alternative. In the southwest corner, impacts might occur as under the Current Management alternative. However, known site density is quite low in the most popular off-trail (slickrock) areas here; the few known sites may be fenced. If sites need to be fenced to protect them from vehicles, natural-appearing barriers will be placed so as not to draw the public's attention to these areas and decrease the chance of looting. Damage to cultural resources is expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Total "Limited" alternative.

Vegetation and Wildlife

If CURRENT MANAGEMENT is continued, modest losses of vegetation due to mechanical disturbance by passing recreational vehicles will persist. These losses are expected to be much greater than under the Total "Limited" alternative, and slightly greater than under the Proposed Action. In addition, populations of Aztec gilia will continue to be at risk.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, vegetation losses would be reduced. The degree of this reduction would depend upon the limitations implemented. If vehicle use were to be limited to arroyo bottoms and designated, existing trails, further

vegetation loss could be essentially eliminated. This loss is expected to be much less than under the Current Management alternative, and slightly less than under the Proposed Action. Aztec gilia populations would be at no further risk.

With the PROPOSED ACTION, vegetation loss in the north and east portions of the GRTS would be reduced as in the Total "Limited" alternative. In the southwest corner, losses might occur as under the Current Management alternative. Consequently, the loss is expected to be slightly less than under the Current Management alternative, and slightly more than under the Total "Limited" alternative. Vegetation is rather more sparse in the most popular off-trail (slickrock) areas here, and soil conditions are not right for Aztec gilia anywhere within the "Open" zone of the proposed action.

It is not expected that any of the alternatives considered will effect wildlife in the Glade.

Soils

If CURRENT MANAGEMENT is continued, erosion can be expected to increase, as five of the seven soil types within the GRTS are susceptible to severe wind erosion which is exacerbated by the passage of recreational vehicles. In addition, soil compaction by passing vehicles decreases permeability and increases erosion by water. There has been no site-specific research to quantify these expected increases, but it is expected to be slightly greater under this alternative than the Total "Limited" alternative or the Proposed Action.

It is likely erosion would decrease under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative because no new areas would be devegetated by off-trail travel. However, soil loss would not be eliminated; erosion would occur in limited areas. Site-specific research would be necessary for quantifiable comparisons, but erosion is expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Proposed Action.

Under the PROPOSED ACTION, soil erosion in the north and east portions of the GRTS would be somewhat reduced as in the Total "Limited" alternative. In the southwest corner, impacts could be expected as under the Current Management alternative. Overall, erosion is expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Total "Limited" alternative.

Visual Resources

Vehicle tracks degrade the visual resource by introducing color and texture changes

(due to loss of vegetation) and linear elements that contrast with the surrounding area. This degradation will be the greatest under the CURRENT MANAGEMENT option, the least under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, with the impacts under the PROPOSED ACTION falling somewhere in between. These impacts are, however, far less apparent than the non-recreational impacts to the visual resources in the Glade, and would not violate the area's Class III designation under any of the three alternatives considered.

Grazing

If CURRENT MANAGEMENT is continued, negative impacts to livestock grazing can be expected to increase as use increases. Not only will there be a loss of vegetation (see above) for feed, but animals will be subjected to inadvertent harassment. (Deliberate harassment of livestock is illegal, and none of the alternatives considered are expected to have any impact on this). Since the entire area is "Open," livestock Glade operators within the GRTS will have no relative sanctuary for their animals, which would be a problem if use were to increase under this management scenario. Problems associated with conflicts with grazing animals and loss of forage are expected to be greater under this alternative than the Total "Limited" alternative or the Proposed Action.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, negative impacts to grazing throughout the GRTS would be reduced as recreational vehicles would be limited to designated routes only. Loss of vegetation would be reduced and livestock operators could plan the movement of their animals to minimize exposure at these routes. Problems associated with conflicts with grazing animals and loss of forage are expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Proposed Action.

With the PROPOSED ACTION, negative impacts to grazing in the north and east portions of the GRTS would be reduced as in the Total "Limited" alternative. In the southwest corner, impacts might occur as under the Current Management alternative. However, livestock use is low in the most popular off-trail (slickrock) areas here. Therefore, problems associated with conflicts with grazing animals and loss of forage are expected to be slightly less under this alternative than the Current Management alternative, and about the same as the Total "Limited" alternative .

Minerals

It is not expected that any of the alternatives considered will effect minerals in the Glade. It is possible that increased use by recreationists will decrease the acts of vandalism of oil and gas developments that are committed when the vandals can go

unobserved. Neither the Proposed Action nor the other alternatives will preclude further leasing or the granting of rights-of-way, though under any of the alternatives the location of specific developments might be moved slightly to accommodate recreational use.

Recreation

If CURRENT MANAGEMENT is continued, small ORVs and other motorized recreationists would have the continued opportunity to travel and explore anywhere within the GRTS. This would increase conflict with those (motorized and non-motorized) preferring trail recreational experiences as trails were criss-crossed by other vehicles and single tracks enlarged by the passage of successively larger vehicles. Conflict, with attendant loss of opportunity, would increase as well with equestrians looking to escape from high-speed or noisy traffic. This conflict is asymmetrical. If use were to increase, horse riders would be displaced to surrounding countryside; trail recreationists would be displaced with no other suitable alternative in the vicinity. It is not expected that this conflict would extend to four-wheel drive riders in the slickrock portion of the southwest GRTS as that terrain precludes high speed and universal access. The No Action alternative would have no effect on rock climbers and those using the Glade to party. Target shooting is inappropriate for a recreation area dedicated to "Open" OHV use -- in the Farmington District's only other "Open" OHV recreation SMA, the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area, discharge of firearms is prohibited -- but is unaffected by this OHV Amendment/EA. Overall, and in general, problems for trail recreationists associated with loss of opportunity, loss of quality, and conflict or displacement are expected to be much greater under the Current Management alternative than under the Total "Limited" alternative or the Proposed Action. For non-trail OHV recreationists, these problems are expected to be much less under the Current Management alternative than under the Total "Limited" alternative and slightly less than under the Proposed Action.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, trail recreationists (both motorized and non-motorized) and horse riders would be free to peruse their chosen form of recreation without conflict or trail degradation that would come from unlimited access. Small ORV riders, and other motorized non-trail recreationists) would lose the opportunity for unrestricted travel within the GRTS. Depending on what routes were designated, some to most of these recreationists would be displaced to surrounding areas including, but not limited to, the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area designated for that purpose. Four-wheel drive enthusiasts might be heavily affected. In a sport constantly looking for new technical challenges, it would be extremely difficult, and perhaps unsatisfactory, to designate limited routes. There is no suitable alternative location for this experience within the Farmington District. The Total "Limited" alternative would have no effect on rock climbers. Those using the Glade to party would be displaced in theory; displacement in practice would depend solely on

education and enforcement. Target shooting is inappropriate for a recreation area dedicated to "Limited" OHV trail use -- in the Farmington District's only other "Limited" trail recreation SMA, the Head Canyon ORV Competition Area, discharge of firearms is prohibited -- but is unaffected by this OHV Amendment/EA. Overall, and in general, problems for trail recreationists associated with loss of opportunity, loss of quality, and conflict or displacement are expected to be much less under the Total "Limited" alternative than under the Current Management alternative, and about the same as under the Proposed Action. For non-trail OHV recreationists, these problems are expected to be much greater under the Total "Limited" alternative than under the Current Management alternative or the Proposed Action.

With the PROPOSED ACTION, most of the existing trail system could be used by trail recreationists (both motorized and non-motorized) without conflict or trail degradation that would come from unlimited access. Horse riders would be assured at least part of the GRTS would be free from high-speed or noisy traffic. Small ORV riders, and other motorized non-trail recreationists) would lose the opportunity for unrestricted travel within the entire GRTS, but that opportunity would be retained for a portion of it. Four-wheel drive enthusiasts would be unaffected, as in the "No Action" alternative. The Proposed Action would have no effect on rock climbers. Those using the Glade to party would be largely unaffected, as the most popular areas for this pursuit remain within the portion designated "Open." Target shooting is inappropriate, as with the other alternatives considered, but is unaffected by this OHV Amendment/EA. Overall, and in general, problems for trail recreationists associated with loss of opportunity, loss of quality, and conflict or displacement are expected to be much less under the Proposed Action than under the Current Management alternative, and about the same as under the Total "Limited" alternative. For non-trail OHV recreationists, these problems are expected to be slightly greater under the Proposed Action than under the Current Management alternative, and much less than under the Total "Limited" alternative.

Part VI. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and two alternatives considered for each of the affected environments is discussed against the background of intense oil and gas field development in the central San Juan Basin and the national recreation destination of the Four Corners region.

Cultural Resources

Under CURRENT MANAGEMENT, damage to an unknown number of cultural sites may occur. Given the density and quality of sites in the central San Juan Basin, it is likely that some of these sites may have national significance, and a site on the National Register of Historic Places containing evidence of Archaic and Basketmaker occupation is within the GRTS. However, the importance of additional undiscovered sites is unknown .

Due to the limited surface-disturbing nature and mitigation planned in the PROPOSED ACTION and TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, it is believed neither of these alternatives will have an appreciable cumulative impact on the cultural resources.

Vegetation and Wildlife

With the exception of Aztec gilia, neither the Proposed Action nor the other two alternatives will have an appreciable cumulative impact on the vegetation or wildlife in the central San Juan Basin.

The GRTS is the northern and western limit of *Gilia formosa* (Aztec gilia), a Category 2 candidate for listing as a threatened species. This plant is known to live only in San Juan County. Under CURRENT MANAGEMENT, populations of this species will continue to be at risk, and with a species of such a limited range, losses could be significant. Since vehicle use under the PROPOSED ACTION and TOTAL "LIMITED" alternatives would be limited to designated trails (avoiding Aztec gilia populations), the risk to this species would be considerably reduced.

Soils

Differences exist between CURRENT MANAGEMENT, the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, and the PROPOSED ACTION. However, these differences, and the cumulative impacts, are negligible when viewed in light of the intense oil and gas field development in the central San Juan Basin.

Visual Resources

Differences exist between CURRENT MANAGEMENT, the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, and the PROPOSED ACTION. However, these differences, and the cumulative impacts, are negligible when viewed in light of the intense oil and gas field development and other visual intrusions in the central San Juan Basin.

Grazing

While considerable differences may exist in the impacts to the grazing permittees within the GRTS between CURRENT MANAGEMENT, the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, and the PROPOSED ACTION, these differences, and the cumulative impacts, are negligible when viewed in light of livestock grazing throughout the central San Juan Basin.

Minerals

Neither CURRENT MANAGEMENT, the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, nor the PROPOSED ACTION will effect minerals in the Glade. There are no cumulative impacts on to the minerals in the central San Juan Basin.

Recreation

The Four Corners region is becoming increasingly important as a national destination for recreationists seeking opportunities similar to those existing within the Glade Run Trail System. The Slickrock Trail in Moab, Utah currently is ridden by over 100,000 mountain bicyclists a year; each spring, hundreds of four-wheel drive enthusiasts come to Moab from all over the nation to drive the sandstone backcountry. These activities form a base for the important tourist economy of southeast Utah. Durango, Colorado is home to many of the top professional mountain bikers in the world, and the World Championships were held on the trails at Purgatory Ski Resort in 1980; four-wheeling in the San Juan mountains is an important recreational opportunity for vehicle renters as well as private owners. The competitive trail rides sanctioned by the North American Trail Riding Conference held at Purgatory, Navajo Lake, and in the GRTS, have attracted participants from California to Georgia; the Road Apple Rally mountain bike race, held in the GRTS, has frequently served as the New Mexico State Mountain Bike Championship, and is the oldest continuously-held mountain bike race in the world.

Under CURRENT MANAGEMENT, recreational use of the GRTS would continue to increase, but the opportunities offered, particularly for mountain bike and horse use,

would be expected to degrade. This would decrease the quality of the overall recreational opportunities for mountain bikers and equestrians throughout the Four Corners, since the opportunities here are substantially different from Moab and Durango in terms of season of use, elevation, technical difficulty, and riding surface. Four-wheeling opportunities would not suffer any negative cumulative impacts.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, quality, varied recreational opportunities would be preserved and enhanced throughout the Four Corners for equestrians and mountain bicyclists. However, four-wheel drive enthusiasts would suffer the loss of quality opportunities that are already rare.

Under the PROPOSED ACTION, diverse and high-quality recreational opportunities will be preserved and enhanced throughout the Four Corners region for four-wheeling, horse riding, and mountain biking.

Due to abundant suitable alternative locations throughout the Four Corners, neither CURRENT MANAGEMENT, the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, nor the PROPOSED ACTION would have any significant cumulative impact on pedestrians, target shooters, hunters, partying, or the use of motorized trailbikes, small ORV's.

Under the PROPOSED ACTION, approximately 22,800 acres currently classified as "Open" for OHV use would be reclassified as "Limited." This represents approximately 1.7% of the Farmington District. The Farmington District Office recently amended the RMP by changing 499,040 acres from "Open" to "Limited" for the primary benefit of big game habitat in the eastern half of the District, and OHV restrictions now apply to 693,760 acres within the District. If the Proposed Action were implemented, OHV restrictions would apply to approximately 51.9% of the District's 1,379,510 acres.

Under CURRENT MANAGEMENT, no land in the GRTS currently classified as "Open" for OHV use would be reclassified as "Limited." If the Current Management alternative were to be chosen, OHV restrictions would apply to approximately 50.3% of the District.

Under the TOTAL "LIMITED" alternative, approximately 27,410 acres currently classified as "Open" for OHV use would be reclassified as "Limited." If the Total "Limited" alternative were implemented, OHV restrictions would apply to approximately 52.3% of the District.

The Farmington District Office is pursuing exchanges for the private lands within the GRTS. Of these 3,240 acres, approximately 1,640 acres (50.6%) are within the "Limited" area, and would be designated as such if the exchanges were consummated; approximately 1,600 acres (49.4%) would be classified "Open." Legally, of course, they currently are closed to all use without the owners' permission.

Part VII. PUBLIC INPUT AND CONSULTATION

A Schedule of Public Involvement can be found in Appendix C. As a result of the public scoping meeting on April 13, 1994, a committee of interested trail recreationists and other permitted land users within the Glade Run Trail System was assembled to assist the Farmington District in planning for the GRTS and to facilitate dialogue with their various constituencies. Since the Glade was originally established as an SMA to preserve trail recreation opportunities, non-trail non-permitted users of the area (i.e., those who use the area for target shooting, rock climbing, hunting, or partying) were not included on the committee. The committee consisted of:

Cathy Curry Bandy	Grazing
Paul Bandy	Grazing
Mike Beck	Mountain bike
Sue Camrud	Horse
Allen Christy	Four-wheel drive; ORV
Philip Collard	Four-wheel drive
Judy Cumberworth	Horse
Enid Grubb	Horse
Dave Kinsey	Mountain bike
Shawn Lyle	City of Farmington
Louis Montoya	Grazing
Stella Montoya	Grazing
Steve Saiz	ORV
George Shann	ORV
Dave Thornton	ORV
Glenn Zimmerman	Oil & Gas Industry

This group met six times between April and September, 1994. They focused on a shared desired future for the Glade, listed obstacles to that future, and recommended actions to be implemented. Decisions were made through consensus. The work of these individuals has been invaluable for the Farmington District's planning of the Glade Run Trail System.

In addition to issues gathered at the April 13th scoping meeting (see Table 1, page 3), public input was sought following a public meeting on September 26, 1994 when the Glade Run Trail System Proposed Management Summary was presented, and again following the February 16, 1995 publication of a Federal Register notice of intent to prepare this Plan Amendment. A total of 17 letters were received. Of these, 2 supported the No Action alternative; 3 supported action most consistent with the Total "Limited" alternative; 4 supported action most consistent with the Proposed Action; 5 made no preferences known or were concerned with only issues other than

OHV designations; 2 did not understand the Proposed Action, and 1 proposed two alternatives described above (page 9) under Alternatives Considered But Eliminated.

Coordination with the New Mexico State Lands Office to gain trail easements across State land started in January 1994. The easements are as yet not granted.

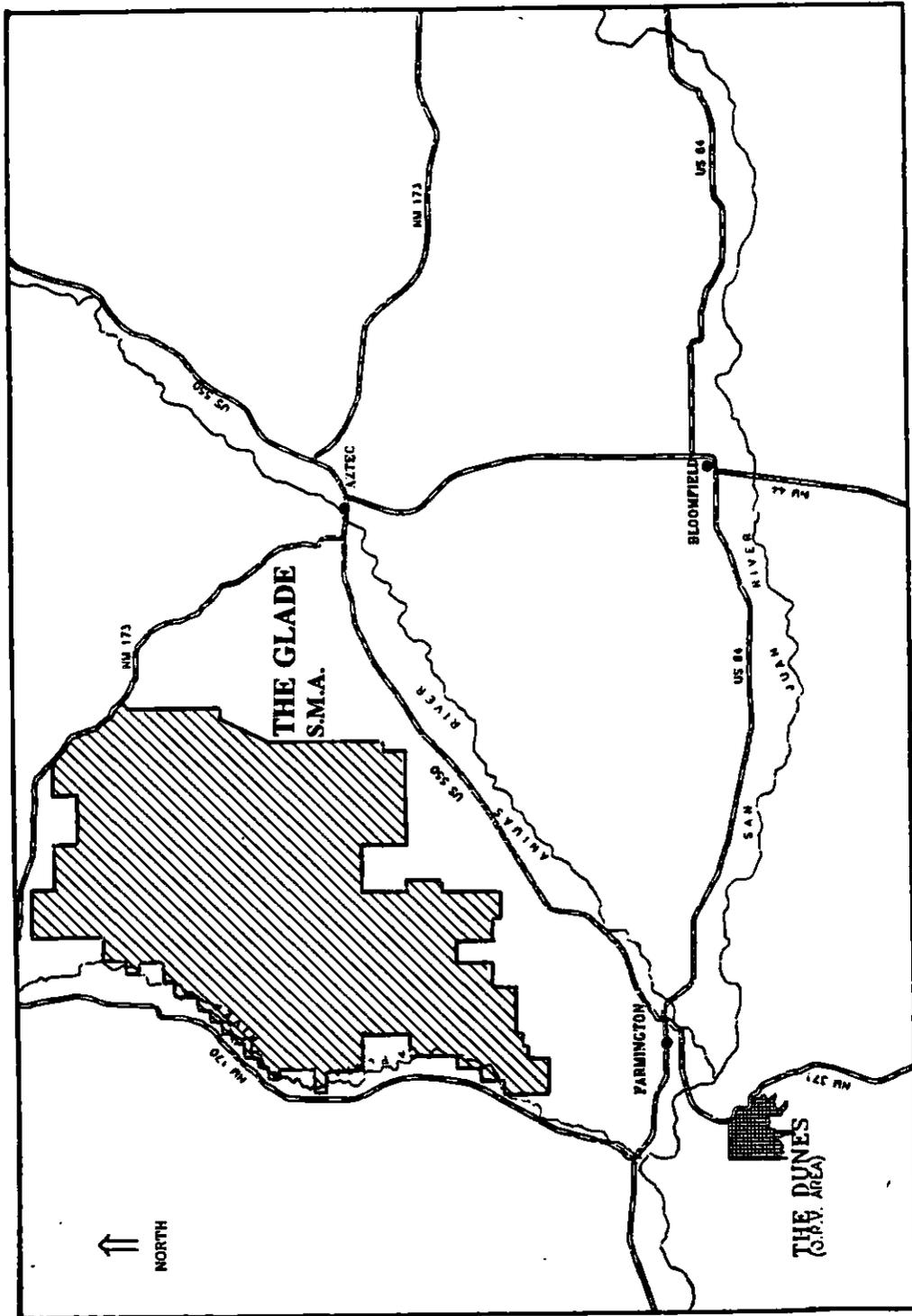
Since no adverse effects to threatened or endangered species are expected, no consultation with U.S. Fish & Wildlife is necessary.

The following BLM Farmington District Office resource specialists participated in the preparation of this document:

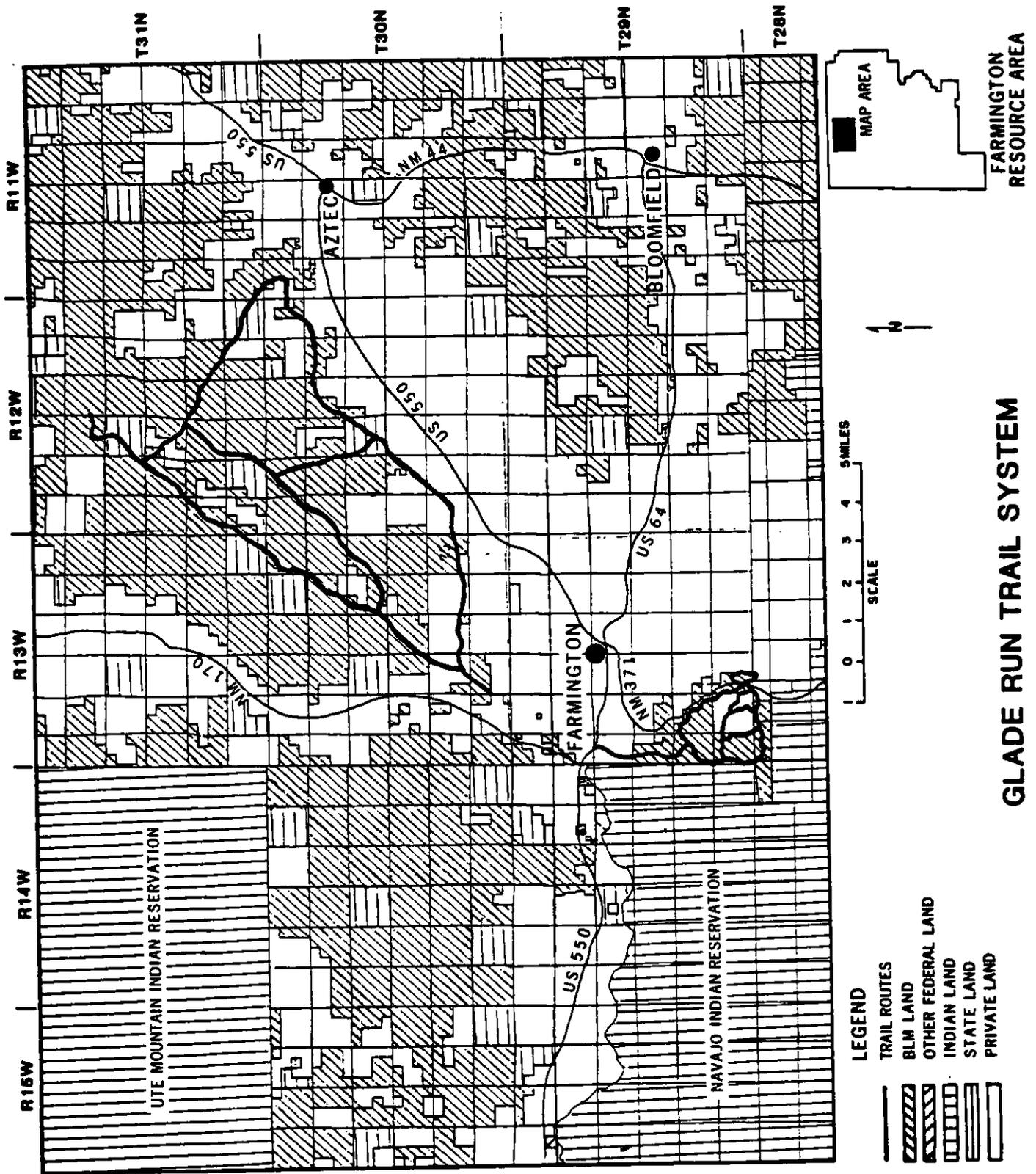
Chris Barns	Amendment author, Recreation, Visual Resources
Jim Copeland	Cultural Resources
Jerry Crockford	Lands
Bill Falvey	Wildlife, T&E Species
John Hansen	Wildlife
Jeff Russell	Cartography
Ray Sanchez	Grazing
Richard Simmons	Recreation, Cartography
Sterling White	Grazing, Vegetation
Dale Wirth	Soils

Appendix A

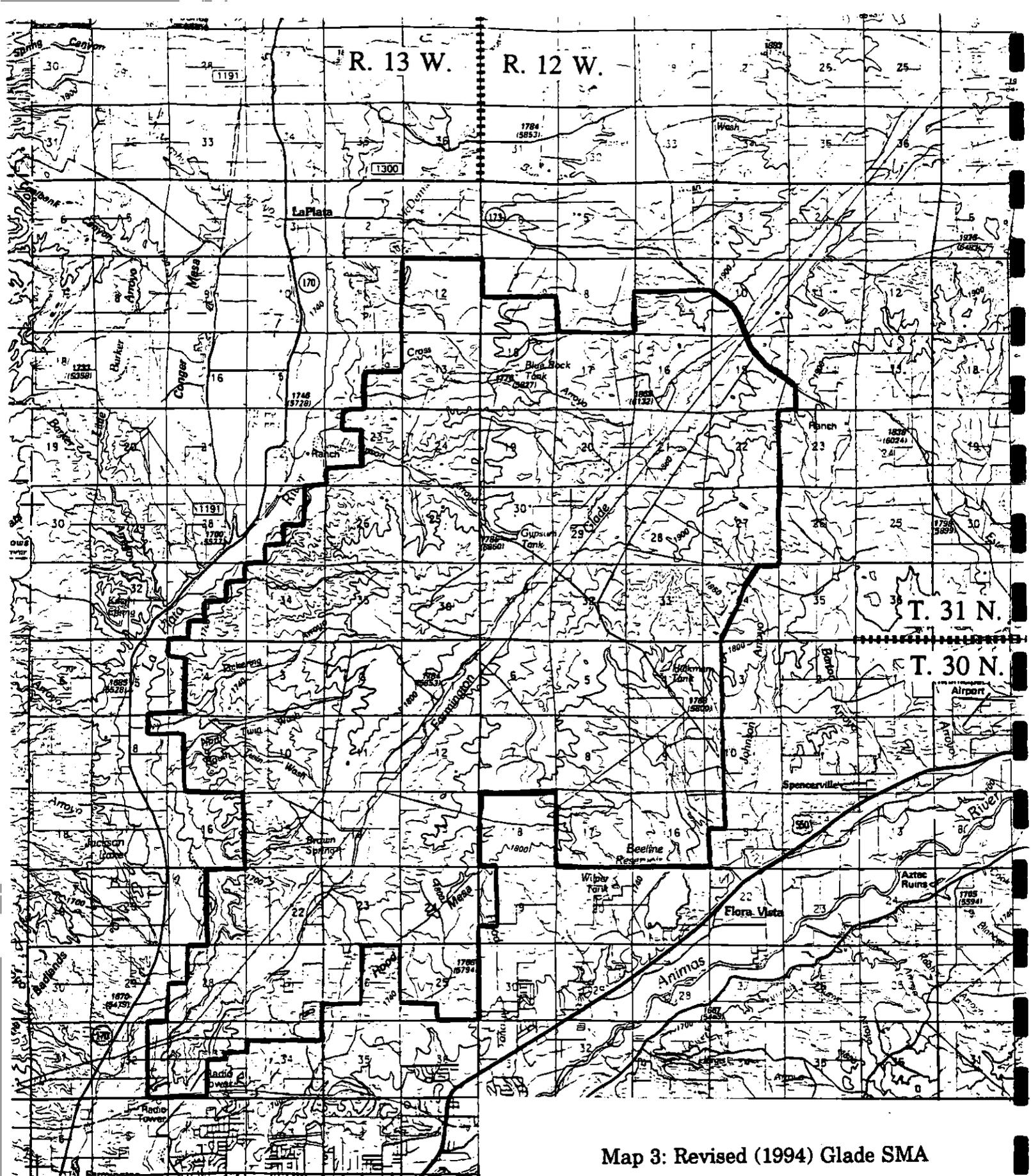
Maps



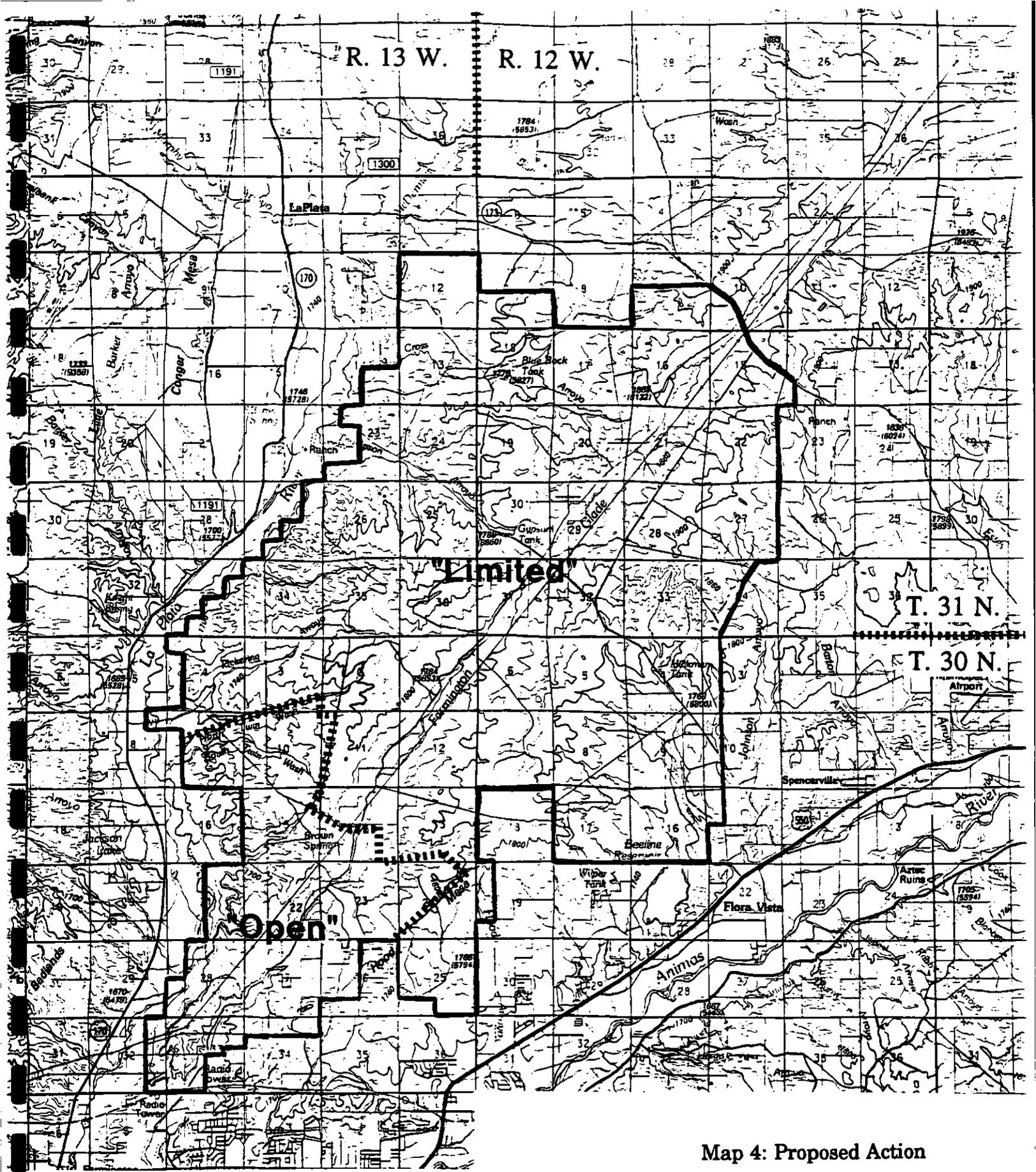
Map 1: General Area



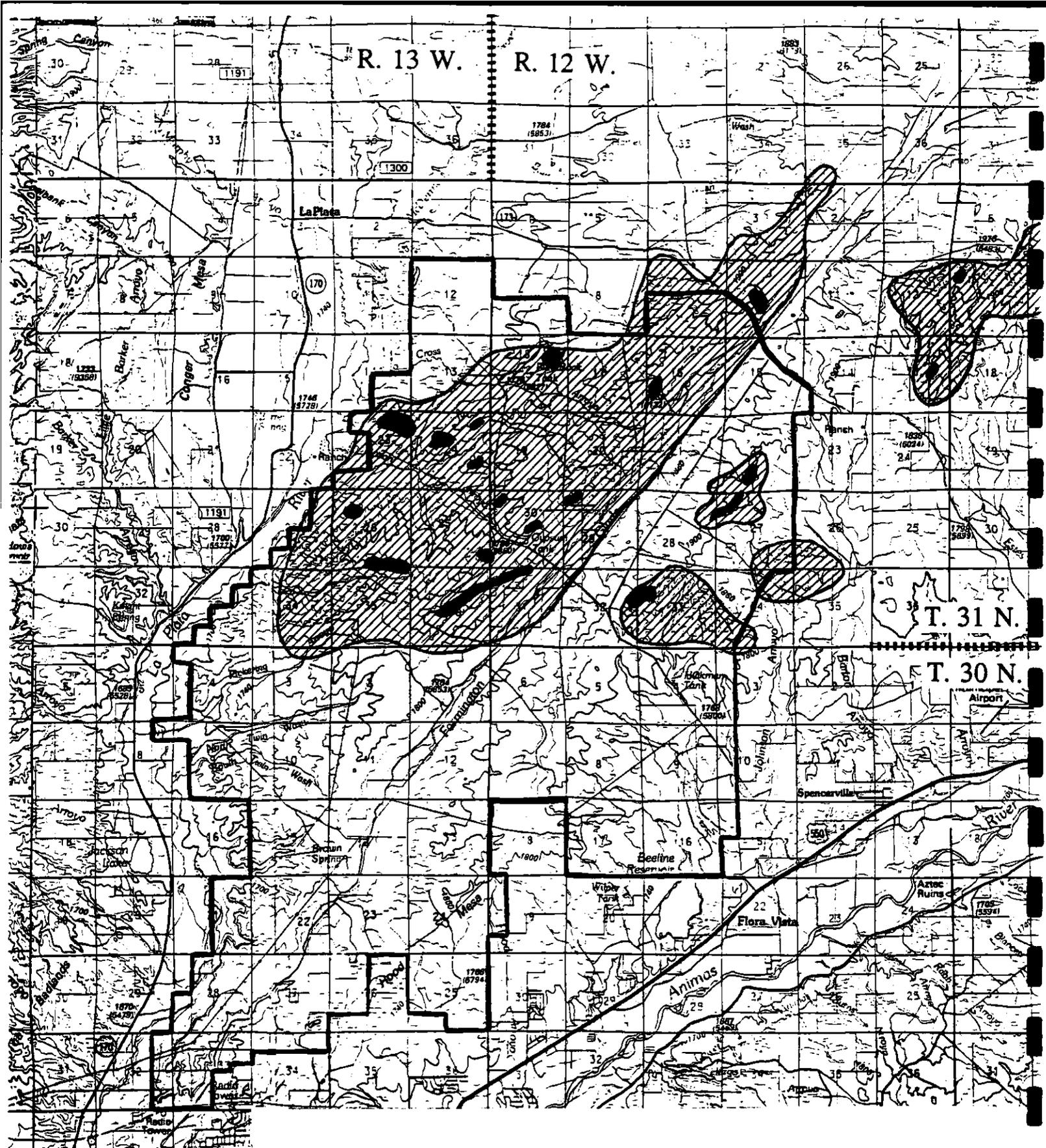
Map 2: Original (1988) Glade SMA



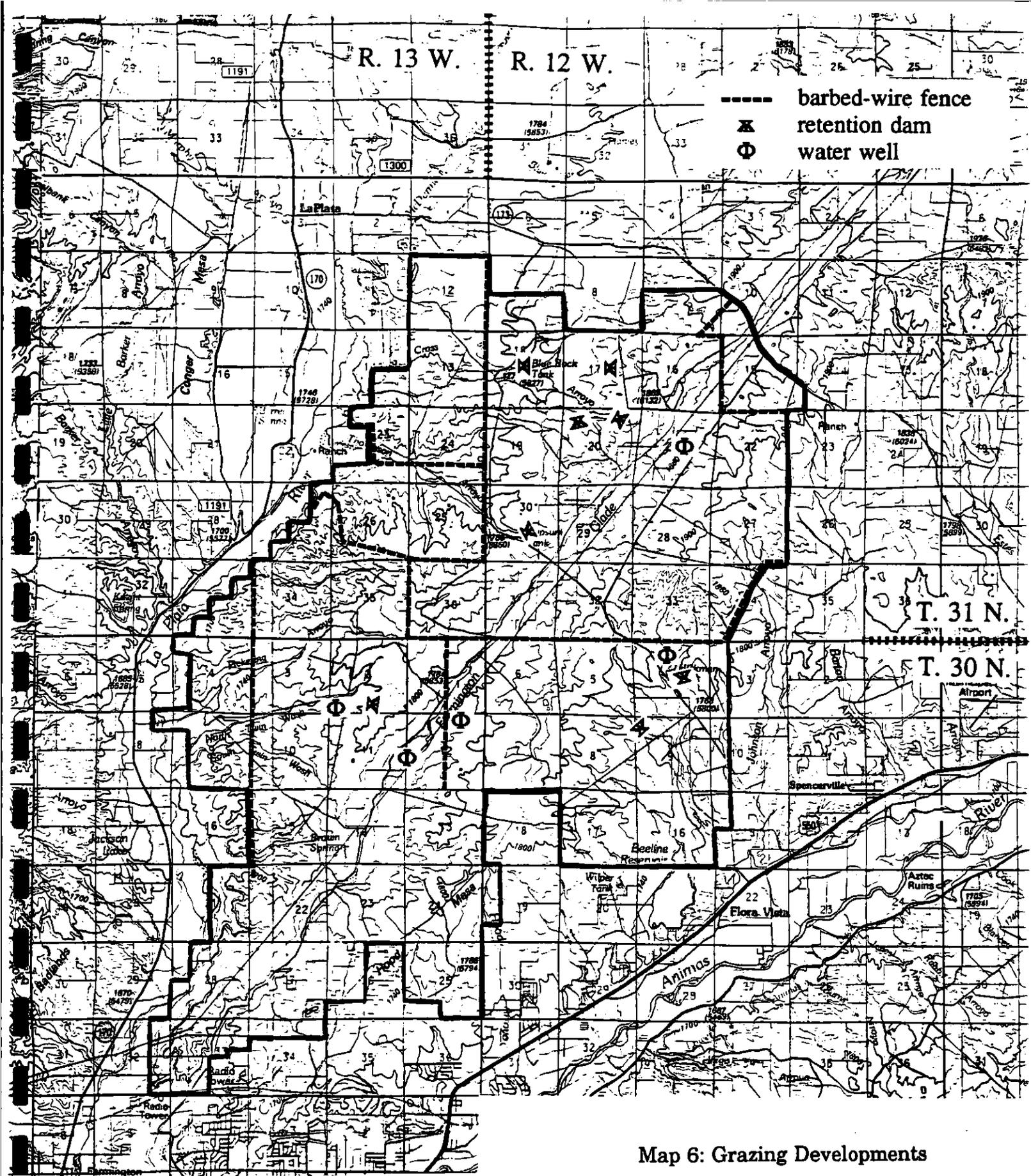
Map 3: Revised (1994) Glade SMA



Map 4: Proposed Action



Map 5: *Gilia formosa* potential habitat  and known populations 



Map 6: Grazing Developments

Appendix B

GLADE RUN TRAIL SYSTEM

Legal Description

PUBLIC LAND

T. 30 N., R. 12 W., NMPM

		<u>acres</u>
Sec. 3:	Lots 8, 9, 16, 17	158.05
Sec. 4:	Lots 5-17	478.99
Sec. 5:	Lots 5-20	583.81
Sec. 6:	Lots 8-23	587.29
Sec. 7:	Lots 5-20	624.67
Sec. 8:	Lots 1-16	636.70
Sec. 9:	Lots 1-11	406.56
Sec. 10:	Lots 4, 5, 8, 9	160.23
Sec. 15:	Lots 1, 2	80.45
Sec. 17:	Lots 1-16	648.64
Sec. 19:	Lots 1-3	118.35

T. 30 N., R. 13 W., NMPM

		<u>acres</u>
Sec. 1:	Lots 1-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$	638.80
Sec. 3:	Lots 1-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$	640.00
Sec. 4:	Lots 1-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	528.80
Sec. 8:	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Sec. 9:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	580.00
Sec. 10:	All	640.00
Sec. 11:	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	560.00
Sec. 12:	All	640.00
Sec. 13:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	600.00
Sec. 14:	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	400.00
Sec. 15:	All	640.00
Sec. 21:	E $\frac{1}{2}$	320.00
Sec. 22:	N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	600.00
Sec. 23:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	560.00
Sec. 24:	All	640.00
Sec. 25:	N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	560.00
Sec. 26:	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10.00
Sec. 27:	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	50.00
Sec. 28:	W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
Sec. 32:	E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
Sec. 33:	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$	300.00
Sec. 34:	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

T. 31 N., R. 12 W., NMPM

		<u>acres</u>
Sec. 7:	S $\frac{1}{2}$	320.00
Sec. 9:	S $\frac{1}{2}$	320.00

Sec. 10:	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ where south or west of (and including) SR 574	approx. 95.
Sec. 14:	Lots 9 and 10 where south of (and including) SR 574 and west of (and including) right-of-way NM32047	approx. 35.
Sec. 15:	Lots 3, 4, and 5 where south or west of (and including) SR 574, Lots 6-12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ where south or west of (and including) SR 574	approx. 445.
Sec. 17:	All	640.00
Sec. 18:	Lots 1-4, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	634.48
Sec. 19:	Lots, 1,2, 5-12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	622.72
Sec. 20:	Lots 1-6, N $\frac{1}{2}$	548.79
Sec. 21:	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	400.00
Sec. 22:	Lots 1-16	592.00
Sec. 27:	All	640.00
Sec. 28:	All	640.00
Sec. 29:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	480.00
Sec. 30:	Lots 5-17	486.61
Sec. 31:	Lots 5-8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	301.38
Sec. 33:	All	640.00
Sec. 34:	All west of grazing allotment fence line	approx. 320.

T. 31 N., R. 13 W., NMPM

Sec. 12:	All	640.00
Sec. 13:	All	640.00
Sec. 14:	SE $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00
Sec. 23:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	440.00
Sec. 24:	All	640.00
Sec. 25:	All	640.00
Sec. 26:	Lots 1-8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	644.17
Sec. 27:	Lots 1, 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	289.25
Sec. 33:	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$	240.00
Sec. 34:	All	640.00
Sec. 35:	Lots 1-4, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$	645.22

STATE LAND

T. 30 N., R. 12 W., NMPM

Sec. 16:	All	<u>acres</u> 640.00
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T. 30 N., R. 13 W., NMPM

Sec. 2:	Lots 1-4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>acres</u> 638.00
Sec. 32:	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00

T. 31 N., R. 12 W., NMPM

Sec. 16:	All	<u>acres</u> 640.00
Sec. 32:	E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	560.00

T. 31 N., R. 13 W., NMPM	<u>acres</u>
Sec. 36: All	640.00

PRIVATE LAND

T. 30 N., R. 12 W., NMPM	<u>acres</u>
Sec. 4: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00
Sec. 9: W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	200.00

T. 30 N., R. 13 W., NMPM	<u>acres</u>
Sec. 11: S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
Sec. 13: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Sec. 14: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	240.00
Sec. 22: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Sec. 23: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
Sec. 26: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	230.00
Sec. 27: N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	610.00
Sec. 28: E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$	480.00
Sec. 32: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Sec. 33: SW $\frac{1}{4}$	40.00
Sec. 34: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00

T. 31 N., R. 12 W., NMPM	<u>acres</u>
Sec. 20: E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	80.00
Sec. 21: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	240.00
Sec. 29: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$	160.00
Sec. 30: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	120.00
Sec. 31: Lot 4, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$	319.55

SUMMARY

Public land	approx. 27,410.96
State land	3,158.00
Private land	<u>3,239.55</u>
 TOTAL	 33,808.51

Appendix C

GLADE RUN TRAIL SYSTEM

Schedule of Public Involvement

BLM informs newspapers and radio of public scoping meeting	04/08/94
BLM discuss Glade options with San Juan County Commission	04/12/94
Public scoping meeting	04/13/94
Citizens' planning group meetings	04/26/94
	05/17/94
	05/29/94
	06/07/94
	06/21/94
	09/01/94
BLM informs newspapers and radio of proposed management information meeting	09/20/94
Proposed management information meeting	09/26/94
End of written comment period for proposed management	10/27/94
Notice of Intent published in Federal Register	02/16/95
BLM informs newspapers and radio of Call for Information	02/27/95
End of comment period for Call for Information	03/20/95
Proposed RMP Amendment/EA and Draft Glade Recreation Area Management Plan distributed	10/02/95
BLM informs newspapers and radio of final management meeting	10/02/95
Final management meeting	10/11/95
End of written comment period on Proposed RMP Amendment/EA and Draft RAMP	11/02/95
<i>Decision Record issued</i>	<i>12/04/95</i>
<i>Glade RAMP finalized</i>	<i>12/05/95</i>

Actions and dates in *italics* are projections.

**GLADE RUN TRAIL SYSTEM
Off- Highway Vehicle
Resource Management Plan Amendment /
Environmental Assessment
NM070-95-3219**

Finding of No Significant Impact

The Proposed Action is to amend the Farmington Resource Management Plan for the purpose of implementing off-highway vehicle restrictions on approximately 22,800 acres of public land in the Glade Run Trail System (GRTS) Special Management Area (SMA).

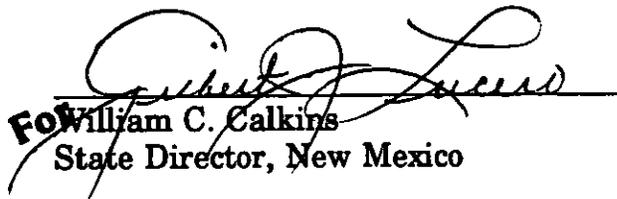
The Proposed Action will preserve quality trail recreation opportunities for which the SMA was established, while at the same time preserving some non-trail recreation opportunities that are not available elsewhere in the Farmington District. It will alleviate recreational conflicts and facilitate continued grazing in the GRTS. In addition, the Proposed Action is expected to benefit the continued existence of a Category 2 threatened species.

Based upon the analysis in the accompanying environmental assessment, it has been determined that the Proposed Action will not result in any significant impacts to the human environment and an environmental impact statement is not required.

Recommended by:


Mike Pool
District Manager, Farmington District

Approved by:


FO William C. Calkins
State Director, New Mexico