

CHAPTER 7 - GRAZING AND DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK

7.1 INTRODUCTION AND RESOURCE OVERVIEW

7.1.1 Introduction

The Secretary of the Interior, through the BLM, manages approximately 264 million acres of public rangelands throughout the western United States. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 guide BLM's management of livestock grazing on public lands.

The objectives for grazing administration regulations are to "promote healthy sustainable rangeland ecosystems; to accelerate restoration and improvement of public rangelands to properly functioning condition; to efficiently and effectively administer domestic livestock grazing; and to provide for the sustainability of the western livestock industry and communities that are dependent upon productive, healthy public rangelands" (43 CFR 4100.0-2).

Livestock grazing allotments occur on approximately 95 percent of all lands located within the Moab FO area boundary. Areas not within the boundaries of a grazing allotment include lands around Moab, the surface areas of the Colorado and Dolores Rivers, Interstate 70, and the Pear Park and Spring Creek areas. Of the lands within grazing allotments, 1,794,798 acres (77 percent) are BLM lands within the State of Utah; 375,299 acres (16 percent) are State of Utah lands; 83,640 acres (4 percent) are private; 1,632 acres (less than 1 percent) are military; 1,146 acres (less than 1 percent) are United States Forest Service lands; and 73,395 acres (3 percent) occur within the State of Colorado (Chart 7-1).

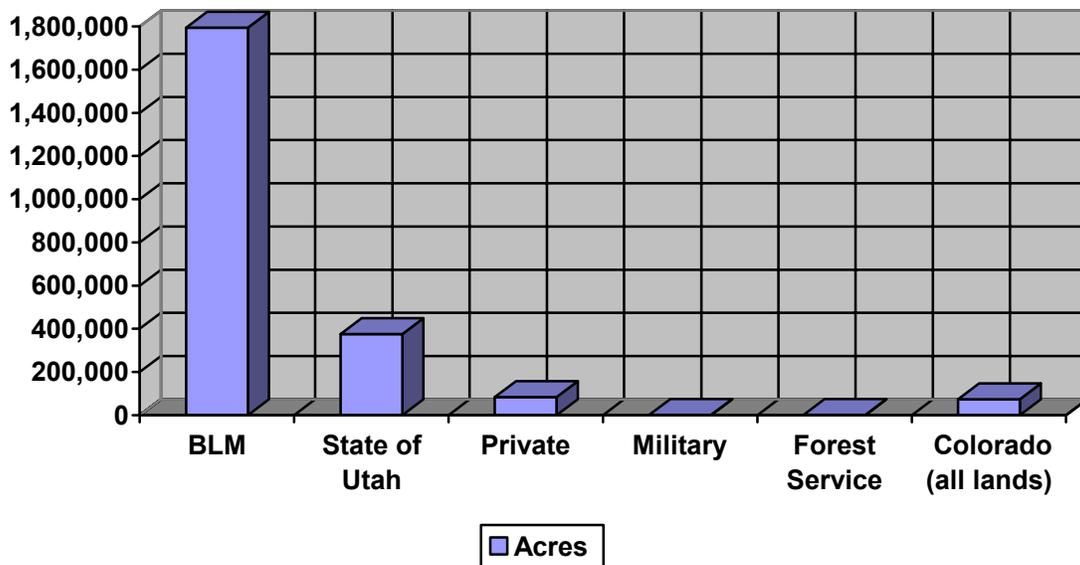


Chart 7-1. Acres Within Grazing Allotments – Moab Field Office

7.1.2 Resource Overview

The following subsections provide a summary of the number of permitted allotments, amount and condition of riparian areas, allotment management categories, ecological status, and status of rangeland health for the allotments. With the exception of ecological status, each of these items is listed by allotment in Appendix 7-A.

7.1.2.1 Allotment Status

A total of 83 allotments occur within the boundaries of the Moab FO. (See Figure 7-1 “Range Allotments” in the map section at the end of this document.) Of this total, 77 are permitted for use by domestic livestock, and 6 allotments were closed to grazing by domestic livestock in 1995 and 1996. Reasons for closing the 6 allotments to grazing by domestic livestock included enhancement of wildlife, improvement of riparian vegetation, watershed benefits, and recreation values.

Of the total 83 allotments, 73 are administered by the Moab FO. Four allotments are administered by the Vernal Field Office, and 6 allotments are administered by the Grand Junction, Colorado, Field Office.

7.1.2.2 Riparian Areas

A total of 26,085 acres of riparian have been inventoried within the grazing allotments. Of this total, 14,020 acres (54 percent) have been identified as being in "proper functioning condition;" 8,962 acres (34 percent) as "functioning-at risk;" 2947 acres (11 percent) as "not functioning;" 120 acres (0.5 percent) as "reservoir or well;" and 35 acres (0.1 percent) as "dikes."

7.1.2.3 Allotment Management Categories

Each permitted allotment has been evaluated and designated into one of three management categories: maintain (M), improve (I), or custodial (C). Allotments in category M are in generally good condition and have no serious resource conflicts under present management. They may have some potential for a positive return on investments. Category I allotments have serious resource conflicts or unsatisfactory range condition or may be producing below their potential under present management, and/or climatic conditions (drought related). These allotments have potential to improve or have conflicts that can be resolved through changes in grazing management or investments in range improvement projects. Allotments in category C have low productivity potential, limited resource conflicts, and no opportunity for a positive return on public investments (Table 7-1). A more detailed and specific list of criteria used for categorizing each allotment is found in Appendix 7-B.

Table 7-1. Current Number of Grazing Allotments in Each Management Category, Moab FO Area		
Category M (Maintain)	Category I (Improve)	Category C (Custodial)
25 allotments (32%)	37 allotments (48%)	15 allotments (20%)

7.1.2.4 Ecological Status

The ecological status of BLM acres within the Moab FO area boundaries (excluding acres within Colorado) were estimated as part of the 1985 Grand RMP process. Since the ecological status estimates were made on a Moab FO-wide basis, the ecological status for each allotment is not known. Four classes are used to express the degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a biotic community reflected the potential natural community (PNC). These classes are PNC, Late Seral, Mid Seral, and Early Seral (Table 7-2).

Class	% Similarity to PNC	Acreage (% of Total Area)
PNC	76-100%	461,156 acres (26%)
Late Seral	51-75%	661,502 acres (38%)
Mid Seral	26-50%	520,802 acres (30%)
Early Seral	0- 25%	108,009 acres (6%)

BLM Manual H-1601-1 (BLM 2000) states that vegetation management decisions, including grazing, must be based on desired future conditions (DFC). The DFC are those conditions on a landscape scale that are meeting management objectives, incorporating ecological, social, and economic considerations; and does not necessarily assume vegetation should, or will, reach PNC. It is usually expressed as ecological or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, age and size classes of species) and desired soil qualities (conditions of soil cover, erosion, compaction, loss of soil productivity).

7.1.2.5 Rangeland Health Standards

BLM regulations, *The Fundamentals of Rangeland Health* give management priority to maintaining functioning ecosystems. In response, *Utah's Standards for Rangeland Health* (BLM 1997a, 1997b) were developed to assess and protect ecological communities and their associated values. Standards are descriptions of the desired condition of the biological and physical components and characteristics of rangelands that are applied to management of all public land resources and uses. Guidelines are management approaches, methods, and practices that are intended to achieve established standards.

Following is a listing of Utah's Standards for Rangeland Health. Please refer to Appendix 7-C for the complete description of Utah's Standards.

- Standard 1. Upland soils exhibit permeability and infiltration rates that sustain or improve site productivity, considering the soil type, climate, and landform.
- Standard 2. Riparian and wetland areas are in properly functioning condition. Stream channel morphology and functions are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform.
- Standard 3. Desired species, including native, threatened, endangered, and special-status species, are maintained at a level appropriate for the site and species involved.

- Standard 4. BLM will apply and comply with water quality standards established by the State of Utah (R.317-2) and the Federal Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. Activities on BLM Lands will support the designated beneficial uses described in the Utah Water Quality Standards (R.317-2) for surface and groundwater.

Of the total of 83 allotments within the Moab FO boundaries, 10 are meeting standards and 73 have not been assessed. Appendix 7-A identifies those allotments that are considered to be meeting standards.

7.1.2.6 Rangeland Monitoring

Approximately 240 rangeland-monitoring studies that assess trend have been established on public lands within boundaries of the Moab FO. Monitoring studies are commonly established within grazing allotments to assess key vegetative species.

Current rangeland monitoring studies assess three resource factors: forage utilization, trend studies, and apparent trend studies.

- Forage utilization by livestock and wildlife following the grazing season is taken on a 3-5 year cycle. In addition, the forage utilization levels may be mapped to show overall use patterns and category/degree of forage utilization within an allotment.
- Trend studies of the ecological community, as reflected by key vegetative species, are accomplished on a 3-10 year cycle.
- Apparent trend studies, which incorporate some watershed/erosional conditions, may be conducted at the same time that utilization studies are being made.

Allotment evaluations are completed as needed to identify and correct resource problems. Evaluations are used to (1) compile and assess rangeland conditions and trends toward management objectives, and (2) recommend necessary adjustments in rangeland management.

Drought conditions over the past several years continue to greatly affect vegetation productivity from year to year. Drought can leave native plants and shrubs in a severely stressed condition, especially in the shrub communities. Nearly every major shrub species is experiencing some form of die-off, including sagebrush, blackbrush, Mormon tea, greasewood, and rabbitbrush. There may be an ongoing conversion of native perennial grasses to invasive annual species such as cheatgrass, halogeton and Russian thistle in some areas.

7.1.2.7 Rangeland Improvements

Rangeland improvements, including fencing, cattle guards, water pipelines, well development, spring development, and stock ponds, are used to assist in livestock and wildlife distribution.

Rangeland manipulation can be used to rehabilitate or restore a particular ecological community with respect to plant composition and structure. Fire management practices are often used to achieve ecological conversion and/or reduce catastrophic fuel loads.

General impacts associated with rangeland improvements tier to the Vegetation EIS (BLM 1993, 1994), which analyzes and recommends treatment methods to be used on BLM-administered lands. Methods include manual and mechanical treatments, biological treatments, prescribed burning, chemical applications, and use of livestock.

The current RMP (1985) identifies rangeland manipulation actions that were to be accomplished within various allotments. These actions are shown in Figure 5, Management of Livestock Grazing; Figure 12, Fire Management; and in Appendix D of the 1985 RMP. The land treatments existing in 1985 are shown in Figure 4, Existing Land Treatments of the 1985 RMP.

7.2 SPECIFIC MANDATES AND AUTHORITY

The laws, mandates, policies, and regulations that guide the BLM's authority for grazing by domestic livestock include:

- Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (42 USC 315, 315a through 315r). Provides direction to protect rangelands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration while providing for managed use and improvement, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon public lands.
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1701 et seq.). Recognizes livestock grazing as one of the "principal or major uses" of the public lands. It directs that the public lands be managed on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals while protecting the quality of other values (i.e. scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological).
- Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 USC 1901 et seq.). Provides policy to manage, maintain, and improve the condition of public rangelands to increase productivity in accordance with management objectives and the land use planning process.
- 43 CFR 4100 Grazing Administration, Exclusive of Alaska. Provides uniform guidance for administration of grazing on the public lands.
- Fundamentals of Rangeland Health and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (43 CFR 4180 et seq.). Defines the minimum resource conditions that must be achieved and maintained and the acceptable management practices to be applied to achieve those conditions.

7.3 CURRENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Of the 77 allotments that are permitted for use by domestic livestock, 64 allotments are grazed by cattle, 3 allotments are grazed by cattle and horses, 2 allotments are grazed by cattle and sheep, 6 allotments are grazed by sheep, 1 allotment is grazed by sheep and horses, and 1 allotment is grazed by horses. Twenty-five (25) of the permitted allotments have allotment management plans (AMPs), while the remaining 52 allotments do not. Please refer to Appendix 7-A, which shows the class of livestock permitted to graze by allotment.

Authorized livestock use is typically expressed in animal unit months (AUMs), which is the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of 1 cow, 1 horse, or 5 sheep for a period of one month. A total of 107,931 animal unit months (AUMs) are currently authorized (active) within boundaries of the Moab FO area. Of the total authorized AUMs , 87,097 (81 percent) are used by cattle, 18,466 (17 percent) are used by sheep, and 485 (less than 1 percent) are used by horses. 1,883 AUMs (2 percent) are, through agreement with the permittee(s), are held inactive due to conservation purposes. An additional 25,972 AUMs are allowed through exchange of use (other ownership). Table 7-3 shows the grazing management systems currently in use for the 77 permitted allotments.

Table 7-3. Current Number of Permitted Allotments under Each Grazing Management System, Moab FO Area	
Grazing Management System	Number of Allotments
Season-long grazing*	52
Deferred rotation grazing	21
Rest rotation grazing	1
Holistic grazing	3
* The lengths of season under season-long grazing systems generally vary from 1 month to 8 months, with the majority being 4-5 months. One allotment is grazed year-long. The majority of grazing systems include both dormant season and growing season use. However, 11 allotments are grazed only during the dormant season, and 7 allotments are grazed only during the growing season.	

Management Actions listed in the 1985 Grand RMP as livestock requirements, along with accomplishments, are as follows:

1. Authorization of all grazing use at the present levels (permitted use) in conjunction with a monitoring program to determine whether stocking rates should be adjusted.

If agreements are not reached, BLM will issue decisions recognizing present grazing preference and season and specifying the monitoring to be conducted. If and when monitoring data confirm a need to change management, an attempt will be made to make the change through agreement. If a suitable agreement is not reached, a decision will be issued, which starts the 5-year implementation period. (BLM 1985:39)

Management Action Accomplished: The Rangeland Program Summary (RPS) for the resource area was signed and printed with the RMP in July, 1985. All permittees were sent a Proposed Decision during 1986 and 1987 showing their recognized grazing preference being the starting point for monitoring. If monitoring data confirm a need to change management and/or grazing preference, an attempt will be made to make the change through agreements. This management action was carried out on all allotments.

2. Change the season of use on 54,380 acres (four allotments) to (a) provide for growth requirements of perennial plants, (b) restrict use of spring forbs by livestock in critical wildlife areas, and (c) protect soils in critical watershed areas.

Management Action Partially Accomplished: This management action was carried out on two of the four allotments. The Diamond and South Sand Flats allotments (identified for change of season) currently have no permitted livestock. Seasons of use have not been changed on the Floy Canyon and Potash allotments.

3. Change the class of livestock on the Buckhorn Allotment. The purpose of this action was to reduce competition between livestock and wildlife.

Management Action Accomplished: This change in class of livestock has been made.

4. Implement land treatments on 67,125 acres (13 allotments) to increase available forage by 8,514 AUMs to allow for increased use by livestock and wildlife. New land treatments included (a) plow and seed 29,640 acres; (b) chain and seed 32,160 acres; and (c) drill seed 5,325 acres.

Management Actions Partially Accomplished:

a. Horse Canyon Pinyon-Juniper Treatment. During the month of December 1987, approximately 320 acres of pinyon-juniper trees were chained and reseeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs to improve deer habitat. The project, conducted in cooperation with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, was accomplished primarily on State lands within the Horse Pasture of the Cisco Allotment. There is no livestock grazing within the Horse Pasture.

b. Amasa Back Pinyon-Juniper Treatment (Project #6237). During the month of April in 1990, 220 acres of pinyon-juniper trees were chained on Amasa Back. In September of that year, the downed trees were burned. Following the above described chaining and burning, the project was aerially seeded to a mixture of grass, forbs and shrubs. The project was carried out on the Black Ridge Allotment.

c. Lackey Fan Sagebrush Treatment (Project #6721). During the month of April 1990, 3,070 acres of sagebrush (including some pinyon-juniper areas) on Lackey Fan were aerially treated with the herbicide tebuthiuron. No seeding was done. The area had been seeded to crested wheatgrass years earlier, so the project was considered maintenance of an existing range improvement. The project area is on public lands within the Hatch Point allotment.

d. Hay Canyon/Preacher Canyon Prescribed Burn (Project #856775). During the month of March 1999, 850 acres of sagebrush (including some pinyon-juniper areas) were burned. There were sufficient native grass species within the project area making seeding unnecessary. Purposes of the prescribed burn were to (1) reduce the dominance of big sagebrush, (2) increase the cover of perennial grass species, and (3) reduce the fire hazard. The project area is on public land within the Middle Canyon allotment.

e. Nash Wash Prescribed Burn. Approximately 310 acres of sagebrush (including some pinyon-juniper trees) were burned during the month of March 2000. There were sufficient native grass species within the project area making seeding unnecessary. This prescribed burn was completed to reduce (1) the dominance of big sagebrush, (2) the number of pinyon-juniper trees, and (3) the fire hazard. This project is within the Horse Pasture of the Cisco allotment. There is no livestock grazing within the Horse pasture.

f. Lackey Fan Pinyon-Juniper Treatment (Project #6902). During the month of October 2002, 670 acres of pinyon-juniper trees were burned on Lackey Fan. These same acres had been previously chained and/or plowed, and seeded to crested wheatgrass. No seeding was done in conjunction with the prescribed burn project. The project area is on public land within the Hatch Point allotment.

5. Manage 3 miles of perennial streams by fencing and rotation of grazing use areas to restore three riparian areas for improved wildlife habitat.

Management Action Accomplished: These perennial streams are located on the Cottonwood and Diamond allotments, both of which have been closed to grazing by domestic livestock.

6. Manipulate livestock grazing on 27,000 acres (portions of ten allotments; 558 AUMs) to lessen impact on highly saline soils and reduce salinity in the Colorado River drainage.

Management Action Not Accomplished: There was no manipulation of livestock grazing on 27,000 acres to lessen impact on highly saline soils. A Washington-based watershed team put together a project proposal for salinity control within the Sagers Wash watershed.

7.4 RESOURCE DEMAND AND ANALYSIS

The resource demand is considered to be the amount of grazing by both domestic livestock and wildlife. However, the resource demand discussed here will be limited to grazing by domestic livestock. Resource demands by wildlife are discussed in Chapter 16.

- The resource demand by domestic livestock can be considered the sum total of permitted active use (currently 107,931 AUMs) and suspended livestock use (currently 28,896 AUMs). This amounts to a current total resource demand by domestic livestock of 136,827 AUMs.
- The total AUMs of active use listed in the 1982 Analysis of Management Situation was 112,140. This compares to the current active use of 107,931 AUMs (a 4 percent reduction; BLM 1982).
- A dramatic shift from sheep use to cattle has occurred since the 1982 Analysis of Management Situation was written. In 1982, the active sheep and cattle use was 49,338 AUMs (44 percent) and 62,802 AUMs (56 percent) respectively. This compares to the current active sheep and cattle use of 18,466 AUMs (17 percent) and 87,097 AUMs (81 percent), respectively.
- Meeting the resource demand (current active use plus suspended use) may require extensive investments of resource dollars plus implementation of numerous intensive management systems.

7.5 CONSISTENCY WITH NON BUREAU PLANS

With the exception of the economic opportunities from livestock grazing, the current Grand County Master Plan (completed in 1996) does not address grazing by domestic livestock.

7.6 ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The identified issues and concerns are as follows:

1. Since the approval of the 1985 RMP, annual counts by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources indicate elk numbers have increased significantly in certain areas, resulting in increased competition of forage with permitted livestock. Problem areas include Black Ridge, Lacy Fan, Ray Mesa, East Coyote, Island Mesa, Lisbon Valley, Three-step, North Beaver Mesa, Polar Mesa, Nash Wash-Utah/Colorado State Line, Dolores Triangle,

South Beaver Mesa, Dolores Point, South Mesa, Wilson Mesa, Westwater Canyon, Middle Canyon, Hay Canyon, East Canyon, and Rattlesnake Canyon area.

2. Drought related impacts are being observed in many parts of the western United States and the Moab FO, particularly in the north-central section of Grand County. Adjustments in livestock numbers on a yearly basis will continue to be necessary and long term adjustments to the grazing permits may be required based on long term monitoring data.
3. It would be beneficial if there were an opportunity, based upon a specified set of measurable parameters, to change the kind of livestock (cattle to sheep or visa-versa), and/or the season-of-use on individual allotments without conducting resource management plan amendments. The changes would be limited to those situations where such parameters are (1) shown to exist, and (2) the changes would result in increased vegetative productivity.
4. Rangeland health standards assessments, which include rangeland monitoring data, will be used to identify areas where it will be necessary to make changes to the livestock grazing management practices.
5. In an effort to continue to reduce potential conflicts between domestic sheep and desert bighorn sheep, work towards (as opportunity presents) converting the sheep permit on Hatch Point to cattle only.
6. Old vegetation treatment projects are being invaded with pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, etc. Old vegetation treatment project should be re-treated based on the NEPA process.
7. Livestock grazing issues have intensified in critical watersheds and on critical soil since the 1985 RMP, necessitating the need to re-evaluate the grazing alternatives developed in the 1985 RMP. These issues are evidenced primarily by losses to soil resources through the creation of "blow out" areas, increased arroyo cutting and fluvial incision, vegetation pedestaling, loss of shrub communities, and increased populations of annual invasive species.
8. Drought and pests, combined with current grazing practices in areas of the Moab FO North (Mancos landscape), have contributed to a loss of ground cover. In turn, these losses in ground cover directly correlate to accelerated soil erosion by both wind and water transport. The increase in erosion could possibly compromise the present salinity levels of water resources in these areas and also negate past proactive management activities in these watersheds.
9. Current range monitoring methods may need to be re-evaluated to determine their scientific validity and acceptance for use in determining necessary changes in authorized numbers, seasons of use, etc. Current techniques may not be supplying the requisite statistical relevance required to defend such changes. The use of proper techniques and methods for monitoring relevant vegetative and watershed indices, along with correct frequency, are essential.

7.7 MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

7.7.1 Management Opportunities

1. As stated under Section 7.3, Current Management Practices, 52 of the total 77 allotments currently being grazed do not have AMPs. Opportunities for management that could occur under an AMP include (1) change in kind or class of livestock, (2) adjustments in permitted numbers, (3) change in season of use, (4) initiation and/or change in the grazing system, (5) land treatments such as chaining, prescribed burning, etc, and/or (6) range structures such as drift fences, water developments, etc. Allotment Management Plan (AMP) will be developed where appropriate and all allotments do not need to have AMPs.
2. Alternatives should identify a protocol for coordinating with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in designating allotments where the numbers of one or more wildlife species need to be reduced.

7.7.2 Management Limitations

1. Limited or small amounts of BLM land in an allotment.
2. Allotments on which a large percentage of the area is in private ownership.
3. Situations where opportunities are limited for a positive economic return on public investments.
4. Lack of funding to adequately carry out allotment administration, including the development of AMPs and monitoring to measure trends in rangeland health. ()
5. Lack of funding for planning/construction of range improvements and rangeland manipulation projects.

7.8 REFERENCES

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 1982. Management Situation Analysis for the Grand Resource Area. Moab, Utah: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Moab District Grand Resource Area.
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- _____, 1994. Riparian Area Management (TR-1737-11) Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas. Denver: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Service Center.
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BLM. 2000. Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1). 2000. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

7.9 GLOSSARY

Active use means the current authorized use, including livestock use and conservation use. Active use may constitute a portion, or all, of permitted use. Active use does not include temporary nonuse or suspended use of forage within all or a portion of an allotment.

Allotment means an area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock.

Allotment management plan (AMP) means a documented program developed as an activity plan, consistent with the definition at 43 U.S.C 1702(k), that focuses on, and contains the necessary instructions for, the management of livestock grazing on specified public lands to meet resource condition, sustained yield, multiple use, economic and other objectives.

Animal unit month (AUM) means the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

Class of livestock means ages and/or sex groups of a kind of livestock.

Conservation use means an activity, excluding livestock grazing, on all or a portion of an allotment for purposes of:

1. Protecting the land and its resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, or
2. Improving rangeland conditions, or
3. Enhancing resource values, uses, or functions.

Deferment means the delay of livestock grazing on an area for an adequate period of time to provide for plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, or restoration of vigor of existing plants.

Deferred grazing means the use of deferment in grazing management of a management unit, but not in a systematic rotation including other units.

Desired future condition (DFC) is the future condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meets management objectives. Desired future condition is based on ecological (such as desired plant community), social, and economic considerations during the land and resource management planning process. Desired future condition is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, age and size classes of species) and desired soil qualities (conditions of soil cover, erosion, compaction, loss of soil productivity).

Potential natural community (PNC) is the biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences of its ecosystem were completed without additional human-caused disturbance under present environmental conditions. Grazing by wildlife; natural disturbances such as drought, floods, wildfire; insects; and disease are inherent in the developments of PNCs. *Note – It is generally not the policy of BLM to manage for PNC.*

Rest-rotation means a grazing management scheme in which rest periods for individual pasture, paddocks or grazing units, generally for the full grazing season, are incorporated into a grazing rotation.

Suspension means the temporary withholding from active use, through a decision issued by the authorized officer or by agreement, of part or all of the permitted use in a grazing permit or lease.

APPENDIX 7-A

Appendix A- Allotment Situation Summary		
Includes Allotments Administered By Both Moab And Other Field Offices		
Allotment Status		
Permitted	77	
Not Permitted	6	
Class of Permitted Livestock		
Cattle	64	
Cattle/Horses	3	
Cattle/Sheep	2	
Sheep	6	
Sheep/Horses	1	
Horses	1	
Animal Unit Months		
Active (cattle)	87,097	80.7%
Active (sheep)	18,466	17.1%
Active-Not Used By Agreement	1,883	1.7%
Active (horse Use)	485	0.4%
Total Active Use	107,931	
Suspended	28,896	
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	25,972	
Livestock Grazing System		
Season-long	51	
Deferred Rotation	23	
Rest Rotation	1	
Holistic Grazing	2	
Total Acres Within Allotments	2,329,910	
BLM	1,794,798	77.0%
State of Utah	375,299	16.1%
Private	83,640	3.6%
Military	1,632	0.1%
USFS	1,146	0.0%
Colorado (all acres)	73,395	3.2%
% Acres BLM	80%	
AMP's Completed	25	
Allotment Category		
Maintain	25	
Improve	37	
Custodial	15	
Ecological Status of Communities (BLM Ac in UT Only)		
Early Seral	108,009	
Mid Seral	520,802	
Late Seral	661,502	
Potential Natural Community	462,156	
Standards for Rangeland Health		
Allotment Meeting Standards	10	
Not Meeting, But Action Taken	0	
Not Meeting, No Action Taken	0	
Not Meeting and Not Livestock Related	0	
No Assessment	73	
Acres of Riparian Within An Allotment	26,085	
Proper Functioning Condition	14,020	
Functioning - At Risk	8,962	
Not Functioning	2,947	
Reservoir and/or well	120	
Dikes	35	

Appendix A - Allotment Situation Summary		
Includes Only Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office		
Allotment Status		
Permitted	67	
Not Permitted	6	
Class of Permitted Livestock		
Cattle	54	
Cattle/Horses	3	
Cattle/Sheep	2	
Sheep	6	
Sheep/Horses	1	
Horses	1	
Animal Unit Months		
Active (cattle)	69,041	76.8%
Active (sheep)	18,466	20.5%
Active-Not Used By Agreement	1,883	2.1%
Active (horse Use)	485	0.5%
Total Active AUM's	89,875	
Suspended	27,059	
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	17,618	
Livestock Grazing System		
Season-long	47	
Deferred Rotation	19	
Rest Rotation	1	
Holistic Grazing	0	
Total Acres Within Allotments	2,211,365	
BLM	1,744,930	78.9%
State of Utah	310,251	14.0%
Private	80,011	3.6%
Military	1,632	0.1%
USFS	1,146	0.1%
Colorado (all acres)	73,395	3.3%
% Acres BLM	82%	
AMP's Completed	20	
Allotment Category		
Maintain	24	
Improve	29	
Custodial	14	
Ecological Status of Communities (BLM Ac in UT Only)		
Early Seral	108,009	
Mid Seral	520,802	
Late Seral	661,502	
Potential Natural Community	462,156	
Standards for Rangeland Health		
Allotment Meeting Standards	10	
Not Meeting, But Action Taken	0	
Not Meeting, No Action Taken	0	
Not Meeting and Not Livestock Related	0	
No Assessment	63	
Acres of Riparian Within An Allotment	26,055	
Proper Functioning Condition	13,990	
Functioning - At Risk	8,962	
Not Functioning	2,947	
Reservoir and/or well	120	
Dikes	35	

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Adobe Mesa	Agate	Arth/s Pasture	Athena	Bar-X	Beaver Creek	Behind The Rocks	Between The Creeks
Allotment Number	#05821	#05853	#05861	#05809	#05808	#05889	#05817	
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle - Horses	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	
Season of Use	Various	11/15 - 3/15	11/06-5/17	10/20-5/20	11/1-3/31	11/1-4/30	Various	
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	297	716	363	1,137	1,688	280	1,648	
Active (Sheep)								
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)		17						
Suspended							1,047	
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	20	309	74	201	0	0	1,516	
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	
Total Acres Within Allotment	4,824	20,773	25,141	46,488	21,244	3,397	52,477	4,122
BLM	3,139	12,349	20,619	37,584	10,463	3,397	38,695	3,960
State of Utah	1,141	5,697	2,965	4,832	28		12,838	56
Private	544	2,727	1,557	2,440	1,279		944	106
Military				1,632				
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)					9,474			
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	65%	59%	82%	81%	94%	100%	74%	96%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed			1					
Allotment Category	Maintain	Maintain	Improve	Maintain	Improve	Custodial	Improve	Uncategorized
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	56.45	100.74	305.46	807.68	0.00	406.35	365.72	46.26
Proper Functioning Condition	54.45	63.28	252.29	17.24		182.41	184.00	11.31
Functioning-At Risk	2.00	37.46	53.17	783.76		223.94	181.72	34.95
Not Functioning								
Reservoir and/or well				6.68				
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards					1	1		
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock								
Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1			1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Big Flat - Tenmile	Big Triangle	Black Ridge	Bogart	Buckhorn	Cisco	Cisco Mesa	Coal Canyon
Allotment Number	#00009	#05872	#05830		#05863	#05885	#05810	#05865
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle		Cattle	Sheep/Cattle	Sheep/Horses	Cattle
Season of Use	11/15-5/31	11/1-1/31	11/1-2/28 5/1-6/9		10/1-5/31	11/1-5/10 12/1-5/10	11/15-5/15	11/1-3/31
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	4,701	127	954		3,292	1,687		402
Active (Sheep)						3,920	2,965	
Active-Not Used By Agreement							104	
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended					5,207	376		
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	409	42	118		407	53	459	0
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Seaon-long	Seaon-long		Holistic	Seaon-long	Seaon-long	Seaon-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	132,628	5,028	14,843	69,788	82,349	154,006	57,408	4,516
BLM	117,884	4,055	13,733	14,751	61,077	126,941	44,831	4,259
State of Utah	13,282	973	851	55,037	7,587	23,850	7,322	85
Private	1,462		227		2,240	3,215	5,255	172
Military								
USFS			32					
Colorado (all acres)					11,445			
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	89%	81%	93%	21%	88%	82%	78%	94%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed	1				1			
Allotment Category	Improve	Custodial	Improve	Uncategorized	Improve	Improve	Improve	Custodial
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	705.03	54.52	77.55	414.83	1544.26	1486.06	635.85	0.99
Proper Functioning Condition	267.47	10.65	61.74	414.83	1252.57	969.24	93.22	0.99
Functioning-At Risk	436.17	43.87	15.81	0.00	291.69	364.22	442.97	0.00
Not Functioning						119.72	97.98	
Reservoir and/or well	1.39					32.88	1.68	
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards		1						
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock								
Related								
No Assessment	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

<i>Allotment Name</i>	Corral Wash	Corral Wash Canyon	Cottonwood	Crescent Canyon	Dalton Wells	Diamond	East Coyote	Elgin
Allotment Number	#05862	#05884		#05856	#05391		#05386	#05838
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Sheep	Cattle		Cattle	Cattle		Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	12/1-5/10	11/1-5/10		11/12-4/11	11/6-5/17		Various	11/1-4/30
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)		615		859	21		914	48
Active (Sheep)	1,707							
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended		964						
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	0	0		0	36		205	250
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Deferred Rotation		Season-long	Season-long		Deferred Rotation	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	18,510	26,522	32,153	28,536	6,071	21,375	7,008	9,344
BLM	15,901	23,582	27,193	23,120	2,501	19,112	5,710	3,238
State of Utah	1,974	2,146	4,960	2,545	3,400	2,263	1,279	2,696
Private	635	794		2,871	170		19	3,410
Military								
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)								
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	86%	89%	85%	81%	41%	89%	81%	35%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed	1	1		1			1	
Allotment Category	Maintain	Improve	Uncategorized	Maintain	custodial	Uncategorized	Improve	Custodial
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	54.64	164.33	1662.00	75.42	68.28	969.28	36.08	7.83
Proper Functioning Condition	46.42	124.05	115.45	31.93	17.63	13.56		
Functioning-At Risk		40.28	33.59	36.68	50.65		36.08	0.03
Not Functioning			1512.96	5.84		955.72		
Reservoir and/or well	8.22			0.97				7.80
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards				1				
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock								
Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1		1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Fisher Valley	Floy Canyon	Floy Creek	Gateway	Granite Bench	Granite Creek	Green River Flats	Harley Dome
Allotment Number	#05392	#05874	#05801	#05835	#05806	#05851	#05803	#05825
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Sheep
Season of Use	10/15-02/28 05/01-05/31	5/16-11/30	11/15-4/20	1/13-2/23	12/1-3/31	12/1-3/31	Various	11/15-5/12
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	848	257	1,101	90	56	52	74	
Active (Sheep)								1,401
Active-Not Used By Agreement	498	495						
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended	624							
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	163	65	122	0	0	0	215	329
Livestock Grazing System	Season-long	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	15,358	15,596	25,926	878	1,499	720	12,412	41,288
BLM	12,976	13,863	21,336	808	1,309	720	6,216	32,594
State of Utah	1,235	1,733	2,934	70	190		2,330	5,044
Private	1,107		1,656				3,866	2,811
Military								
USFS	40							
Colorado (all acres)								839
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	84%	89%	82%	92%	87%	100%	50%	81%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed			1					
Allotment Category	Improve	Improve	Maintain	Custodial	Maintain	Maintain	Custodial	Improve
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	266.72	460.77	191.42	75.65	167.67	103.93	53.57	769.15
Proper Functioning Condition	123.74	422.43	26.93	75.65	98.90	103.93	1.90	769.15
Functioning-At Risk	142.98	38.34	162.36		68.77		51.67	
Not Functioning								
Reservoir and/or well			2.13					
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards		1	1	1				
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1				1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

	Hatch Point	Highlands	Horse Canyon	Horsethief Point	Hotel Mesa	Ida Gulch	Kane Springs	Lisbon
Allotment Name								
Allotment Number	#05389	#05829	#05877	#05852	#05850	#05818	#05847	#05388
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle/Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle/Horses	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle/Horses
Season of Use	10/15-6/15 11/15-5/31	11/1-5/15	11/12-4/30	6/1-2/28 1/1-12/31	1/1-4/30	10/1-2/28	11-1-3/31	11/1-6/10
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	11,281	3,225	1,007	*(4,701)	174	112	307	10,495
Active (Sheep)								
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)				168				148
Suspended	5,654			119			130	5,433
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	6,781	525	0	0	0	17	91	1,451
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long & rest rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	117,504	67,032	43,278	12,867	3,064	5,016	17,411	158,196
BLM	96,951	57,971	36,602	11,712	2,637	3,624	14,572	100,959
State of Utah	13,167	8,149	5,268	1,155	5		2,515	14,009
Private	6,390	912	1,408		422	1,392	324	6,659
Military								
USFS	996							
Colorado (all acres)								36,569
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	83%	86%	85%	91%	86%	72%	84%	87%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed	1		1					
Allotment Category	Improve	Maintain	Improve	Maintain	Custodial	Custodial	Improve	Improve
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	452.14	928.88	29.45	0.00	52.10	47.88	1125.56	912.58
Proper Functioning Condition	371.35	736.09	26.38		35.28	45.80	838.15	800.74
Functioning-At Risk	66.85	190.32	0.07		16.82	2.08	286.97	111.84
Not Functioning							0.44	
Reservoir and/or well	13.94	2.47	3.00					
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards								
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Little Grand	Little Hole	Lone Cone	Lower Libson	Middle Canyon	Mill Creek	Monument Wash	North River
Allotment Number	#05866	#05883	#05837	#05387	#05871	#05844	#05811	#05819
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	11/1-5/15	12/20-3/20	10/25-3/31	1/12-4/12	6/1-10/30	11/1-4/30	11/16-5/15	11/1-4/15
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	4,181		215	921	500	137	4,714	209
Active (Sheep)		990						
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended	442							
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	414	52	24	275	0	24	410	4
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Rest Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	106,833	15,678	7,597	17,691	67,439	5,454	79,285	6,941
BLM	86,380	13,418	6,959	12,410	58,093	3,922	70,453	6,523
State of Utah	19,212	689	638	2,111	9,234	999	8,738	34
Private	1,241	1,571		3,015	112	533	94	384
Military								
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)				155				
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	81%	86%	92%	71%	86%	72%	89%	94%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed	1			1	1			
Allotment Category	Improve	Maintain	Maintain	Improve	Improve	Custodial	Maintain	Maintain
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	450.35	202.03	0.00	0.00	106.62	55.52	639.36	303.58
Proper Functioning Condition	136.75	202.03			85.88	31.44	417.16	303.58
Functioning-At Risk	69.75				20.74	24.08	204.23	
Not Functioning	201.03							
Reservoir and/or well	7.61						17.97	
Dikes	35.21							
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards								
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	North Sand Flats	Pipeline	Polar Mesa	Potash	Professor Valley	Rattlesnake-North	Rattlesnake-South	River
Allotment Number		#05822	#05383	#05869	#05820	#05802	#05385	#05876
Allotment Status	Not Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock		Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use		1/1-4/30	6/1-6/30	11/1-5/31	11/1-4/15	11/1-4/30	10/23-11/30 5/1-6/30	4/15-5/14
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)			131	316	378	1,013	130	7
Active (Sheep)		1,000						
Active-Not Used By Agreement			77					
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended		698						
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)		205	94	156	42	207	98	2
Livestock Grazing System		Deferred Rotaton	Deferred Rotation	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	5,860	15,796	2,301	19,466	24,319	54,048	2,023	411
BLM	5,860	13,683	1,882	11,345	20,424	48,115	1,102	388
State of Utah		2,055	359	4,257	2,241	5,702		
Private		58	60	3,864	1,654	231	921	23
Military								
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)								
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	100%	87%	82%	58%	84%	89%	54%	94%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed		1	1					
Allotment Category	Uncategorized	Maintain	Maintain	Improve	Improve	Improve	Custodial	Custodial
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	0.00	478.93	0.00	318.51	481.83	730.37	24.26	10.66
Proper Functioning Condition		423.23		311.18	419.32	336.06	24.26	10.66
Functioning-At Risk		49.62		7.33	62.51	350.38		
Not Functioning		6.08				43.93		
Reservoir and/or well								
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards								
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

	Rocky	Ruby Ranch	San Arroyo	Scharf Mesa	Shower Bath Sp.	South Sand Flats	Spring Can Bottom	Squaw Park
Allotment Name								
Allotment Number	#05390	#05823	#05845	#05849	#05836		#05846	#05828
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Not Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle	Cattle		Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	10/15-6/15	10/1-2/28	11/10-5/25	12/1-3/31	6/1-10/24		1/1-2/28	11/1-4/15
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	36	666		277	603		173	617
Active (Sheep)			4,256					
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended			4,010					
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	20	82	693	31	160		0	0
Livestock Grazing System	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long	Season-long		Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	1,460	33,183	70,156	9,478	48,653	12,335	7,569	13,632
BLM	984	26,730	48,483	8,796	42,472	10,209	6,914	12,709
State of Utah	476	3,929	4,201	682	5,286	1,913	655	923
Private		2,524	2,559		895	213		
Military								
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)			14,913					
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	67%	81%	90%	93%	87%	83%	91%	93%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed					1		1	
Allotment Category	Custodial	Maintain	Improve	Maintain	Improve	Uncategorized	Maintain	Maintain
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	10.83	1561.34	46.04	56.74	1318.65	510.02	510.43	65.71
Proper Functioning Condition	10.83	319.81	46.04	33.45	927.63	326.01	182.97	65.71
Functioning-At Risk		1241.31		23.29	391.02	184.01	327.46	
Not Functioning								
Reservoir and/or well		0.22						
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards								1
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock								
Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Steamboat Mesa	Sulphur Canyon	Taylor	Tenmile Point	Thompson Canyon	Tusher Wash	Wilson Mesa	Wind Whistle
Allotment Number	#05843	#05857	#05882	#05824	#05873	#05878	#05860	#05384
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Sheep	Cattle/Horses	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	12/1-4/13	11/12-4/12	10/15-5/31 6/1-10/14	11/1-5/31	5/21-11/9	11/12-4/30	6/1-6/15	11/1-2/28
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	933		906	1,830	249	420	20	631
Active (Sheep)		1,961						
Active-Not Used By Agreement			560		253			
Active (Horse Use)			48					
Suspended	154	1,200	795					206
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	14	0	457	226	50	0	0	20
Livestock Grazing System	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	10,796	30,937	58,685	49,094	19,660	14,751	522	6,291
BLM	10,577	25,843	53,140	43,539	17,420	12,354	479	5,443
State of Utah	219	3,324	4,979	5,555	2,133	2,397		848
Private		1,770	523		107		8	
Military								
USFS			43				35	
Colorado (all acres)								
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	98%	84%	91%	89%	89%	84%	92%	87%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed		1		1		1		
Allotment Category	Improve	Maintain	Improve	Improve	Improve	Maintain	Custodial	Maintain
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	63.86	97.22	912.32	1330.36	29.85	31.27	1.82	23.56
Proper Functioning Condition	15.22	9.69	582.71	51.86	17.98	13.38	1.82	22.38
Functioning-At Risk	48.64	75.19	329.61	1274.76	11.87	17.89		
Not Functioning				3.74				
Reservoir and/or well		12.34						1.18
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards		1			1			
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1		1	1		1	1	1

Appendix A - Allotments Administered By Moab Field Office

Allotment Name	Winter Camp
Allotment Number	#05854
Allotment Status	Permitted
Class of Pemitted Livestock	Sheep
Season of Use	12/25-2/10
Animal Unit Months(s)	
Active (Cattle)	
Active (Sheep)	266
Active-Not Used By Agreement	
Active (Horse Use)	
Suspended	
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	0
Livestock Grazing System	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	6,425
BLM	4,937
State of Utah	851
Private	637
Military	
USFS	
Colorado (all acres)	
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	77%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing	
AMP Completed	
Allotment Category	Maintain
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.	
Proper Functioning Condition	
Functioning-At Risk	
Not Functioning	
Reservoir and/or well	
Dikes	
Standards For Rangeland Health	
Allotment Meeting Standards	
Not Meeting, But Action Taken	
Not Meeting, No Action Taken	
Not Meeting And Not Livestock	
Related	
No Assessment	1

* Part of Horsethief Point allotment is a pasture for Big Flat Ten Mile Allotment for cattle and it is a separate allotment for the horses. Horsethief Point allotment has two pastures 1) along the river and Mineral Canyon area which has only horse use. 2) The Mesa top above the river has horses and cattle use which is a pasture for Big Flat Ten Mile Allotment.

Appendix A-2 - Allotments Administered By Field Offices Other Than Moab

Allotment Name	-----Vernal Field Office----->				-----Grand Junction Field Office----->			
	Atchee Ridge	Bookcliffs	McClelland	Sweetwater	Dolores Point	Hubbard	Mountain Island	Joufflas
Allotment Number	#15854	#08828	#08826	#08822	#06429	#06419	#06154	#16612
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	11/16-04/27	07/01-10/30	05/01-10/31	05/01-10/31	Various	11/01-11/30 04/01-04/30	Various	05/01-12/27
Animal Unit Months(s)								
Active (Cattle)	7,198	301	1,401	6,525	822	199	810	450
Active (Sheep)								
Active-Not Used By Agreement								
Active (Horse Use)								
Suspended				1539	298			
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)	541		5,276	2,537				
Livestock Grazing System	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Season-long	Deferred Rotation	Deferred Rotation	Season-long	Holistic Grazing	Deferred Rotation
Total Acres Within Allotment	1,429	22,619	55,958	7,390	2,000	5,792	9,922	831
BLM	1,315	3,656	15,501	3,478	1,678	5,262	7,520	806
State of Utah	114	18,599	40,457	2,419	322	500	660	25
Private		364		1,493		30	1,742	
Military								
USFS								
Colorado (all acres)								
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	92%	16%	28%	47%	84%	91%	76%	97%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing								
AMP Completed	1				1		1	1
Allotment Category	Improve	Maintain	Custodial	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve	Improve
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.								
Proper Functioning Condition								
Functioning-At Risk								
Not Functioning								
Reservoir and/or well								
Dikes								
Standards For Rangeland Health								
Allotment Meeting Standards								
Not Meeting, But Action Taken								
Not Meeting, No Action Taken								
Not Meeting And Not Livestock Related								
No Assessment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix A-2 - Allotments Administered By Field Offices Other Than Moab

<-----Grand Junction Field Office----->

Allotment Name	Spring Creek	Prairie Canyon
Allotment Number	#16115	#16616
Allotment Status	Permitted	Permitted
Class of Permitted Livestock	Cattle	Cattle
Season of Use	05/20-10/10	05/01-12/27
Animal Unit Months(s)		
Active (Cattle)	0	350
Active (Sheep)		
Active-Not Used By Agreement		
Active (Horse Use)		
Suspended		
Exchange of Use (Other Ownership)		
Livestock Grazing System	Holistic Grazing	Season-long
Total Acres Within Allotment	1,550	11,054
BLM	1,550	9,102
State of Utah		1,952
Private		
Military		
USFS		
Colorado (all acres)		
% Acres BLM (includes Colo.)	100%	82%
Ac. Excl. From Livestock Grazing		
AMP Completed	1	
Allotment Category	Improve	Improve
Acres of Riparian Within Allot.		30.28
Proper Functioning Condition		30.28
Functioning-At Risk		
Not Functioning		
Reservoir and/or well		
Dikes		
Standards For Rangeland Health		
Allotment Meeting Standards		
Not Meeting, But Action Taken		
Not Meeting, No Action Taken		
Not Meeting And Not Livestock		
Related		
No Assessment	1	1

APPENDIX 7-B

The criteria used for the placement of the allotments into the category are based on resource potential, resource use conflict, or controversy, opportunity for positive economic return on public investments, and the present management situation. In each category, all items may apply to the allotment or there may be only one specific item that causes the allotment to be placed into the specific category. Specific criteria used for each category is as follows:

Category “M”–Maintaining Existing Resource Conditions

- Present range condition is satisfactory and present management appears satisfactory.
- These allotments are in generally good condition and have no serious resource conflicts under present management.
- Allotments have moderate or high resource production potential, and are producing near their potential (or trend is moving in that direction).
- There are no serious resource conflicts with livestock grazing.
- Opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments.

Category “I”–Improve Existing Resource Conditions

- These allotments have unsatisfactory range condition and present management appears unsatisfactory.
- Allotments have moderate to high resource production potential and are producing at low to moderate levels.
- These allotments have potential to improve, or have conflicts that can be resolved through changes in grazing management or investments in range improvement projects.
- These allotments have serious resource use conflicts.
- There is potential for positive economic return on public investment.

Category “C”–Custodial Management

- Allotments have low resource production potential, and are producing near their potential.
- Present range condition is not a factor.
- Present management appears satisfactory, or is the only logical practice under existing resource conditions.
- Opportunities for BLM management are limited because the percentage of public land is low or the acreage of public lands is small.
- Limited resource use conflicts may exist.
- Opportunities for positive economic return on public investments do not exist, or are constrained by technological or economic factors.

APPENDIX 7-C

UTAH'S STANDARDS FOR RANGELAND HEALTH

Standard 1. Upland soils exhibit permeability and infiltration rates that sustain or improve site productivity, considering the soil type, climate, and landform.

As indicated by:

- a) Sufficient cover and litter to protect the soil surface from excessive water and wind erosion, promote infiltration, detain surface flow, and retard soil moisture loss by evaporation.
- b) The absence of indicators of excessive erosion such as rills, soil pedestals, and actively eroding gullies.
- c) The appropriate amount, type, and distribution of vegetation reflecting the presence of (1) the Desired Plant Community [DPC], where identified in a land use plan, or (2) where the DPC is not identified, a community that equally sustains the desired level of productivity and properly functioning ecological conditions.

Standard 2. Riparian and wetland areas are in properly functioning condition. Stream channel morphology and functions are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform.

As indicated by:

- a) Streambank vegetation consisting of, or showing a trend toward, species with root masses capable of withstanding high streamflow events. Vegetative cover adequate to protect stream banks and dissipate streamflow energy associated with high-water flows, protect against accelerated erosion, capture sediment, and provide for groundwater recharge.
- b) Vegetation reflecting: Desired Plant Community, maintenance of riparian and wetland soil moisture characteristics, diverse age structure and composition, high vigor, large woody debris when site potential allows, and providing food, cover and other habitat needs for dependent animal species.
- c) Revegetating point bars; lateral stream movement associated with natural sinuosity; channel width, depth, pool frequency and roughness appropriate to landscape position.
- d) Active floodplain.

Standard 3. Desired species, including native, threatened, endangered, and special-status species, are maintained at a level appropriate for the site and species involved.

As indicated by:

- a) Frequency, diversity, density, age classes, and productivity of desired native species necessary to ensure reproductive capability and survival.

- b) Habitats connected at a level to enhance species survival.
- c) Native species reoccupy habitat niches and voids caused by disturbances unless management objectives call for introduction or maintenance of nonnative species.
- d) Appropriate amount, type, and distribution of vegetation reflecting the presence of (1) the Desired Plant Community [DPC], where identified in a land use plan conforming to these Standards, or (2) where the DPC is identified a community that equally sustains the desired level of productivity and properly functioning ecological processes.

Standard 4. BLM will apply and comply with water quality standards established by the State of Utah (R.317-2) and the Federal Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts. Activities on BLM Lands will support the designated beneficial uses described in the Utah Water Quality Standards (R.317-2) for surface and groundwater. 1

As indicated by:

- a) Measurement of nutrient loads, total dissolved solids, chemical constituents, fecal coliform, water temperature and other water quality parameters.
- b) Macro-invertebrate communities that indicate water quality meets aquatic objectives.

¹ BLM will continue to coordinate monitoring water quality activities with other Federal, State and technical agencies.

Guidelines for Grazing Management

1. Grazing management practices will be implemented that:

- a) Maintain sufficient residual vegetation and litter on both upland and riparian sites to protect the soil from wind and water erosion and support ecological functions;
- b) Promote attainment or maintenance of proper functioning condition riparian/wetland areas, appropriate stream channel morphology, desired soil permeability and infiltration, and appropriate soil conditions and kinds and amounts of plants and animals to support the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow.
- c) Meet the physiological requirements of desired plants and facilitate reproduction and maintenance of desired plants to the extent natural conditions allow;
- d) Maintain viable and diverse populations of plants and animals appropriate for the site;
- e) Provide or improve, within the limits of site potentials, habitat for Threatened or Endangered Species;

- f) Avoid grazing management conflicts with other species that have the potential of becoming protected or special status species;
 - g) Encourage innovation, experimentation and the ultimate development of alternatives to improve rangeland management practices;
 - h) Give priority to rangeland improvement projects and land treatments that offer the best opportunity for achieving the Standards.
2. Any spring or seep developments will be designed and constructed to protect ecological process and functions and improve livestock, wild horse and wildlife distribution.
 3. New rangeland projects for grazing will be constructed in a manner consistent with the Standards. Considering economic circumstances and site limitations, existing rangeland projects and facilities that conflict with the achievement or maintenance of the Standards will be relocated and/or modified.
 4. Livestock salt blocks and other nutritional supplements will be located away from riparian/wetland areas or other permanently located, or other natural water sources. It is recommended that the locations of these supplements be moved every year.
 5. The use and perpetuation of native species will be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands non-intrusive, nonnative plant species are appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, can not achieve ecological objectives as well as nonnative species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established native species.
 6. When rangeland manipulations are necessary, the best management practices, including biological processes, fire and intensive grazing, will be utilized prior to the use of chemical or mechanical manipulations.
 7. When establishing grazing practices and rangeland improvements, the quality of the outdoor recreation experience is to be considered. Aesthetic and scenic values, water, campsites and opportunities for solitude are among those considerations.
 8. Feeding of hay and other harvested forage (which does not refer to miscellaneous salt, protein, and other supplements) for the purpose of substituting for inadequate natural forage will not be conducted on BLM lands other than in (a) emergency situations where no other resource exists and animal survival is in jeopardy, or (b) situations where the Authorized Officer determines such a practice will assist in meeting a Standard or attaining a management objective.
 9. In order to eliminate, minimize, or limit the spread of noxious weeds, (a) only hay cubes, hay pellets, or certified weed-free hay will be fed on BLM lands, and (b) reasonable adjustments in grazing methods, methods of transport, and animal husbandry practices will be applied.
 10. To avoid contamination of water sources and inadvertent damage to non-target species, aerial application of pesticides will not be allowed within 100 feet of a riparian/wetland area unless the product is registered for such use by the EPA.

11. On rangelands where a standard is not being met, and conditions are moving toward meeting the standard, grazing may be allowed to continue. On lands where a standard is not being met, conditions are not improving toward meeting the standard or other management objectives, and livestock grazing is deemed responsible, administrative action with regard to livestock will be taken by the Authorized Officer pursuant to CFR 4180.2(c).

12. Where it can be determined that more than one kind of grazing animal is responsible for failure to achieve a Standard, and adjustments in management are required, those adjustments will be made to each kind of animal, based on interagency cooperation as needed, in proportion to their degree of responsibility.

13. Rangelands that have been burned, reseeded or otherwise treated to alter vegetative composition will be closed to livestock grazing as follows: (1) burned rangelands, whether by wildfire or prescribed burning, will be ungrazed for a minimum of one complete growing season following the burn; and (2) rangelands that have been reseeded or otherwise chemically or mechanically treated will be ungrazed for a minimum of two complete growing seasons.

14. Conversions in kind of livestock (such as from sheep to cattle) will be analyzed in light of Rangeland Health Standards. Where such conversions are not adverse to achieving a Standard, or they are not in conflict with BLM land use plans, the conversion will be allowed.