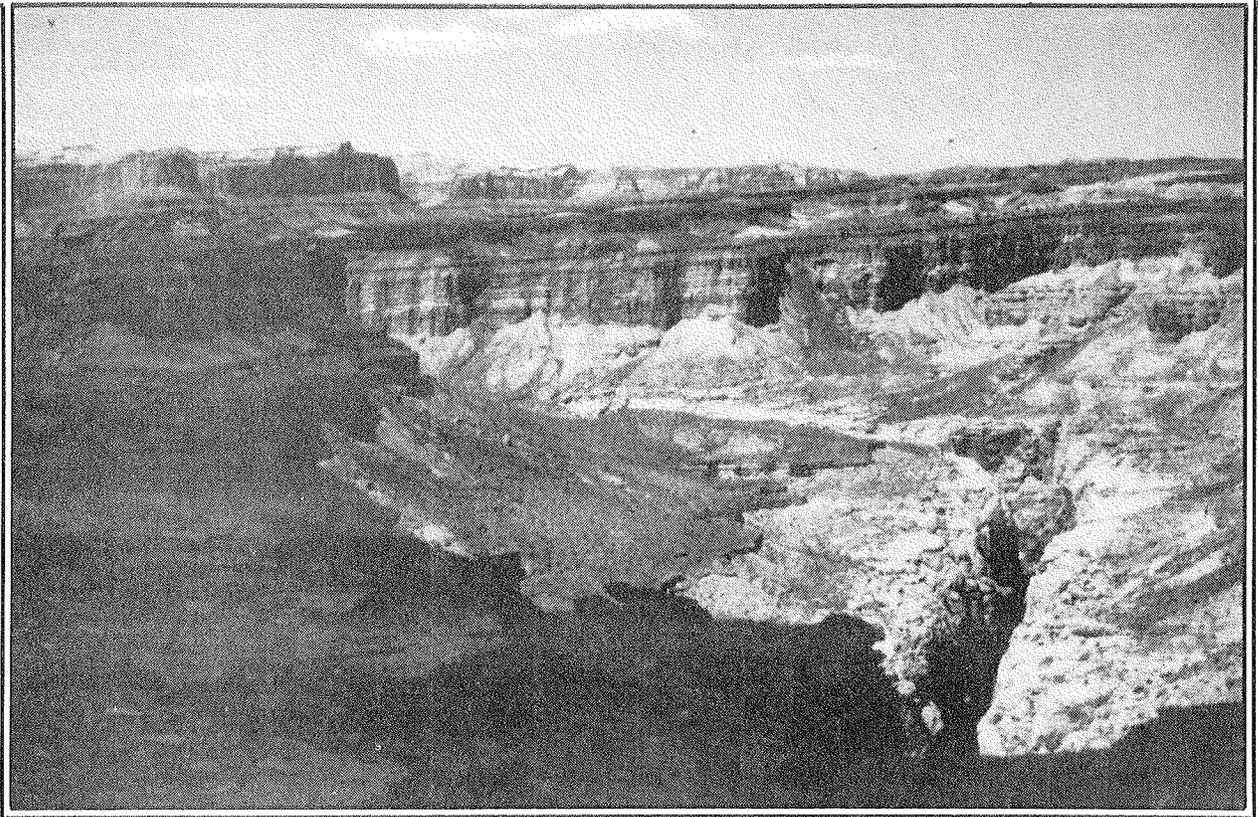


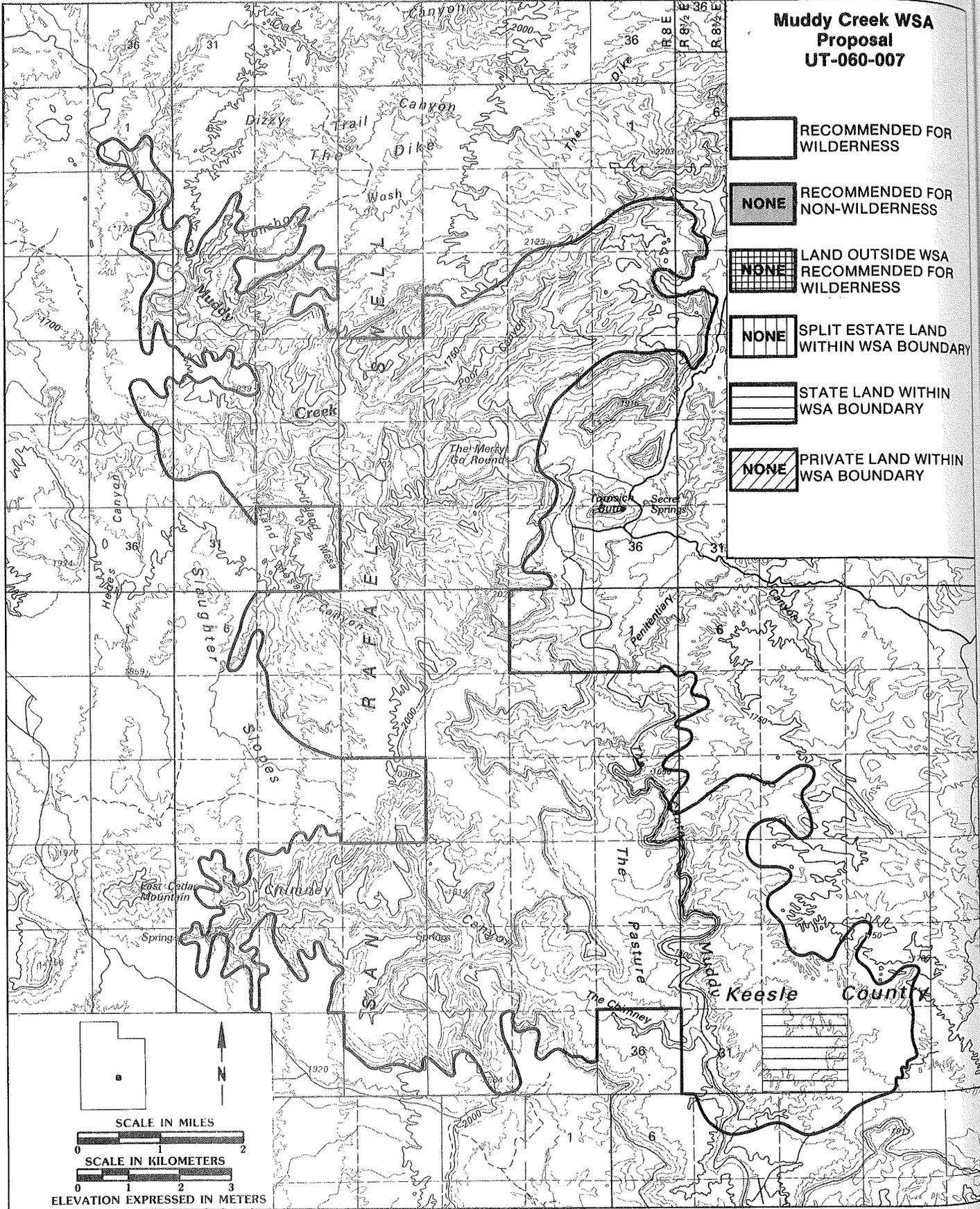
Muddy Creek
WSA



MUDDY CREEK WSA

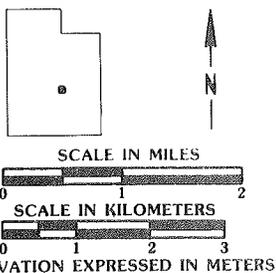
Muddy Creek WSA Proposal UT-060-007

-  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



T. 24 S.

T. 25 S.



R. 8 E.

R. 9 E.

October 1991

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

1. THE STUDY AREA: 31,400 acres

The Muddy Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (UT-060-007) is in Emery County, about 30 miles by road south of Emery, Utah (population 372). The WSA is of irregular shape, about 10 miles long from north to south and as much as 6 miles from east to west. Sinuous boundaries along roads, breaks in terrain, and the edges of State sections define the WSA (see Map). The study area is 1 mile northwest of the western end of the Crack Canyon WSA (UT-060-028A) and 5 to 6 miles south of the Devils Canyon WSA (UT-060-025).

The WSA contains 31,400 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). There is one State section (640 acres) inheld within the WSA (see Table 1).

The WSA includes a portion of the San Rafael Reef. Muddy Creek, a tributary of the Dirty Devil River to the south, flows east across the northern portion of the WSA then south through the eastern portion, and has cut a deep canyon through the study area. The south-central portion of the WSA consists of step-like mesas.

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

WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	31,400
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	640
Total	32,040
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	31,400
BLM (outside the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (outside the WSA)	0
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	31,400
In-holdings (State, private)	640
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

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

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The southern part of the study area is a mesa, bisected by Muddy Creek Canyon, and is referred to as "The Pasture" west of the canyon and "Keesle Country" east of the canyon. Elevations in the WSA range from 5,000 feet on the canyon floors to 7,000 feet on the upper parts of the higher mesas. Pinyon, juniper, and desert shrub are the predominant types of vegetation, but plant cover in the WSA is generally sparse.

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 13,690 acres of the Muddy Creek WSA in the Muddy Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) to protect scenic and historic values. Special management requirements now in effect within the ACEC include limiting off-highway vehicles (OHVs) to designated roads and trails and management of the area to meet Class I visual resource management (VRM) guidelines, where consistent with valid existing rights. In addition, all of the ACEC and WSA has been identified as "primitive" through the Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification system (ROS-P class). Special management conditions to protect this class include closing the ACEC and WSA to OHV use.

2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE:

31,400 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 and has outstanding opportunities for both solitude and primitive recreation. The deeply entrenched canyons are steep and rugged being accessible from the higher country in only a few spots. Special features include scenic, geologic, ecological (wild horses), and archeological resources. Muddy Creek, a perennial stream which flows in the area for about 20 miles, is a notable attraction.

All of the area recommended for wilderness designation is in the Muddy Creek ACEC and ROS-P class where restrictions on OHVs and management for protection of scenic values would continue to be administratively applied if the area is released from wilderness consideration and protection of wilderness characteristics is not a management objective.

Uranium mining has occurred adjacent to the WSA and exploration has been conducted in the study area. There is a high potential for a large tonnage of uranium ore in the WSA, but the ore bodies are thought to be scattered and small to moderate in size. No other significant locatable or leasable mineral production would be foregone. Uranium may be found in the same geological formations elsewhere in the region, however, and the Muddy Creek area probably would not be essential to meet future market needs.

The BLM notes that designation of the WSA could result in restrictions on future water consumptive developments on Muddy Creek and its tributaries, with resultant impacts on the economy of Emery County. Because of the uncertain nature of the impacts, BLM recommends that the WSA be designated wilderness with special provisions for protection of potential water uses upstream of the WSA.

No significant conflict exists with other resource uses.

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.

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Human imprints in the WSA altogether cover approximately 2 percent (628 acres) of the WSA. The remaining acreage (30,772 acres) could be considered unspoiled in character. All 31,400 acres meet the naturalness criterion for areas under wilderness review.

The major imprints surrounding the Muddy Creek WSA have been excluded during the boundary determination process. What remains of note are two ways, the Muddy Creek range trail, an airstrip, two cabin structures, an old vehicle, and two mine shafts.

An old way, approximately 7 miles long, follows the cliff contours through the Pasture and into the canyon drainage of the Chimney. A cut through red mudstone is severely eroded, making passage along the way possible only by foot or horseback. The way is more visible in some parts than in others. In general, it has become a useful route that blends well with its surroundings. Another way, extending approximately a 0.25 mile into the northeastern boundary, was developed without authorization in 1983. The route has been reclaimed and is now unnoticeable. Both of these ways are within ROS-P class, and are closed to OHV use by administrative decision in the San Rafael RMP.

Associated with the way leading into the canyon of the Chimney are an abandoned airstrip, two cabin structures near a spring, and an old station wagon buried in the wash. The airstrip is near the wash bottom on level, wide-open terrain. The airstrip is eroded, and sparse vegetation is returning. One old cabin and a chicken coop are near a spring about 1 mile west of the airstrip. Halfway between the strip and cabins is the old station wagon, buried to the roof in the wash.

The Muddy Creek range trail in the northwestern corner of the WSA is used by livestock and wild horses for access to the Muddy Creek drainage.

Two mine shafts are adjacent to the WSA's northeastern boundary. Several other mining shafts are located in the surrounding area.

No surface-disturbing activities have occurred since the wilderness inventory.

B. Solitude

All in all, the entire Muddy Creek WSA offers outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The main canyons and rugged remote terrain provide many miles with opportunities for users to experience isolation. Steep cliffs, narrow passages, and broken terrain effectively shorten lines of sight and suppress sounds for substantial distances within these canyons. Off-site intrusions and influences are almost nonexistent within the canyons.

In the higher parts of the WSA, above the canyon drainages, the rough and broken terrain provides vantage points for views of volcanic intrusions to the west and south and of erosional patterns of the San Rafael Swell. To the north and east off-site intrusions are essentially nonexistent when viewed from these vantage points. Vegetation is limited and does not effectively screen visitors, but the terrain allows for separation and the feeling of seclusion. Expansive views of the natural surroundings give the feeling of remoteness.

C. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

All 31,400 acres of the WSA meet the outstanding recreation criterion set for areas under wilderness review.

Tubing and kayaking of wild, small, desert rivers is becoming a popular recreation activity. The Muddy Creek drainage has been explored by a small number of floaters, and inquiries about the area have increased in recent years.

The river offers two different adventures during a short floating season. One takes the floaters down an open, twisting canyon segment. The second involves some technical maneuvering through a deep narrow passage with rapids and a relatively swift current.

Hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding are other recreational opportunities available in the WSA. The rugged and remote character of the area, red-walled cliffs, pinnacles, knobs, isolated tracts of land, arches, and archaeological remnants all contribute to making these activities high-quality recreational experiences. The striking scenery also makes outstanding opportunities for sightseeing, photography, and artistic endeavors.

D. Special Features

The canyons of the WSA expose geologic strata and cliffs, knolls, alcoves, caves, and arches. The upper reaches provide dramatic views of the twisted and carved character of the area, surrounded by the volcanic evidence and

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

upthrust rock structures. The Chute is a good example of the unusual erosional pattern of a drainage through some of the oldest formations exposed in the San Rafael Swell. The entire WSA is rated outstanding for scenic quality.

The archaeological values of the WSA are unknown, but scattered evidence has been found by recreationists and ranchers along the Muddy Creek drainage. Remnants of cowboy camps and mining activities of the 1940s are also present in several places of the WSA and might be historic in value. These features have not been evaluated.

Two herds of wild horses frequent the WSA in the west, north, and east portions. The herds range from 7 to 15 horses.

Cougar, a wildlife species associated with wilderness, may occasionally visit the area. Black-footed ferrets, peregrine falcons, and bald eagles, all listed as endangered species, and nine additional animal species considered sensitive may occur in or near the WSA.

Two plant species, Maguire daisy, (Eri-geron maquirei var. maquirei) and Wright fishhook cactus (Sclerocactus wright-iae), which are listed as endangered, may be found near or within the WSA. Two threatened species, the Jones cycladenia (Cycladenia humilis var. jonesii) and the Last Chance townsendia (Townsendia aprica), and five additional plant species that are considered sensitive also may occur in 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 additional information.

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 galleta-threeawn shrubsteppe (9,448 acres) and saltbush-greasewood (21,952 acres).

The galleta-threeawn shrubsteppe PNV is not represented at all in the NWPS.

The saltbush-greasewood PNV is represented in the NWPS in one wilderness, which is in Utah.

Both PNV types are represented in other BLM study areas, all of which are in Utah.

This information is summarized in Table 2 from data compiled in December 1989.

**TABLE 2
ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION**

BAILEY-KUHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
NATIONWIDE (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Galleta-Threeawn Shrubsteppe	0	0	10	181,278
Saltbush-Greasewood	1	20,000	17	372,051
UTAH (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Galleta-Threeawn Shrubsteppe	0	0	10	181,278
Saltbush-Greasewood	1	20,000	17	372,051

Source: BLM File Data

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

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 the Provo-Orem, Utah standard metropolitan statistical areas. Table 3 summarizes the number and acreage of designated wilderness and other BLM study areas within a 5-hour drive of these population centers.

C. Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Muddy Creek WSA could contribute significantly to balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas within the NWPS.

As of January 1987, the NWPS included 44 areas comprising 3,443,330 acres in Utah and in Colorado, the adjacent state nearest the WSA.

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	2,228,275
Provo-Orem, Utah	11	721,793	90	2,755,468

Source: BLM File Data.

A Muddy Creek Wilderness would supplement the NWPS in the Canyonlands Section of the Colorado Plateau where there are just two established wilderness areas totaling 70,751 acres. There are three designated wilderness areas within 100 miles of the WSA. To the northwest is the 28,000-acre Mt. Nebo Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service [FS]), to the southeast is the 45,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness (FS), and to the 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 WSA can be managed as wilderness to preserve values now present in the area. Current uses such as livestock grazing and maintenance of rangeland developments would continue with little or no effect on wilderness values. A herd of about 7 to 15 head of wild horses would continue to use part of the WSA, where management actions would continue as at present.

There are no mineral leases in the WSA, and new leases would not be issued. There are 3,340 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 ura-

anium exploration and development would disturb approximately 12 acres in the northeast and southern portions of the WSA following wilderness designation, but this would not affect the overall manageability of the study area. The presence of a State in-holding (640 acres) in the study area could create additional manageability problems because BLM would be required to provide reasonable access to State land and would have no control over activities on State land. 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 a small portion of the southeast corner of the recommended wilderness.

A 40-acre public water reserve withdrawal would be compatible with wilderness management and would remain in effect following wilderness designation.

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 San Rafael Swell WSAs, including the Crack Canyon WSA (USGS Bulletin 1752, Susan Bartsch-Winkler, et al., N.D.). Commodities evaluated include uranium, geothermal energy, gypsum, limestone, oil and gas, sand and gravel, sandstone, semi-precious gemstones, sulfur, petrified wood, and tar sand.

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The mineral resource potential for localized, thin tar sands of variable grade is high in the WSA. The report indicates that within the Carmel Formation, inferred subeconomic resources of about 11 million tons of gypsum are in the Muddy Creek WSA. The resource potential for gypsum on the surface is high in the western part of the study area. The western part of the WSA has high resource potential for uranium and vanadium in the Chinle Formation. The resource potential is moderate in the WSA for oil and gas, geothermal energy, and for carbon dioxide and helium gases. The resource potential is low for metals other than uranium and vanadium, including gold and copper. The resource potential for bentonite in the Chinle Formation on the surface and in the subsurface is low in the western part of the Muddy Creek WSA.

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

Over the long term, the recommended wilderness designation would cause a slight change in local economic conditions from those that would occur with the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Up to 40 fewer jobs would be provided by locatable mineral activities. Recreation-related expenditures would not be affected because present use is mainly primitive and would continue to increase by 2 to 7 percent per year. The potential for commercial recreation use and resulting Federal revenues (currently \$30 annually) would increase. Livestock grazing sales and Federal revenues would continue. Up to \$20,560 in Federal and State mineral lease revenues would be foregone each year.

An unquantified but potentially significant adverse effect on the Emery County economy could result from restrictions on consumptive use of water on Muddy Creek and its tributaries upstream of the WSA.

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 384 inputs specifically addressing this WSA were received from 913 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, 140 commenters supported wilderness designation for part or all of the WSA, while 443 commenters were opposed. Three hundred and thirty commenters addressed the relative merits of the EIS but took no formal position on wilderness designation.

Those favoring wilderness commented on the wilderness values perceived to be in the WSA. The majority of those commenting in favor of wilderness were from other states and from urban Utah. Of particular concern was the need to protect wilderness values.

Those opposing wilderness were concerned that wilderness would prohibit mineral exploration and development, restrict public access and livestock management operations, result in more restrictive Federal air quality standards for the region, and would harm local and State economies. Wilderness was regarded as incompatible with multiple use. Most of those opposing wilderness designation were from rural Utah.

One Federal agency, the USBM expressed no opinion regarding wilderness designation, but stated that BLM underestimated the petroleum potential of the WSA.

No comment letters were received on the Final EIS.

There is one section of State land (640 acres) within the WSA. 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 designation of this area as a WSA in the late 1970s precluded adequate evaluation of uranium potential. The State also commented that the WSA has moderate wilderness values and conflicts compared to other WSAs in the San Rafael Swell Region. The major conflicts are with mineral values, uranium, gypsum resources, and potential water development.

MUDDY CREEK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The Muddy Creek WSA is in Emery County, Utah. The Zoning Resolution of Emery County classified the WSA as potential future mining and grazing land. The Emery County Commission is opposed to wilderness designation for the WSA and has endorsed the Consolidated Local Government Response to Wilderness that opposes wilderness designation of BLM lands in Utah. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the Commission commented that wilderness designation could lead to more restrictive standards on air and visual quality and combined with Federal Reserved Water Rights on Muddy Creek, would have a significant adverse impact on the economy of Emery County. The Commission also noted that State lands adjacent to the WSA compromise the potential for long term wilderness management. Another concern of the County is the potential for restrictions on motorized access to conduct search and rescue operations following wilderness designation, and the liability it would place on the county.

MUDDY CREEK WSA

**Table 4
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative^a**

Issue Topic	Recommendation All Wilderness (31,400 Acres)	Alternatives	No Action/No Wilderness
Impacts on Wilderness Values	Wilderness designation would preserve overall the wilderness values in the WSA. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 12 acres because of uranium exploration and development on valid mining claims and development of access to in-held State lands. Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 942 acres. Special features would be preserved overall, although Class A scenery could be reduced in quality in disturbed and surrounding areas.	Wilderness values would not be protected by wilderness designation and loss would occur as intrusions increase. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 42 acres of the WSA because of uranium exploration and development and development of access to in-held State lands. These values would be indirectly reduced in quality in the disturbed and surrounding areas.	Wilderness values would not be protected by wilderness designation and loss would occur as intrusions increase. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 42 acres of the WSA because of uranium exploration and development and development of access to in-held State lands. These values would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 3,140 acres. Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in the disturbed and surrounding areas.
Impacts on Vegetation	Vegetation types and threatened, endangered, or other special status plant species would be protected by this alternative because projected disturbance would be reduced from 42 acres to 12 acres. Appropriate inventories, clearances, and consultation with FWS would be completed prior to surface disturbance.	Vegetation types and populations of threatened, endangered, or other special status plant species would not be significantly affected because the 42 acres of projected surface disturbance would affect only 0.1 percent of the WSA. There would not be impacts on vegetation from OHVs because the area would continue to be closed to OHVs.	Vegetation types and populations of threatened, endangered, or other special status plant species would not be significantly affected because the 42 acres of projected surface disturbance would affect only 0.1 percent of the WSA. There would not be impacts on vegetation from OHVs because the area would continue to be closed to OHVs.
Impacts on Water Resources	Water quality would receive additional protection because the potential for surface disturbance would be reduced. In the long term, future water diversions and new consumptive uses in the Muddy Creek system upstream of the WSA may be restricted or precluded. Potential upstream uses include irrigation, cooling water for coal-fired generation of electricity, coal mining, and municipal use.	This alternative would not significantly alter present or future water quality or uses. Only 0.1 percent (42 acres) of the WSA would be disturbed and there would be no restrictions on water use, imposed by wilderness management.	This alternative would not significantly alter present or future water quality or uses. Only 0.1 percent (42 acres) of the WSA would be disturbed and there would be no restrictions on water use, imposed by wilderness management.

MUDDY CREEK WSA

**Table 4 (Continued)
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative**

Issue Topic	Recommendation All Wilderness (31,400 Acres)	Alternatives	No. Action/No. Wilderness
Impacts on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Production	Wilderness designation would limit potential exploration and development opportunities for locatable minerals known to occur in the WSA to those under valid mining claims at the time of designation. Although some production would occur, opportunities for production of an unknown portion of the uranium in the WSA would be foregone. No other significant locatable or leasable mineral production would be foregone because the probability of development is low even if the area is not designated wilderness.	Mineral and energy exploration and production would not be affected because mineral leasing, location of mining claims and mineral developments would not be restricted for the protection of wilderness values.	Only about 0.1 percent (42 acres) of the wildlife habitat in the WSA would be directly disturbed and mitigation would be required. OHV use would not be allowed. Therefore, wildlife habitat and populations including special status species would not be significantly affected. However, small portions of potential habitat for peregrine falcon and black-footed ferret could become unsuitable for reintroduction of the species.
Impacts on Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Approximately 0.04 percent (12 acres) of the wildlife habitat would be disturbed. Wilderness designation would protect all wildlife species and provide additional solitude over the short and long term.	Present economic conditions would not be affected. Locatable mineral activity could increase employment in Emery County by 1.2 percent (80 jobs) by the year 2010. Primitive recreation-related local expenditures would increase by 2 to 7 percent per year over the next 30 years. Federal revenues from commercial recreation permitting (currently \$30 annually) would continue. Livestock grazing would contribute \$23,880 annually in livestock sales and \$1,839 in Federal revenues. Present and future oil and gas leases could contribute up to \$20,560 annually in Federal and State lease revenues.	Present economic conditions would not be affected. Locatable mineral activity could increase employment in Emery County by 1.2 percent (80 jobs) by the year 2010. Primitive recreation-related local expenditures would increase by 2 to 7 percent per year over the next 30 years. Federal revenues from commercial recreation permitting (currently \$30 annually) would continue. Livestock grazing would contribute \$23,880 annually in livestock sales and \$1,839 in Federal revenues. Present and future oil and gas leases could contribute up to \$20,560 annually in Federal and State lease revenues.
Impacts on Local Economic Conditions	Over the long term, wilderness designation would cause a slight change in local economic conditions from those that would occur with the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Up to 40 fewer jobs would be provided by locatable mineral activities. Recreation-related expenditures would not be affected because present use is mainly primitive and would continue to increase by 2 to 7 percent per year. The potential for commercial recreation use and resulting Federal revenues (currently \$30 annually) would increase. Livestock grazing sales and Federal revenues would continue. Up to \$20,560 in Federal and State lease revenues would be foregone each year. An unquantified but potentially significant adverse effect on the Emery County economy could result from restrictions on consumptive use of water on Muddy Creek and its tributaries upstream of the WSA.	The analysis of impacts summarized here has been modified to reflect the more restrictive resource management practices established by the RMP.	The analysis of impacts summarized here has been modified to reflect the more restrictive resource management practices established by the RMP.

MUDDY CREEK 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. 9 E., Sec. 32	640.00		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000

^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.