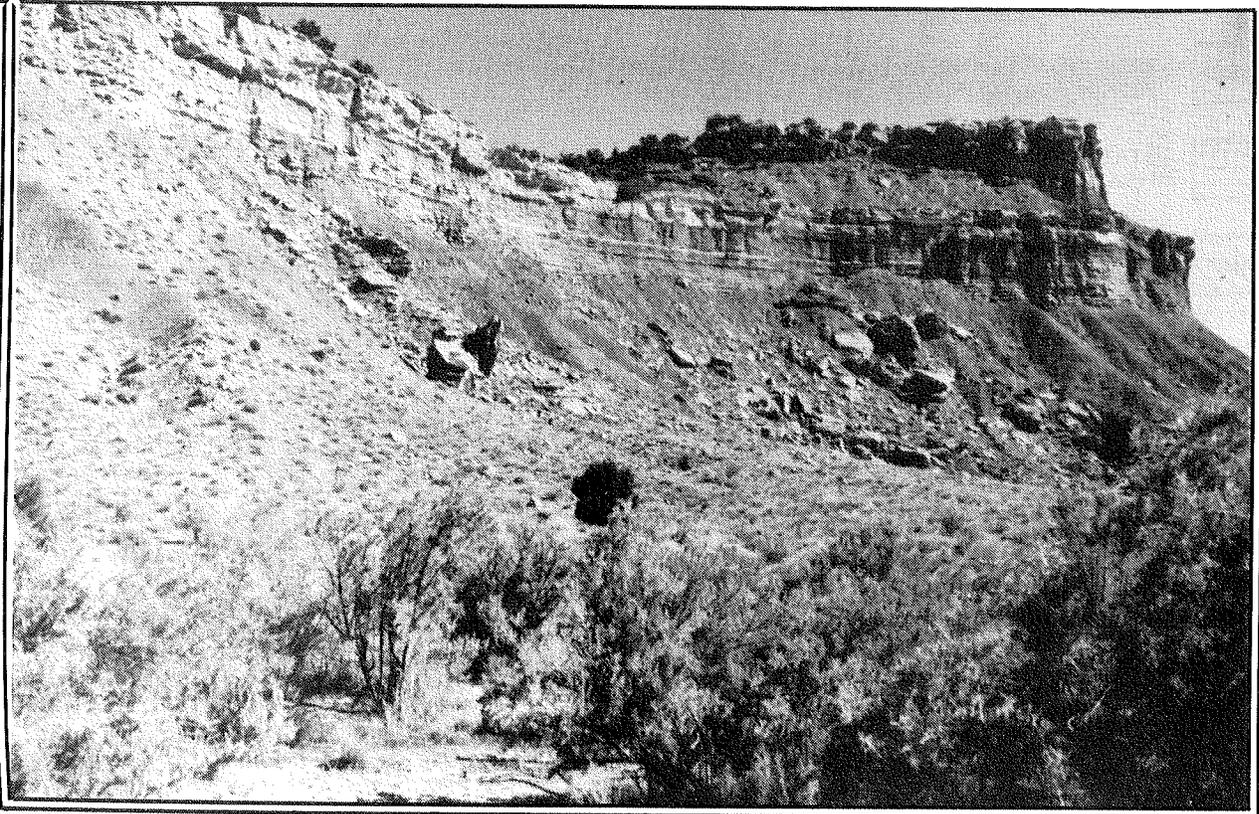


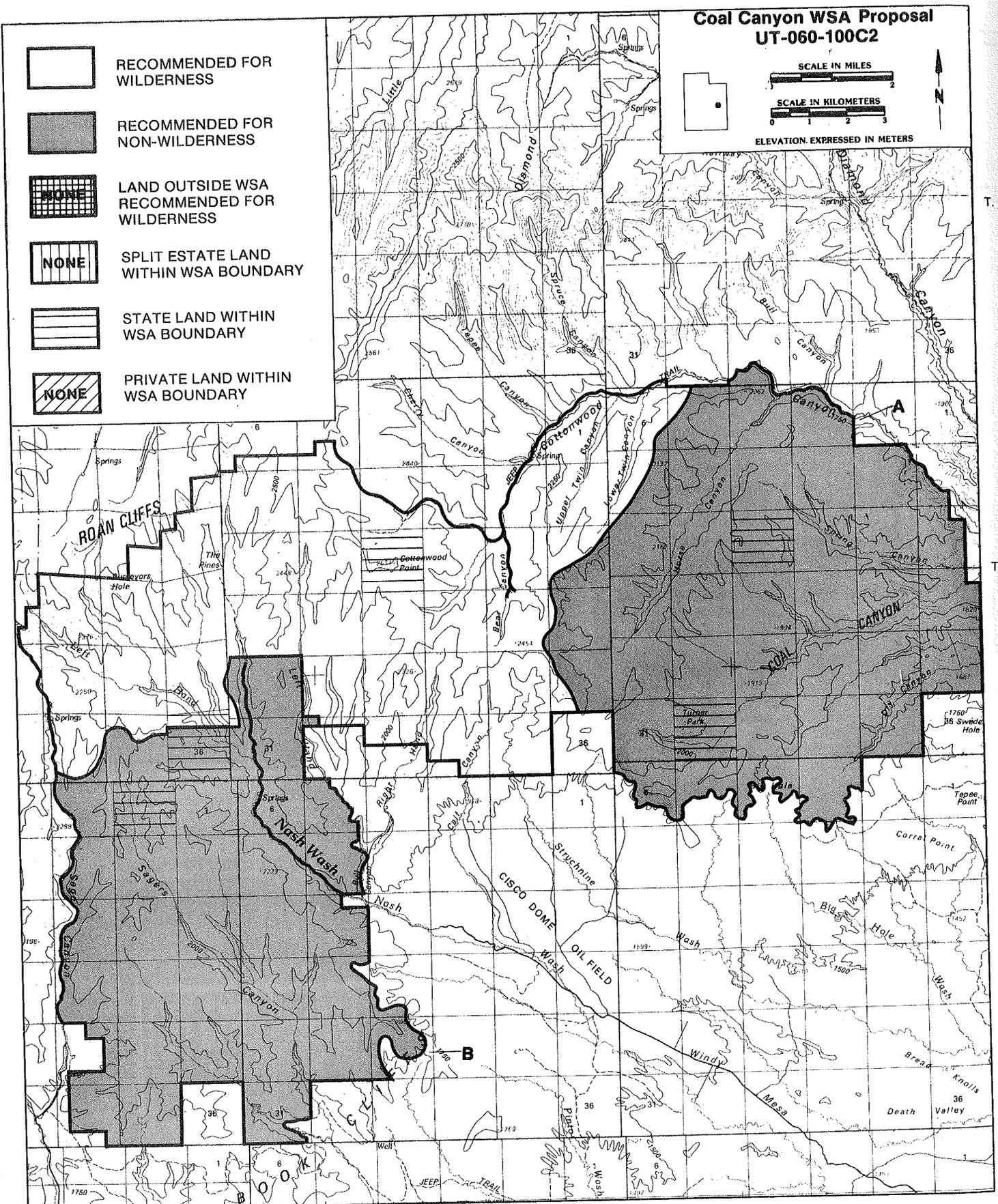
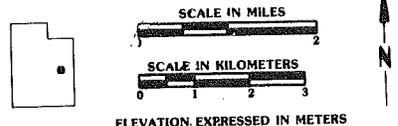
Coal Canyon
WSA



COAL CANYON WSA

Coal Canyon WSA Proposal
UT-060-100C2

-  RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS
-  RECOMMENDED FOR NON-WILDERNESS
-  LAND OUTSIDE WSA RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS
-  SPLIT ESTATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY
-  STATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY
-  PRIVATE LAND WITHIN WSA BOUNDARY



T. 18 S.

T. 19 S.

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R. 21 E.

R. 22 E.

October 1991

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

1. THE STUDY AREA: 61,430 acres

The Coal Canyon Wilderness Study Area (UT-060-100C) is in Grand County, about 25 miles northeast of Green River, Utah (population 1,048) and 10 miles north of Interstate Highway 70 (I-70). The study area is shaped like the letter "L", oriented with the long dimension east to west (16 miles) and the "base" north to south (12 miles). The WSA is contiguous with the Floy Canyon WSA (UT-060-068B) to the west and the Spruce Canyon WSA (UT-060-100C) to the north, and is one of seven contiguous WSAs in the Book Cliffs.

Roads, legal subdivisions, and breaks in terrain form the boundary of the WSA (see Map). The WSA contains 61,430 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Five State sections (3,116 acres) are inheld within the WSA. One of these sections (640 acres) is within the area recommended for wilderness.

There are no private or split-estate lands in the WSA (see Table 1).

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

WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	61,430
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	3,116
Total	64,546
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	20,774
BLM (outside the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (outside the WSA)	0
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	20,774
In-holdings (State, private)	640
WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS	
BLM	40,656
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	40,656
In-holdings (State, Private)	2,476

Source: BLM File Data

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

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

The landscape in the study area is typical of the rugged terrain between the Book Cliffs and the top of the Roan Cliffs. V-shaped canyons separated by steep, narrow ridges drain north and east into Cottonwood Canyon in the eastern portion of the WSA and south into Nash Wash in the western portion. Elevations range from 5,200 feet in Coal Canyon, at the southern edge of the WSA, to 8,900 feet on Cottonwood Point in the north central portion. Almost 90 percent of the study area is covered by pinyon-juniper, Douglas fir, and mountain shrub.

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. Three alternatives were analyzed in the EIS: a partial wilderness alternative where 20,774 acres would be designated as wilderness and 40,656 acres would be released for uses other than wilderness, which is the recommendation in this report; a no wilderness (no action) alternative; and an all wilderness alternative.

2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE:

- 20,774 acres
(recommended for wilderness)
- 40,656 acres
(not recommended for wilderness)

The recommendation for this WSA is to designate 20,774 acres as wilderness and to release the remaining 40,656 acres for uses other than wilderness. Designation of the entire area as wilderness is considered to be the environmentally preferable alternative as it would result in the least change from the natural environment over the long term. The alternative selected, however, would be implemented in a manner which would utilize all practical means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts. 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.

The recommended portion is the northern third of the WSA which is comprised of rugged parts of the Roan and Book

Cliffs. All of the area is in a natural state and has outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Scenic, geologic, historical, and archaeological values are exceptional.

The WSA, together with the Desolation Canyon and Floy Canyon WSAs to the west and Spruce Canyon and Flume Canyon WSAs to the east, if designated as wilderness would preserve a 50 mile segment of the east-west trending rugged and wild Book Cliffs. The northern part of the recommended area borders a roadless block of State land and is adjacent to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation Hill Creek Extension which is managed to preserve its roadless character and primitive natural values.

Oil and gas resources are indicated throughout the WSA, including the recommended portion, but the rugged terrain severely constrains access. Other localities in the vicinity, including the nonrecommended portion of the WSA (Areas A and B), are considered more feasible for exploration. No significant conflicts exist with other minerals or other resource and land uses except for closure of 2.5 miles of existing vehicle ways.

All of the portion of the WSA which is not recommended for wilderness designation (Areas A and B) is in a natural state and has outstanding opportunities for solitude. About 73 percent of the area has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. A high potential for mineral and energy development also exists in this portion, however.

About 42 percent of the area not recommended for wilderness designation is within a known recoverable coal resource area, as part of the Seago Coal Field. Coal mining is not predicted in the foreseeable future, but may have long-term potential. There are 1,820 acres of post-FLPMA oil and gas leases and 2,335 acres of leases in a unit agreement held by production in this part of the WSA. Oil and gas resources may be discovered in part of the area, which is accessible mostly from the south. Mineral and energy development potential outweighs the importance of wilderness values in the southern and southeastern two thirds of the WSA.

COAL CANYON 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. With a few small exceptions the WSA meets the criteria for naturalness. Grazing has occurred on ridges and in canyon bottoms, but not on the steep side slopes. Mineral exploration, primarily for oil and gas, has taken place in side canyons off Diamond and Cottonwood Canyons. The areas involved, either directly or indirectly in grazing and mineral exploration total about 30,715 acres (50 percent of the WSA). The remainder of the WSA (30,715 acres or 50 percent) can be considered pristine.

Human imprints within the Coal Canyon WSA are mainly in or near the central part of the WSA. For the most part, they are capable of being reclaimed to a relatively natural condition. These imprints consist of a dry drill hole site, which has been plugged and abandoned, covering 5 acres; two shut-in drill holes, capable of production, each covering 5 acres, one of which is at the end of a cherry-stemmed road; and two other dry holes, each covering 5 acres. In each case, the 5 acres include the cleared work area and drill pad. Access routes lead to each drill site. About 8 miles of vehicle ways are within the WSA. With these exceptions, which only affect a small portion of this rugged, heavily vegetated area, the WSA is in a relatively unaltered condition.

B. Solitude

All in all, the entire WSA meets the requirements for outstanding opportunities for solitude.

The large size and blocky configuration of the WSA contribute to a feeling of vastness, and the rugged terrain and isolation of the WSA provide outstanding opportunities for the visitors to find solitude.

The terrain provides screening which obscures the sights and sounds of others within the WSA. The relief between ridge tops and canyon bottoms (up to 1,000 feet) enhances seclusion and the feeling of isolation. This characteristic is more pronounced in the northwestern portion of the WSA.

The effectiveness of vegetation screening is less on steep slopes where there are wide bands of bare rock. Areas of Douglas Fir Forest in higher elevations provide better screening. Areas of mountain shrub provide dense thickets, but screening potential is largely determined by overall vegetation height. Canyon bottoms vegetated with sage generally do not provide cover from lines of sight from slopes and ridge tops above.

Sights and sounds from outside the WSA include drilling along boundary roads, pipeline development, and the use of motorized equipment along the perimeter of the WSA. Because of the size and nature of the WSA, the effect of these activities on wilderness values is insignificant.

Vistas toward the southeast, from Diamond Ridge and other high points, could give visitors a feeling of vastness.

The deeply incised, branching drainages within the WSA provide many travel routes that allow dispersion of recreational use.

C. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The entire WSA meets the requirements for outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

The many drainages and the dissected terrain provide several potential hiking routes up canyon bottoms and along ridge tops. Opportunities for hiking and backpacking are considered outstanding throughout the WSA, as are opportunities for hunting. Logical travel routes are along the headwaters of the various drainages at the northern end of the WSA.

D. Special Features

Some erosional features of scenic interest occurring in the WSA are pinnacles,

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

balanced rocks, alcoves, overhangs, pot-holes, pockmarks, and arches. The entire WSA is rated outstanding for scenic quality.

The WSA covers part of an area of critical watershed and provides habitat for animals that avoid areas of human occupation.

The WSA has year-round populations of elk, cougars, and black bears, which are animals associated with wilderness.

Black-footed ferrets, an endangered species, and six other animal species considered sensitive, may be present in the WSA.

One plant species that is 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 Douglas fir forest (2,500 acres), juniper-pinyon woodland (34,229 acres), mountain mahogany-oak scrub (7,500 acres), and saltbush-greasewood (17,201 acres).

The juniper-pinyon woodland and saltbush-greasewood PNV types are represented in the NWPS nationally and in Utah and in other BLM study areas both in and outside of Utah, although the saltbush-

greasewood PNV type is in the NWPS only in Utah.

Douglas fir forest and mountain mahogany-oak scrub PNV types are represented in other BLM study areas only in Utah but are not currently represented at all in the NWPS.

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 (Five 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 wilderness and other BLM study areas within a 5-hour drive of these population centers.

C. Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Coal Canyon WSA could contribute 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.

A Coal Canyon Wilderness would supplement the NWPS in the Uinta Basin Section of the Colorado Plateau where there are no established wilderness areas.

There are two designated wilderness areas within 100 miles of the WSA. To the south is the 45,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness (U.S. Forest Service [FS]) and to the east in Colorado is the 11,180-acre Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness (National Park Service [NPS]).

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

The portion of the WSA that is recommended for wilderness can be managed to preserve values now present in the area.

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

**TABLE 2
ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION**

BAILEY-KUHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
NATIONWIDE (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Douglas Fir Forest	0	0	2	66,770
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	11	1,401,745	84	1,624,706
Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub	0	0	4	24,361
Saltbush-Greasewood	1	20,000	17	376,802
UTAH (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Douglas Fir Forest	0	0	2	66,770
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	1	26,000	53	1,614,410
Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub	0	0	4	24,361
Saltbush-Greasewood	1	20,000	17	376,802

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	2,198,245
Provo-Orem, Utah	11	721,793	90	2,725,438

Source: BLM File Data.

Livestock grazing and maintenance of existing fences would continue but would not significantly affect wilderness values in the area.

There are 3,610 acres of pre-FLPMA and 1,820 acres of post-FLPMA oil and gas leases in the WSA. About 2,335 acres of the pre-FLPMA and all of the post-FLPMA leases are in the area recommended for wilderness. Because of the oil and gas potential of the WSA, BLM projects that leases will be explored and may be developed in the recommended wilderness following designation. However, because of the limitations of the terrain, it is expected that only about 22 acres will be disturbed. This would not affect the

overall manageability of the area. There are presently no mining claims in the recommended area, and the probability of future valid claims is low.

Provision of access to and activities on one section (640 acres) of State land in-held in the portion of the WSA recommended as wilderness could affect wilderness values and uses in the surrounding wilderness. BLM would be obligated to provide access to the State section and could not administratively control development on State land. However, the in-held section is on the extreme northern boundary of the recommended wilderness and, therefore, would likely not

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

affect the overall manageability of the area.

It would be more difficult to manage the nonrecommended area for its wilderness values. There are 1,275 acres of pre-FLPMA oil and gas leases and four in-held State sections in this area where the terrain is more accessible. BLM projects that up to 33 acres of the nonrecommended area would be disturbed following wilderness designation by oil and gas activities, including 14 miles of new road.

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 Coal Canyon WSA (USGS Bulletin 1753-A, Robert P. Dickerson, et al., 1990). The report indicates that demonstrated coal reserves totaling 22,060,800 short tons and demonstrated subeconomic coal resources totaling 39,180,000 short tons are in western and southern portions of the WSA. Also, inferred subeconomic coal resources totaling 143,954,000 short tons are within the study area. No known deposits of industrial minerals are known to be in the WSA. The study area has a high resource potential for undiscovered deposits of coal and for undiscovered oil and gas. There is a low resource potential for tar sand, oil shale, gilsonite, uranium and other metals, and geothermal energy in the study area.

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 BLM's recommended partial wilderness designation, present economic conditions would not be affected. The length of oil and gas employment in the WSA would be reduced because oil and gas could not be developed on 30 percent of the area. Annual local sales and Federal revenues related to livestock grazing could be reduced by \$120 and \$9 respectively as compared to the No Action/No

Wilderness Alternative. Potential annual Federal and State revenues from oil and gas leasing fees could be reduced by \$36,878. Annual royalty payments from leases in the nondesignated area and on pre-FLPMA leases in the designated area would not be reduced but potential royalties of up to \$100,000 per year from potential wells on 30 percent of the WSA would be foregone. Recreation-related local sales would be about the same as with the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Federal revenues from commercial recreation outfitting would probably increase if the area receives recognition from wilderness designation.

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 92 inputs specifically addressing this WSA were received from 103 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, 90 commenters supported wilderness designation for part or all of the WSA, while four commenters were opposed. Nine commenters addressed the relative merits of the EIS but took no formal position on wilderness designation.

Those favoring wilderness commented that the WSA contains wilderness values, does not have conflicts with mineral-related interests, and that designation would complement adjacent wilderness. The majority of those commenting in favor of wilderness were from urban Utah and other states. Of particular concern was the need to protect wilderness values and wildlife and wildlife habitat in the WSA.

COAL CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Those opposing wilderness were concerned that wilderness would preclude mineral exploration and development, restrict public access, and conflict with the use of private and State lands. Most of those opposing wilderness designation were from rural Utah.

No Federal agencies commented specifically on the Draft EIS for this WSA or expressed an opinion regarding wilderness designation for the area.

No comment letters were received on the Final EIS.

There are five State sections (3,116 acres) 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 for the WSA. That State commented that the Coal Canyon WSA has moderate wilderness values and moderate to high conflicts compared with the other WSAs in the region; the area contains important wildlife habitat; and land use conflicts with wilderness management include coal, other mineral and energy resources, and livestock uses. The State also noted that parts of the WSA along with the adjacent Spruce Canyon and Flume Canyon WSAs could be considered for Areas of Critical Environmental concern to protect wildlife if not designated wilderness. The State also commented that BLM had underestimated the petroleum potential of the WSA.

The Coal Canyon WSA is in Grand County. The Grand County Master Plan does not specifically address the WSA. The plan generally emphasizes continuation of present uses and maximizing mineral development. The Grand County Commission is opposed to wilderness designation 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 stated that the Coal Canyon WSA cannot be effectively managed as wilderness because of in-held and adjacent State lands, and pre-FLPMA oil and gas leases. The Commission also noted that designation of the area as wilderness would be contrary to the county's overall planning goals and that the geology and ecology of the area is

repetitious of the adjacent State roadless area and tribal lands that are managed as roadless.

COAL CANYON WSA

Table 4
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Alternatives	
Issue Topic	No Action/No Wilderness (61,430 Acres)
<p>Recommendation Partial Wilderness (20,774 Acres)</p>	<p>All Wilderness (61,430 Acres)</p>
<p>Impacts on Wilderness Values</p> <p>Wilderness values would be preserved overall in the designated area which is approximately 34 percent of the WSA. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost on 458 acres because of mineral exploration and development, construction of access roads to in-held State lands, and watershed projects. Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to 12,286 acres. Almost all of the impact would be in the nondesignated area. Some special features would not be affected. Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in the disturbed and adjacent areas and some wilderness dependent species would temporarily leave the area. Use of 5.5 miles of vehicular ways and up to 45 miles of new roads mostly in the nondesignated portion would detract from opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.</p>	<p>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 55 acres and indirectly reduced in quality on up to an additional 1,843 acres because of oil and gas exploration and development on pre-FLPMA leases and construction of access to in-held State lands. Special features would generally be preserved, although Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in the disturbed and surrounding areas.</p>
<p>Impacts on Vegetation</p> <p>Approximately 0.75 percent (458 acres) of the vegetation in the WSA would be modified. Vegetation types and special status plant species would not be significantly affected with this alternative because the potential for major disturbance would be reduced on 34 percent of the WSA. In addition, protective measures would be required on the remainder of the area.</p>	<p>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 526 acres because of vegetation treatments oil and gas exploration and development, construction of access to in-held State lands, and watershed projects. Opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to 15,357 acres of the WSA. Some special features would not be affected. Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in disturbed and surrounding areas and some wilderness dependent wildlife species would leave the area during the period of disturbance. Vehicular use of 8 miles of ways and up to 55 miles of new roads would detract from opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.</p> <p>Approximately 0.85 percent (526 acres) of the vegetation in the WSA would be modified with this alternative. The Category 2 candidate species that may be located in the WSA would not be significantly affected because protective measures would be required.</p>
<p>Impacts on Vegetation</p> <p>Vegetation types and special status plant species would be protected because potential surface disturbance would be reduced from 526 acres to 55 acres and the area would be closed to ORV use.</p>	<p>Vegetation types and special status plant species would be protected because potential surface disturbance would be reduced from 526 acres to 55 acres and the area would be closed to ORV use.</p>

COAL CANYON WSA

Table 4 (Continued)
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

		Alternatives	
Issue Topic	Recommendation Partial Wilderness (20,774 Acres)	No Action/No Wilderness	All Wilderness (61,430 Acres)
Impacts on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Development	Partial wilderness designation would preclude or constrain potential exploration and development of an unknown portion of 10 to 50 million barrels of oil and 60 to 300 billion cubic-feet of natural gas that may occur in the WSA because only about 70 percent of the WSA could be developed for oil and gas. Loss of exploration and development opportunities for other mineral and energy resources would not be significant because the probability of development is low even if a portion of the WSA is not designated wilderness.	Implementation of this alternative would not adversely affect mineral exploration or production because mineral leasing, location of mining claims, and mineral developments could occur without restriction for the protection of wilderness values.	The portion of the projected 10 to 50 million barrels of oil and 60 to 300 billion cubic-feet of natural gas in pre-FLPMA lease sin the WSA could be produced. Recovery of an unknown but locally significant amount of oil and gas would be foregone because only 6 percent (3,610 acres) of the WSA could be developed for oil and gas. Loss of potential for recovery of other minerals would not be significant because the probability of development is low even if the area is not designated wilderness.
Impacts on Wildlife Habitat and Populations	Wildlife would benefit from a reduced acreage of surface disturbance when compared to the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Only 0.75 percent (458 acres) of the habitat in the WSA would be disturbed. Approximately 300 acres of vegetation treatment would be allowed in the nondesignated portion, which would benefit some wildlife. Wildlife would not receive the additional benefit of solitude on the 40,656 acres not designated. Crucial deer and elk winter range would be disturbed. Special status species would not be significantly affected because protective measures and mitigation would be required.	Implementation of the land treatment would benefit some wildlife species and population levels by providing additional forage and ecotones. Surface disturbance on 0.85 percent (526 acres) of the habitat in the WSA may displace or reduce populations of some wildlife species during the lifetime of the projects. Crucial winter range would be disturbed. Special status species would not be significantly adversely affected because protective measures and mitigation would be required.	Only about 0.09 percent (55 acres) of the habitat in the WSA would be disturbed. Wilderness designation would preclude the proposed land treatment project which would have benefitted some wildlife species. Most wildlife species would benefit due to the preservation of solitude and crucial habitat. Special status species would be protected.

COAL CANYON WSA

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

Alternatives

Issue Topic	Recommendation Partial Wilderness (20,774 Acres)	No Action/No Wilderness (61,430 Acres)	All Wilderness
Impacts on Livestock Management	Livestock management practices and grazing levels would not be significantly affected. Only 6 AUMs of potential forage would be foregone because 46 acres of proposed vegetation treatment would not be allowed.	With this alternative, there would be no changes in livestock use or management techniques. Surface disturbances resulting from mineral exploration and development would reduce forage production by about 7 AUMs per year. This would not significantly impact grazing. The proposed 346-acre burning and seeding project could be completed to provide an additional 43 AUMs of livestock forage and to improve livestock distribution.	No change in livestock authorization would occur with this alternative. Restrictions on predator control would result in slightly increased costs of livestock management for two livestock permittees on sheep allotments. The proposed 346-acre burning and seeding that would produce 43 AUMs would not be allowed.
Impacts on Economic Conditions	Present economic conditions would not be affected. The length of oil and gas employment in the WSA would be reduced because oil and gas could not be developed on 30 percent of the area. Annual local sales and Federal revenues related to livestock grazing could be reduced by \$120 and \$9 respectively as compared to the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Potential annual Federal and State revenues from oil and gas leasing fees could be reduced by \$36,878. Annual royalty payments from leases in the nondesignated area and on pre-FLPMA leases in the designated area would not be reduced but potential royalties of up to \$100,000 per year from potential wells on 30 percent of the WSA would be foregone. Recreation-related local sales would be about the same as with the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Federal revenues from commercial recreation outfitting would probably increase if the area receives recognition from wilderness designation.	Present economic conditions would not be affected. Oil and gas exploration and development would increase employment in Grand County by 1.0 percent (40 jobs) by the year 2010. There would be only minor changes in local economic conditions. Recreation-related local sales could contribute up to \$17,835 annually to the local economy by the year 2020. The WSA could contribute up to \$52,100 annually in local livestock and \$4,011 in grazing fees. Oil and gas leasing fees and royalty payments could contribute from \$122,860 to over \$250,000 per year in Federal and State revenues. Federal revenues from commercial recreation outfitting (currently \$50 annually) would continue.	Present economic conditions would not be affected. Employment for oil and gas exploration and development would be reduced by 30 jobs, 0.75 percent of the projected Grand County employment in the year 2010, as compared to the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Annual local sales and Federal revenues related to livestock grazing could be reduced by \$860 and \$66 respectively as compared to the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative because proposed vegetation treatments would not be possible. Potential annual Federal and State revenues from oil and gas leasing fees could be reduced by \$115,640. Annual royalty payments on pre-FLPMA leases would not be reduced, but potential royalties of up to \$100,000 per year from wells on 94 percent of the WSA would be foregone. Recreation-related local sales could contribute up to \$17,835 annually to the local economy by the year 2020. Federal revenues from commercial recreation outfitting would probably increase if the area receives recognition from wilderness designation.

COAL CANYON 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. 19 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 16	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.