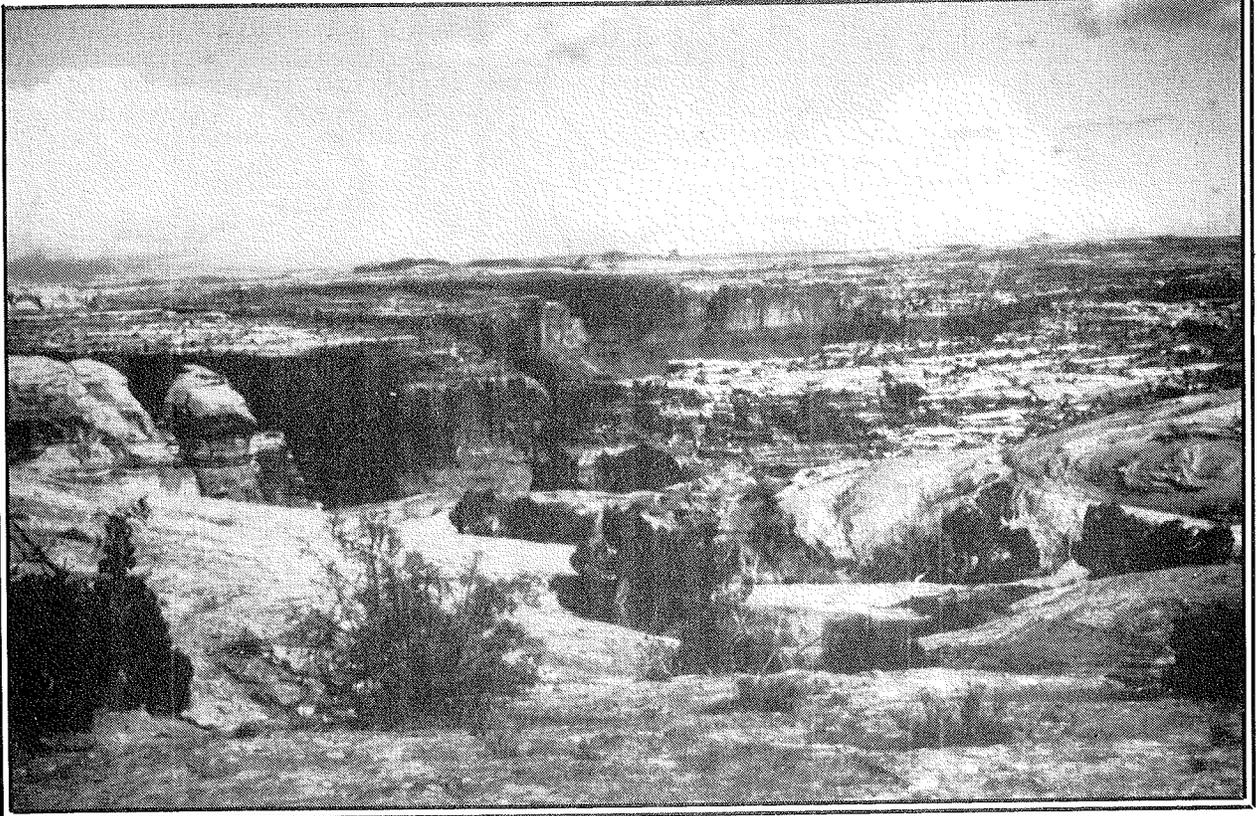


Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA



HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WSA

R. 16 E.

R. 17 E.

Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA Proposal

UT-060-045

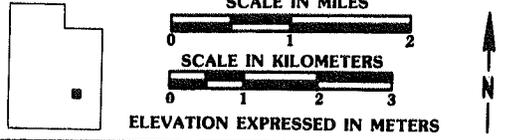
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SCALE IN KILOMETERS

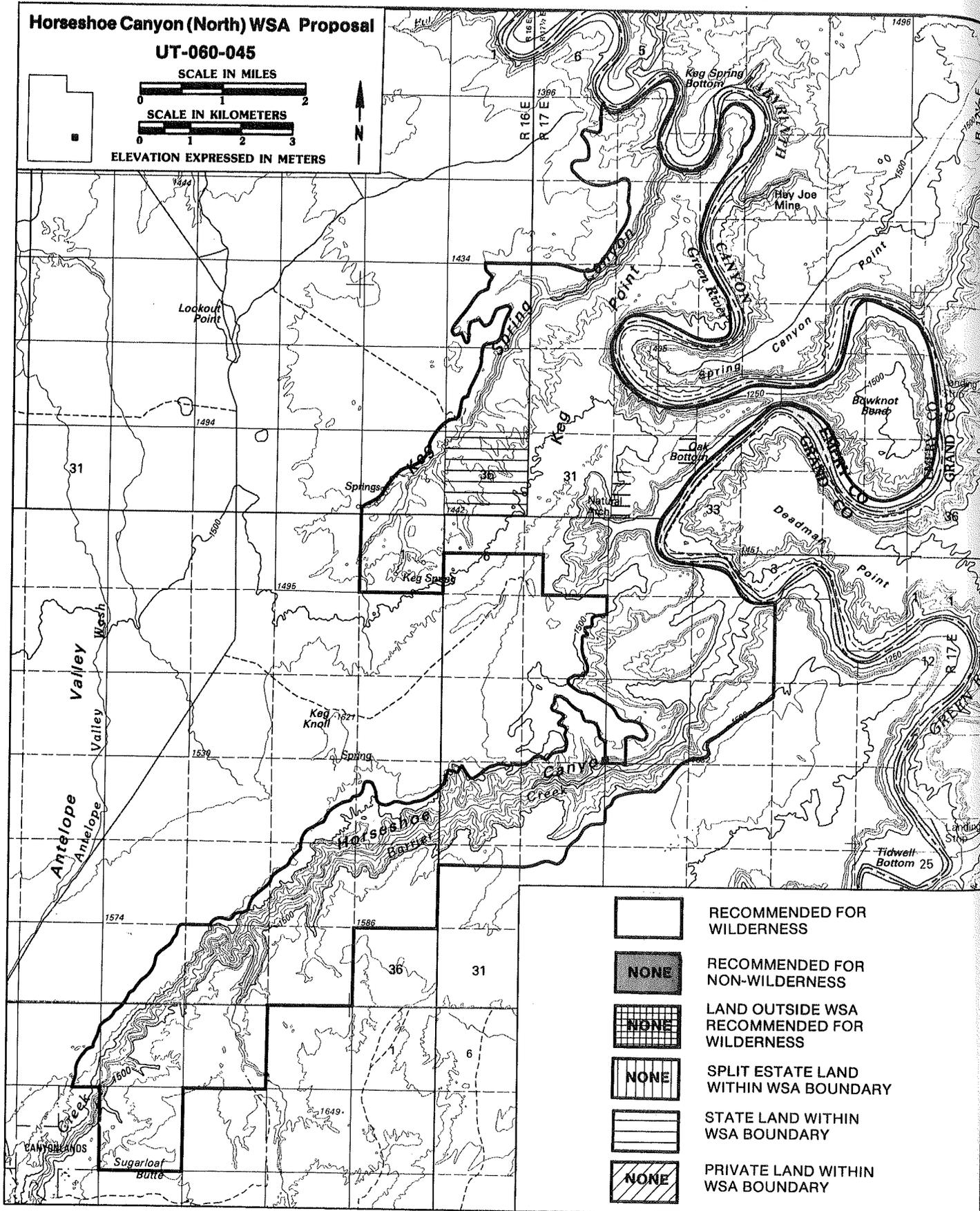


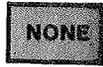
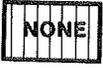
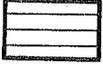
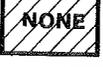
ELEVATION EXPRESSED IN METERS



T. 25 S.

T. 26 S.



-  RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS
-  NONE RECOMMENDED FOR NON-WILDERNESS
-  NONE LAND OUTSIDE WSA RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS
-  NONE SPLIT ESTATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY
-  STATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY
-  NONE PRIVATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

1. THE STUDY AREA: 20,500 acres

The Horseshoe Canyon (North) Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (UT-060-045) is in southeastern Emery County and northeastern Wayne County, about 30 miles south of Green River, Utah (population 1,048). Approximately 18,580 acres of the WSA are in Emery County and 1,920 acres are in Wayne County.

The study area is elongated in a general curve along lower Horseshoe Canyon, and is about 12 miles from northeast to southwest and 8 miles across, from east to west. The northeastern part of the eastern boundary of the WSA is along the Green River.

Most of the boundary of the WSA is along topographic breaks and is adjacent to State lands on the west and the south and the Horseshoe Canyon Unit of Canyonlands National Park on the southwest (see Map). The WSA contains 20,500 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). There is one State section and part of another (760 acres) inheld within the WSA (see Table 1).

The study area is located in the lower end of Horseshoe Canyon, a tributary of the Green River. Barrier Creek runs through the bottom of the canyon. The northern portion of the WSA is Keg Point.

**TABLE 1
LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY IN THE STUDY AREA***

WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	20,500
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	760
Total	21,260
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	20,500
BLM (outside the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (outside the WSA)	0
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	20,500
In-holdings (State, private)	760
WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS	
BLM	0
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

* The Appendix is a detailed table of in-holdings included within the portion of the WSA recommended for designation.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The terrain in the study area consists of sandy flats and hilly areas between the canyons, which are 1,000 feet deep where they join the Green River. The bottoms of the canyons are inaccessible in several places. Elevations in the WSA range from 4,000 feet at the junction with the Green River to more than 5,400 feet at the top of Horseshoe Canyon. Desert shrub and sagebrush are the dominant forms of vegetation in about half of the WSA. Scattered desert shrub, small areas of grassland, and riparian vegetation are found in the remainder of the WSA.

The WSA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and was included in the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) finalized in November 1990. Two alternatives were analyzed in the EIS: an all wilderness alternative, which is the recommendation in this report, and a no wilderness (no action) alternative.

Subsequent to publication of the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Final EIS, the Utah State Director approved the San Rafael Resource Area Resource Management Plan (RMP). The plan includes 1,830 acres of the Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA in the Bowknot Bend Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect relict vegetation. Special management requirements now in effect within the ACEC include closing the area to off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, management of the area to meet Class I visual resource management guidelines, closure to oil and gas leasing, and proposed withdrawal from locatable mineral entry, where consistent with valid existing rights. Additional acreage outside of the ACEC and within the WSA has been identified as "primitive" through the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification system (ROS-P class). Special management conditions to protect this class are the same as within the ACEC.

2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE:
20,500 acres
(recommended for wilderness)
0 acres
(not recommended for wilderness)

The recommendation for this WSA is to designate the entire area as wilderness.

This is the environmentally preferable alternative as it would result in the least change from the natural environment over the long term. The recommendation will further apply to any additional in-holding acreage acquired through purchase or exchange with willing owners. The Appendix lists all in-holdings and provides additional information on acquisition.

All of the WSA meets the naturalness criterion. Deeply incised canyons penetrate rolling, sandy hills and provide outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Special features are of geologic, scenic, historic, archaeological, wildlife, and ecological value. Almost all of the area recommended for wilderness designation is in the Bowknot ACEC and ROS-P class where restrictions on OHVs and mineral and energy exploration and production would continue to be administratively applied if the area is released from wilderness consideration and protection of wilderness characteristics is not a management objective.

Potash and uranium/vanadium resources may occur in the study area and the segment of the Green River that borders the WSA has been identified as a potential hydropower site. Potash and hydropower in this area have low potential for development. Limited uranium development on valid claims is projected following designation, and an unknown portion would be foregone. However, the WSA is not a likely site for uranium mining because uranium resources may be found in more accessible geologic formations elsewhere in the vicinity.

Wilderness designation would complement management of the adjacent Canyonlands National Park Horseshoe Canyon Unit. In conjunction with the Horseshoe Canyon (South) WSA (UT-050-237), designation would create a 30-mile long wilderness corridor from Hans Flat to the Green River.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

3. CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

Wilderness Characteristics

A. Naturalness

Naturalness is defined as an attribute in which the evidence of man is substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor and where minor imprints of man exhibit no cumulative impact that is substantially noticeable.

Imprints resulting from human activity are localized and do not detract from the WSA's natural character. Although these imprints combined total approximately 410 acres, the naturalness criterion is met for the entire 20,500-acre WSA. Approximately 2,400 acres can be considered untouched in character and include the relict plant communities occurring on isolated parcels within the WSA on the mesa top at Bowknot Bend.

The major imprints surrounding the Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA have been eliminated by boundary adjustments during the BLM Intensive Wilderness Inventory (USDI, BLM, 1980). What remains of note are the primitive campsites and trails adjacent to the Green River, two seldom-traveled ways, three short livestock trails, three developed springs, one water pipeline, a mining trail, portals, tunnels, and several pieces of equipment. These imprints generally are pre-FLPMA in date.

The two ways are located in the central portion of the WSA, along the southwest border. The ways extend approximately 0.75 mile and 0.5 mile inside the WSA, along two mesa tops of slickrock and sandy flats. The ways were created by blading in the 1960s. Presently, they are being kept evident by periodic vehicular travel. In the summer of 1982, oil and gas exploration was conducted along the second way (0.5 mile) and reclaimed under Interim Management Policy (IMP) constraints.

The three short livestock trails (each approximately a 0.25 mile long) and a water pipeline are located in the southern portion of Keg Spring Canyon. The pipeline was used to transfer water from a spring to a water tank above the

canyon. The tank and pipeline are no longer in use. The trails are used periodically by livestock. In September of 1983, a change in class of livestock was approved. This did not affect the naturalness of the WSA.

Along the eastern edge of Bowknot Bend is evidence of mining exploration of the 1950s. From the Green River bottom, an old road cut with steep switchbacks, several portals with tailing piles below, and some mining equipment are visible. An abandoned cable and ferry extend across the river on the north side of the bend and were once used as a means for access to the mining operation. Natural processes are slowly reclaiming the road cuts. Although these imprints combined total approximately 410 acres, the naturalness criterion is met for the entire WSA. Approximately 2,400 acres can be considered untouched in character and include the relict plant communities occurring on isolated parcels within the WSA on the mesa top at Bowknot Bend.

B. Solitude

The entire WSA (20,500 acres) provides outstanding opportunities for solitude. The three major canyon systems, plus the portion of Labyrinth Canyon within the WSA, offer opportunities for users to experience seclusion and isolation. The canyon's meanders, thick canyon bottom vegetation, and 150-foot to 1,000-foot cliffs effectively block lines of sight and suppress sounds for any substantial distance within these canyons. Off-site intrusions and influences are essentially nonexistent within the canyons.

The higher reaches of the WSA, above the canyon drainages, are open and provide great vantage points of the spectacular desert canyon system to the northeast, east, and southeast. Here the vegetation cover is limited and does not effectively screen visitors. The rolling terrain and topographic character of petrified dunes, however, do allow for intermittent separation and seclusion. With an expansive view of the natural surroundings, a user can experience a feeling of remoteness. This is intensified because the WSA is located in a remote portion of the State. Man-made intrusions and sounds are essentially unnoticeable in

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

many locations in the region outside of the Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA.

C. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The entire WSA (20,500 acres) meets the outstanding primitive recreation criterion for areas under wilderness review.

The Green River corridor, Keg Spring Canyon, Two Mile Canyon, and Horseshoe Canyon are enjoyed by river floaters and hikers for the primitive recreation opportunities they provide. River users have established primitive hiking trails and camps within the WSA. Hikers from Canyonlands National Park explore Horseshoe Canyon and sometimes extend their trip into the WSA. Horseshoe Canyon and Keg Spring Canyon have intermittent running water, pools, pour-offs, and springs throughout their drainage, making them very attractive during the warmer months.

Hiking, backpacking, camping, and cultural exploration are outstanding recreational uses of these canyons. Dramatic sheer red-walled cliffs, pinnacles, knobs, isolated tracts of land, two arches, hanging gardens, and historic remnants within the WSA all contribute to a high quality recreational experience.

In addition to the outstanding activities already mentioned, the striking scenery makes for high quality sight-seeing, photography, and artistic endeavors. The occasional observation of wildlife attracted to the water in the area also supplements the user's outdoor experience.

D. Special Features

The WSA includes approximately 20 miles of perennial streams, the majority of which is the Green River along the eastern boundary of the WSA. The entire WSA is rated as outstanding for scenic quality.

The canyons in the WSA expose many geologic strata. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, including cliffs, knolls, alcoves, caves, and arches. Bow-

knot Bend is a perfect example of the present creation of a rincon. The Green River has carved a large deeply entrenched meander, leaving only a narrow neck to be eroded away before its course takes a shortcut. A completed rincon can be found nearby at the mouth of Horseshoe Canyon.

A variety of historical interests are evident. Adjacent to the southwestern border and an extension of the Horseshoe Canyon drainage, are notable pictographs in the detached Horseshoe Canyon Unit of Canyonlands National Park. Within the Labyrinth Canyon drainage and WSA along the Green River, is evidence of the early river explorers. A river register at Bowknot Bend records the passage of both famous and unknown river runners. Several other rock carvings can be found in the WSA along the river course, adding a distinctly historic flavor to any recreational trip.

Riparian vegetation along the Green River and within the major canyon drainages provides some diversity of habitat for many species of waterfowl, reptiles, and mammals. Habitat diversity and riparian vegetation of the WSA are emphasized by the arid character of the surrounding region.

Several isolated tracts of land in the WSA provide a unique relic vegetation habitat. These areas are inaccessible and remain undisturbed by grazing or browsing animals.

Desert bighorn sheep, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may frequent the WSA. Six animal species (Colorado squawfish, humpback chub, bonytail chub, black-footed ferret, peregrine falcon, and bald eagle), that are listed as endangered species and seven other animal species that are considered sensitive, are within, or may be within, the WSA. One plant species that is considered sensitive may also occur within the WSA. Refer to Appendix 4 and the Affected Environment, Vegetation and Wildlife Including Special Status Species sections of the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Final EIS for more information.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS)

A. Expanding the Diversity of Natural Systems and Features as Represented by Ecosystems

Wilderness designation of this WSA would add a combination of potential natural vegetation (PNV) ecosystems not presently represented in the NWPS.

PNV is the vegetative type that would eventually become climax vegetation if not altered by human interference, and is not necessarily the vegetation that is currently present in an area.

The WSA is in the Colorado Plateau Province/Ecoregion. The PNV in the WSA is blackbrush (14,385 acres) and galleta-threawn shrubsteppe (6,115 acres).

Neither blackbrush PNV nor galleta-threawn shrubsteppe PNV is represented in the NWPS nationally or in Utah. Both

PNV types are represented in other BLM study areas, but all are in Utah. This information is summarized in Table 2 from data compiled in December 1989.

B. Assessing the Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive Recreation within a Days Driving Time (5 Hours) of Major Population Centers

The WSA is within a 5-hour drive of the Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah and Provo-Orem, Utah standard metropolitan statistical areas. Table 3 summarizes the number and acreage of designated areas and other BLM study areas within a 5-hour drive of these population centers.

C. Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA would not contribute significantly to balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas within the NWPS.

**TABLE 2
ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION**

BAILEY-KUCHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
NATIONWIDE (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Blackbrush	0	0	11	215,679
Galleta-Threeawn Shrubsteppe	0	0	10	184,611
UTAH (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Blackbrush	0	0	11	215,679
Galleta-Threeawn Shrubsteppe	0	0	10	184,611

Source: BLM File Data.

**TABLE 3
WILDERNESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS**

POPULATION CENTERS	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah	11	1,099,962	78	2,239,175
Provo-Orem, Utah	11	721,793	90	2,766,368

Source: BLM File Data.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

As of January 1987, the NWPS included 44 areas comprising 3,143,330 acres in Utah and Colorado, the adjacent state nearest the WSA.

A Horseshoe Canyon (North) Wilderness would supplement the NWPS in the Canyons Section of the Colorado Plateau where there are just two established wilderness areas totaling 70,751 acres. There are two designated wilderness areas within 100 miles of the WSA. To the southeast is the 45,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service [FS]) and to the west-southwest is the 25,751-acre Box-Death Hollow Wilderness (FS).

Manageability (The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character.)

The entire WSA can be effectively managed as wilderness to preserve values now present in the area. Current uses such as livestock grazing would continue with little or no effect on wilderness values. Even though there are 320 acres of post-FLPMA oil and gas leases in the WSA, the leases are subject to nonimpairment of wilderness values and it is expected that they will expire and not be renewed.

There are 1,880 acres of mining claims in the WSA. Because there is some potential for uranium deposits in the WSA, it is expected that a portion of these and future claims existing at the time of designation will be explored and possibly developed. It is projected that uranium exploration and development would disturb only small areas (approximately 7 acres) following wilderness designation. The presence of three State in-holdings (760 acres) could create additional manageability problems because BLM would be required to provide reasonable access to State lands and would have no control over activities on State lands. All of the in-held State land is leased for oil, gas, and hydrocarbons. Because there is some potential for uranium in the WSA, it is projected that in the foreseeable future uranium exploration and development on State land could reduce wilderness values in small parts of the recommended wilderness.

Due to the rugged terrain in the WSA, management of vehicle use is not expected to be a problem.

There is a 9,215-acre U.S. Bureau of Reclamation power site classification in the WSA that is set aside for development of hydropower. Although there are no plans to develop hydropower in the foreseeable future, the potential does exist. BLM assumes that Congress would eliminate this power site classification at the time of wilderness designation for this WSA.

Energy and Mineral Resource Values

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) prepared a mineral assessment report for the Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA (USGS Bulletin 1750, Sandra J. Soulliere, et al., 1988). The report indicates that the study area has no known economic resources, but has inferred subeconomic resources of common variety sandstone and has occurrences of common variety sand and gravel. The entire study area has moderate mineral resource potential for uranium, vanadium, and copper and for oil and gas. The northernmost part of the study area has moderate potential for potash. The entire WSA has low mineral resource potential for all other metals and for geothermal energy.

Impacts on Resources

The comparative impact table (Table 4) summarizes the effects on pertinent resources for alternatives considered including designation or nondesignation of the area as wilderness.

Local Social and Economic Considerations

With implementation of BLM's all wilderness recommendation, restrictions would be placed on the use of resources such as oil, gas and uranium. Therefore, there could be slight losses in local income and Federal and local revenues as compared to conditions without wilderness designation. The potential for 20 to 60 jobs would be foregone. This would not significantly affect the regional economy. Future local recreation-related expenditures could contribute up to \$71,540 annually to the local economy by

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

the year 2020. Up to \$39,720 in annual Federal lease revenues would be foregone.

Summary of WSA-Specific Comments

Public involvement has occurred throughout the wilderness review process. Comments received during the early stages of the EIS preparation were used to develop significant study issues and alternatives for the ultimate management of the WSA.

During formal public review of the Draft EIS, a total of 250 inputs specifically addressing this WSA were received from 865 commenters, including oral statements received at 17 public hearings on the EIS. Each letter or oral testimony was considered to be one input. Duplicate letters or oral statements by the same commenter were not counted as additional inputs or signatures. Each individual was credited with one signature or testimony regardless of the number of inputs. In general, 470 commenters supported wilderness designation for part or all of the WSA, while 392 commenters were opposed. Three commenters addressed the relative merits of the EIS but took no formal position on wilderness designation.

Those favoring wilderness commented on the importance of adding the diversity represented in the WSA to the NWPS. The majority of those commenting in favor of wilderness were from other states. Of particular concern to these commenters was the need to preserve the wilderness values in the WSA for future generations and to protect the area from development.

Those opposing wilderness were concerned that wilderness would preclude mineral development, harm State and local economies, restrict public access and curtail livestock management, be incompatible with multiple use of the area, and undesirably cause alteration of regional air quality designations. Almost all of those opposing wilderness designation were from rural Utah.

Two Federal agencies, the USBM and the National Park Service (NPS), commented on the Draft EIS. The USBM expressed no opinion regarding wilderness designa-

tion. However, it stated that BLM underestimated the petroleum potential of the WSA. The NPS recommended wilderness designation. However, it stated that BLM underestimated the petroleum potential of the WSA. The NPS recommended wilderness designation for WSAs adjoining units of the NPS, and thus supported the All Wilderness Alternative for this WSA.

No comment letters were received on the Final EIS.

There is one State section and part of another in the WSA. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the State of Utah expressed general opposition to wilderness designation but did not take a definite position regarding wilderness designation of the WSA. The State commented that the WSA has high wilderness values and high conflicts within the region. It also stated that wilderness management would complement recreational use on the Green River and the Horseshoe Canyon unit of Canyonland National Park.

The Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA contains portions of Emery and Wayne Counties. The master plans for these Counties do not specifically address the WSA. The Zoning Resolution of Emery County classified the WSA as potential future mining and grazing land. The Wayne County Master Planning Report does not identify recommendations at specific locations.

The plan recognizes that ". . . outstanding natural landmarks should be preserved as much as possible." However, it also states that "Open spaces should be used for many purposes rather than strictly as wilderness areas."

The Emery and Wayne County Commissions are opposed to wilderness designation and have endorsed the Consolidated Local Government Response to Wilderness that opposes wilderness designation of BLM lands in Utah. In commenting on the Draft EIS for this WSA, the Counties pointed out that wilderness designation would conflict with County land use plans and that it is unwise to encourage groups of people to visit the area and then restrict motorized access for attending to possible accidents caused by old mine shafts and other man made and natural hazards. The Counties be-

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

lieve the area has substantial potential for resource development, and that designation would interfere with hydropower generation and use of water upstream of the WSA.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WSA

Table 4
Comparative Summary of Impacts By Alternatives^a

Issue Topic	Recommendation All Wilderness (20,500 Acres)	No. Action/No. Wilderness Alternatives
Impacts on Wilderness Values	Wilderness designation would preserve overall the wilderness values throughout the WSA. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on about 13 acres of the WSA and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 1,435 acres of the WSA as a result of activity on valid mining claims. Special features would be preserved overall, although Class A scenery would be reduced in quality on the disturbed and adjacent areas. The wild and scenic values of the Green River would receive additional protection.	Wilderness values would not be protected by wilderness management and loss would occur as intrusions increase. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 50 acres and would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 5,125 acres. Most special features would not be significantly affected, although Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in the disturbed and adjacent areas. The disturbance would be due to uranium exploration and development, and oil and gas exploration. Vehicular use of the existing 1.25 miles of ways and future roads for mineral exploration and development, and for access to State in-holdings, would occasionally detract from opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in the WSA.
Impacts on Soils	The potential for soil disturbance and increased erosion would be reduced. Soil erosion would increase by only 0.4 percent.	Soil erosion would increase by approximately 1 percent. There would not be significant secondary off-site effects because projected disturbance would not be along perennial streams, the soils are low in salinity, and mitigation would be required.
Impacts on Mineral Exploration and Production	The opportunity for oil and gas exploration and production of an unknown quantity of uranium would be foregone. A portion of the potential uranium resource would be recovered from valid claims following wilderness designation.	Implementation of this alternative would not adversely affect mineral exploration or production because mineral leasing, location of mining claims and mineral development could occur without restrictions for protection of wilderness values. Within the ACEC and ROS-P class, plans of operation would continue to be required on all valid claims, no oil and gas leases would be issued, and the area would be proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WSA

Table 4 (Continued)
Comparative Summary of Impacts By Alternative

Recommendation		Alternatives
Issue Topic	All Wilderness (20,500 Acres)	No Action/No Wilderness
Impacts on Cultural Resources	Cultural resources including four known sites would be protected from most surface disturbance and all vehicular access. The benefits of protection would probably outweigh negative effects of increased vandalism due to increased future recreational use. Management may be restricted in scope and execution in order to protect other wilderness values.	Surface disturbance due to mineral location and leasing may have some impact on cultural resources, but it is expected to be minimal because only 0.2 percent of the WSA would be disturbed as mitigation would be required. Continued vehicular access is expected to have only minor impacts on archaeological sites because vehicle use is restricted by rugged terrain. Cultural resource management could continue without regard to wilderness management.
	Impacts on Economic Conditions	Local economic conditions and trends would not be affected. Uranium development would employ up to 80 people at one time in the foreseeable future. This would represent about an 8 percent increase in projected employment in Wayne County or 1 percent increase in projected employment in Emery County in the year 2010. Recreation-related expenditures could contribute up to \$71,540 annually to the local economy by the year 2020. Present and future oil and gas leases could contribute up to \$39,720 annually in Federal lease revenues.

^a The BLM San Rafael RMP was approved following publication of the BLM Utah Statewide Wilderness EIS. The analysis of impacts summarized here has been modified to reflect the more restrictive management practices established by the RMP.

HORSESHOE CANYON (NORTH) WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Appendix
Estimated Costs of Acquisition of Non-Federal Holdings Within Areas Recommended for Designation ^a

Legal Description (Prior to any Subdivision)	Total Acreage	Number of Owners (if Parcel has been subdivided)	Type of Ownership by Estate (Federal, State, Private, Other) (Surface Estate) (Subsurface Estate)	Presently Proposed for Acquisition (Yes, No)	Preferred Method of Acquisition (Purchase, Exchange, Other)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Land Costs)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Processing Costs)
T. 25 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 36	640.00		State	No	Exchange	\$2,000	
T. 25 S., R. 17 E., Sec. 32	120.00		State	No	Exchange	\$ 500	

^a The estimated costs listed in this appendix in no way represent a Federal appraised value of the land or mineral estate, but are rough estimates based on sales or exchanges of lands or mineral estates with similar characteristics to those included in the WSA. The estimates are for purposes of establishing a range of potential costs to the government of acquiring non-Federal holdings and in no way represent an offer to purchase or exchange at the cost estimate included in this appendix.