

CHAPTER 2—ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2 describes five alternatives for the management of the Price Field Office (PFO):

- Alternative 1 (No Action Alternative)
- Alternative A
- Alternative B
- Alternative C
- Alternative D (Preferred Alternative).

The No Action Alternative (continuation of the existing management direction) includes updates within the framework of the Price River Management Framework Plan (MFP) (1983) and the San Rafael Resource Management Plan (RMP) (1991) and new direction and policy that have been subsequently developed. The four action alternatives were developed to present a reasonable range of management options directing resource uses and activities within the PFO. These management decisions will minimize adverse impacts on cultural and natural resources while providing for compatible resource use and development opportunities, as consistent with current law, regulation, and policy.

Alternatives are developed to consider a range of management options and evaluate the potential impacts on the resources in the PFO that might occur as a result of management decisions. The alternatives themselves do not constitute management decisions; instead, they represent reasonable approaches to managing land and activities consistent with law, regulation, and policy. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has the discretion to select an alternative in its entirety or to combine aspects of the various alternatives presented in this draft to develop the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and RMP. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the development and evaluation of several alternatives, including a No Action Alternative, to measure the potential impacts that a set of actions could have on the area. According to NEPA, BLM must consider these impacts in developing the RMP for the Field Office, as described in Chapter 1.

This section presents an overview of the alternatives' development process and goals and objectives for the various categories of resources, resource uses, special designations, and support. Section 2.6 provides a summary of the five alternatives. Actions that are common to all the alternatives are described by resource, resource use, special designations, and support in Sections 2.7 through 2.10, respectively. Key management decisions for each alternative are described in Sections 2.11 through 2.15. Section 2.16 includes a summary table allowing side-by-side comparison of the alternatives and the range of management decisions.

2.1.1 Formulation of the Alternatives

The BLM PFO developed the range of alternatives through an interdisciplinary team process that included BLM staff specialists and cooperating agencies. BLM complied with NEPA requirements in developing alternatives for this Draft EIS, including seeking public input and analyzing an adequate range of reasonable alternatives that would include a No Action Alternative. In developing alternatives, BLM also considered management options for planning decisions in the 1983 Price River MFP and the 1991 San Rafael RMP.

These existing plans served as the point of departure for the No Action Alternative. Many of the management strategies in the previous plans were found to be acceptable and reasonable; thus, the need to

develop alternative management prescriptions under the four action alternatives was limited. In many cases, management prescriptions are the same across all alternatives, and in some cases they reflect only a decision to implement or not implement an action. When these actions are the same as the No Action Alternative in all four alternatives, they have been included in the alternative tables to provide a complete picture of the management prescriptions for the PFO.

When necessary, to meet the planning criteria for the PFO, to address comments from cooperating agencies, and to provide a reasonable range of alternatives, the alternatives include management options for the PFO that would modify or amend decisions in the 1983 Price River MFP and 1991 San Rafael RMP. Finally, all alternatives meet the management objectives for each BLM resource and land management program.

Public input received during the scoping process was considered to ensure that all issues and concerns were addressed, as appropriate, in developing the alternatives and their management action options. The scoping process and its results are documented in the Price RMP Scoping Report 2002.

Development of alternatives began with identifying and analyzing the No Action Alternative. Other alternatives were then developed. Review of the draft alternatives by cooperating agencies was conducted to solicit input into the development of alternatives before developing the Preferred Alternative. An adequate range of alternatives was developed for a comparative analysis. Management alternatives considered in the Draft EIS are described in Section 2.6 and in the table in Section 2.16.

2.1.2 Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives for the various categories of resources, resource uses, special designations, and support are described in Sections 2.2. through 2.5, respectively.

2.2 RESOURCES

These resources include air quality, soil, water and riparian, vegetation, cultural, paleontology, visual, special status species, fish and wildlife, wild horses and burros, and fire and fuels management.

2.2.1 Air Quality

- Ensure BLM authorizations and management activities comply with local, state, and federal air quality regulations, requirements, and implementation plans.

2.2.2 Soil, Water, and Riparian

2.2.2.1 Soil

- Manage uses to minimize and mitigate damage to soils, including critical soils and fragile chemical and biological soil crusts.

2.2.2.2 Water

- Maintain or restore overall watershed health and reduce erosion, stream sedimentation, and salinization of water
- Work to improve streams listed as water quality limited and prevent listing of additional streams, under the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d)
- Maintain or restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the area's waters

- Manage resources to reduce salinity loading where possible, in accomplishing the goals and objectives outlined in the Colorado River Salinity Control Act.
- Protect community watersheds and sources of culinary water.

2.2.2.3 Riparian

- Maintain, protect, and restore riparian and wetland areas to the Proper Functioning Condition and achieve an advanced riparian obligate vegetation community. (See Appendix 10 for description)

2.2.3 Vegetation

- Manage and mitigate activities to restore, sustain, and enhance the health of plant associations, enhance or restore native and naturalized plant species, and enhance biological and genetic diversity of natural ecosystems
- Ensure that the amount, type, and distribution of vegetation on public lands produces the kind, proportion, and amount of vegetation necessary to meet or exceed management objectives for a given vegetation community
- Protect areas with relic vegetation
- Control noxious and invasive weed species and prevent the introduction of new invasive species.

2.2.4 Cultural

- Preserve and protect significant cultural resources, and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations ([FLPMA]Section 103(c), 201(a), 202(c); National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] Section 110(a); Archeological Resource Protection Act [ARPA] Section 14(a))
- Identify priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based on a probability for unrecorded significant resources to reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses (ARPA Section 14(a); NHPA Section 106, 110).

2.2.5 Paleontology

- Locate and evaluate paleontological resources and protect these resources when appropriate
- Facilitate suitable scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils
- Ensure that significant fossils are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or removed from public ownership as a result of surface disturbance or land exchanges
- Foster public awareness and appreciation of the area's paleontological heritage.

2.2.6 Visual

- Manage public lands in a manner that protects the quality of scenic (visual) values
- Recognize and manage visual resources for overall multiple use and quality of life for local communities and visitors to public lands
- Manage BLM actions to preserve those scenic vistas that are deemed to be most important.

2.2.7 Special Status Species

- Maintain, protect, and enhance populations and habitats of BLM Sensitive plant and animal species to prevent the listing of these species under the Endangered Species Act

- Maintain, protect, and enhance habitats (including but not limited to designated critical habitat) of federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate plant or animal species to actively promote recovery to the point that they no longer need protection under the Endangered Species Act
- Recognize and support the role of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in managing federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate plant and animal species.

2.2.8 Fish and Wildlife

- Maintain, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife habitats to support a natural diversity and healthy, self-sustaining density of wildlife and fish species
- Maintain, restore, protect, and enhance important habitats, recognizing crucial and high-value habitats as management priorities
- Recognize and support the role of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) in managing wildlife and fisheries populations and in regulating hunting and fishing
- Recognize and support the role of the USFWS in managing migratory birds.

2.2.9 Wild Horses and Burros

- Manage wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels (AML) to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values
- Manage wild horses and burros to achieve and maintain viable, vigorous, and stable populations
- Manage for genetic diversity of wild horses and burros within the various herd management areas (HMA)
- Maintain, enhance, and perpetuate respective viable herds' distinguishing characteristics (by HMA) that were typical at the time of the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act or that are identified in a population management plan.

2.2.10 Fire and Fuels Management

- Manage fire and fuels to protect life, firefighter safety, property, and critical resource values
- Reduce the threat of wildfire in wildland urban interface (WUI)
- Manage fire and fuels, where appropriate, to restore natural systems to their desired future condition, considering the interrelated social and economic components
- Suppress wildfires to minimize cost considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives.

2.3 RESOURCE USES

These uses include forest and woodlands, livestock grazing, recreation, lands and realty, and minerals and energy development.

2.3.1 Forest and Woodlands

- Restore and manage forest and woodland ecosystems
- Provide forest and woodland products (could include fuel-wood, timber, posts, pinyon nuts, and Christmas trees) on a sustainable basis
- Reduce pinyon-juniper woodland encroachment where increased density threatens other resource values
- Provide opportunities for seed gathering where and when ecologically feasible.

2.3.2 Livestock Grazing

- Manage public lands to provide forage and management facilities for domestic livestock
- Provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range for livestock grazing while maintaining Rangeland Health Standards (RHS).
- Maintain, restore, and improve public rangelands to meet the RHSs.

2.3.3 Recreation

- Provide for a wide range of accessible and highly desirable recreation experiences and opportunities for visitors and community residents while protecting other resource values.
- Capitalize on the unique resources and diverse management situations of the Field Office to provide opportunities for recreation experiences unique to the Price Field Office.
- Provide an environment for and encourage entrepreneurial activities.

2.3.4 Lands and Realty

- Retain public lands in federal ownership, unless it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest (Section 102(1) of FLPMA)
- Consider land tenure adjustments to accomplish resource management goals or to meet community or ecological needs
- Make public lands available through rights-of-way or leases for such purposes as transportation routes, utilities, transmission lines, and communication sites, when consistent with other resource goals
- Allow for development of alternative energy sources, while meeting other resource objectives
- Consider lands available for right-of-way issuance for the development of wind and solar energy resources.

2.3.5 Minerals and Energy Development

- Balance responsible mineral resource development with the protection of other resource values
- Provide opportunities for mineral exploration and development under the mining and mineral leasing laws, subject to legal requirements to protect other resource values
- Provide mineral materials needed for community and economic purposes
- Identify lands available for future mineral leasing and development.

2.4 SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

These designations include Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC), and wild and scenic rivers.

2.4.1 Wilderness Study Areas

- Manage WSAs in a manner that does not impair their suitability for designation as wilderness, subject to valid existing rights.

2.4.2 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

- Identify and manage areas as ACECs where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes or to protect life and safety from natural hazards

- Identify Research Natural Areas and Outstanding Natural Areas as types of ACECs using the ACEC designation process.

2.4.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers

- Review all potentially eligible rivers to determine eligibility and suitability for potential congressional designation into the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS)
- To the extent of BLM's authority (which is limited to BLM lands within the corridor), maintain the free-flowing character, preserve or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values, and allow no activities within the river corridor that would alter the tentative classification of those segments determined suitable for congressional designation into the NWSRS.

2.5 SUPPORT

These services include transportation and motorized access and hazardous material and waste.

2.5.1 Transportation and Motorized Access

- Continue to maintain roads for resource management purposes
- Continue to support Carbon and Emery counties and the State of Utah in providing a network of roads for movement of people, goods, and services across public lands.

2.5.2 Hazardous Materials and Waste

- Keep public lands free from unauthorized hazardous material generation, or storage.

2.6 SUMMARY OF THE FIVE ALTERNATIVES

This section contains a summary description of the alternatives. Major decisions outlining specific resource considerations are included in the table in Section 2.16. The purpose of the narrative in this section is to provide a context for the recommended actions for each alternative.

The alternative descriptions are organized by alternative, starting with the No Action Alternative and followed by Alternatives A through D, so that each alternative may be viewed in its entirety.

Management decisions are described in the sections on resources, resource uses, special designations, and support, and key management decisions for each alternative are described in Sections 2.11 through 2.15. This organization follows the organization outlined in BLM M-1601, Appendix C.

2.6.1 No Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

The No Action Alternative represents current management, as outlined in the 1983 Price River MFP and the 1991 San Rafael RMP, as altered through amendment and policy since adoption of the Records of Decision for those plans. This management includes a broad array of management methods of various resources, with different approaches applying in the former Price River and San Rafael areas.

2.6.2 Alternative A

Alternative A is designed to allow maximum access and development of mineral resources, including oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and coal allowed by law, with mineral resource development given primacy over other uses and resource consideration. This is generally characterized through designation of the

Field Office as Open to Leasing for oil and gas with standard terms and conditions, except in areas closed to leasing due to congressional or legislative actions.

2.6.3 Alternative B

Alternative B is designed to balance uses in the Field Office. This balance is achieved by emphasizing different resources and uses in different areas of the Field Office.

Such management includes application of Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations, Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices), management of mineral development, and targeted recreation management within Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), to provide for quality recreation settings, experiences, and benefits, and designation of ACECs.

2.6.4 Alternative C

Alternative C is designed to provide maximum conservation and protection for natural resources from mineral and energy development and motorized recreation use allowed by law. Such management includes application of Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; controlled surface use; lease notices), no surface occupancy, and closed to leasing for management of mineral resources; management of recreation for more primitive and semi-primitive recreation activities within SRMA; designation of ACECs; and recommendation for suitability for inclusion in the national WSR system for all eligible rivers in the Field Office. Key management decisions are discussed below.

2.6.5 Alternative D (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative D is designed to provide for a wide variety of resource needs throughout the Field Office. It is similar to Alternative B in that it includes maximizing mineral development potential in areas with the greatest potential for recreation development, as well as targeting recreation management in areas with the highest potential for development, to provide for quality recreation settings, experiences, and benefits in an environmentally appropriate manner.

2.7 ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES FOR RESOURCES

2.7.1 Air Quality

- Manage all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain air quality within the thresholds established by the State of Utah Ambient Air Quality Standards and to ensure that those activities continue to keep the area as attainment, meet prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) Class II standards, and protect the Class I air sheds of the National Parks (e.g., Capitol Reef)
- Consider visual range and regional haze impacts when analyzing site-specific actions through the NEPA process.

2.7.2 Soil, Water, and Riparian

2.7.2.1 Soil

- Manage upland soils to exhibit permeability and infiltration rates that sustain or improve site productivity, considering the soil type, climate, and landform, as indicated by—
 - Sufficient cover and litter to protect the soil surface from excessive water and wind erosion, promote infiltration, detain surface flow, and retard soil moisture loss by evaporation

- The absence of indicators of excessive erosion such as rills, soil pedestals, and actively eroding gullies
- The appropriate amount, type, and distribution of vegetation reflecting the presence of (1) the Desired Plant Community (DPC), where identified in a land use plan conforming to these Standards, or (2) where the DPC is not identified, a community that equally sustains the desired level of productivity and properly functioning ecological conditions
- Intact Soil “A” horizon and organic matter levels maintained to promote healthy soil biotic communities and facilitate nutrient cycling
- Absence of contamination by pollutants, increased levels of salts, or significant changes in soil chemistry that are likely to affect plant growth or nutrient cycling
- Manage actions on the public lands to protect the soil resource including—
 - Maintain or enhance soil quality and long-term soil productivity
 - Prevent or minimize accelerated soil erosion
 - Prevent or minimize flood and sediment damage, as needed
 - Reduce resource loss from floods and erosion
 - Maintain vegetation cover at or above the level necessary to stabilize soils to maintain sustained yield for multiple uses
- In surface-disturbing proposals involving construction on slopes of 20 to 40 percent, include an approved erosion control strategy and topsoil segregation/restoration plan. Such construction must be properly surveyed and designed by a certified engineer and approved by BLM before construction and maintenance. Allow no surface disturbance on slopes greater than 40 percent unless it is determined that it would cause a greater impact to pursue other alternatives.
- In surface-disturbing proposals on soils considered to have poor topsoil suitability or restoration potential, a topsoil segregation/restoration plan must be submitted to and approved by BLM before construction and maintenance

2.7.2.2 Water

- Manage water resources according to BLM Manual M-4340, the Clean Water Act, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, TMDL’s developed for impaired water bodies Manage public lands in a manner consistent with the Colorado River Salinity Control Act; BLM would work with partners to implement BMPs
- Continue BLM’s cooperative work with the Utah Division of Water Rights and Division of Water Quality in accordance with the administrative memorandum of understanding (MOU) and the cooperative agreement addressing water quality monitoring
- Prohibit actions that will further degrade 303(d) listed waters by implementing the following actions:
 - Identify impaired watersheds through water quality testing and monitoring of target parameters.
 - Assess the condition of impaired watersheds according to BLM TN-405
 - Establish management guidelines specific to the impaired watersheds.
 - Implement activity-specific best management practices (BMP) within impaired watersheds.
- Ensure that resource management activities comply with water quality standards established by the State of Utah (r.317-2) and the federal Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. Activities on BLM lands would fully support the designated beneficial uses described in the Utah water quality standards (r.317-2) for surface and groundwater, as indicated by—
 - Measurement of nutrient loads, total dissolved solids, chemical constituents, fecal coliform, water temperature, and other water quality parameters
 - Macro invertebrate communities that indicate water quality meets aquatic objectives as established by BLM National Aquatic Monitoring Center

- Other State- or Field-Office-approved water quality inventory methodology
- Cooperate with other agencies and land owners to restore, enhance, and protect priority watersheds. Priority watersheds include those identified as impaired in a TMDL or BLM TN-405 assessment, surface and underground drinking water supply protection zones, pristine or high-value watersheds, or watersheds supporting critical uses. Work with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and other partners in managing water resources on public lands for the preservation of natural resource values
- Where possible, monitor and manage groundwater quality in coordination with the Utah Division of Water Quality. BLM would also monitor the effects of development on groundwater quality and quantity.
- Implement Best Management Practices for Non-Point Source pollution control, including PFO Hydrologic Modification Standards for Roads (Appendix 19) on all new roads, and all existing BLM roads within impaired watersheds and watersheds that contain critical soils.

2.7.2.3 Riparian

- Manage riparian-wetland areas to achieve proper functioning condition (PFC) (refer to Appendix 10 for definition of PFC) described as adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to:
 - Dissipate stream energy associated with high water flow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality
 - Filter sediment, capture bed load, and aid floodplain development
 - Improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge
 - Develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action
 - Develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses
 - Support greater biodiversity.

2.7.3 Vegetation

- Allow mechanical, fire, biological, and chemical vegetation manipulation, with restrictions to protect ground cover and water quality, to achieve the desired vegetation condition. Use the type of manipulation appropriate to and consistent with other land use goals.
- Treat areas determined to need vegetation reestablishment with methods such as introductions, transplants, augmentation, reestablishments, and restocking. These areas would be treated with a variety of plant species that are desirable for wildlife habitat, livestock, watershed management, and other resource values, while maintaining vegetation species diversity.
- Restore, sustain, or enhance the health of ecosystems through the implementation of the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines.

2.7.3.1 Noxious/Invasive Weed Management

- Control noxious weed species (primarily as identified on the State of Utah noxious weed list and county weed lists) and prevent the infestation and spread of new invasive species through cooperative agreements with local government agencies
- Cooperatively work with Carbon and Emery counties in preventing introduction or spread of noxious and invasive weed species by applying mitigation measures, including monitoring and treatment.

2.7.4 Cultural

- Mitigate adverse impacts on cultural resources resulting from authorized federal undertakings [permitted activities, recreation use, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, etc.] that could affect cultural resources or historic properties
- Allow permitted federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties only after cultural resource management objectives are met
- Manage cultural resources according to the management objectives for the use category to which each cultural resource site is assigned
- Complete a cultural resources inventory before beginning permitted federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties, excluding those areas and circumstances identified in BLM M-8110.23, UT-BLM-H-8110 Section II.C, and UT-BLM-H-8110 Appendix 1
- Although complete Class III inventories would be performed for most land use actions, a field manager could waive inventory for any part of an area of potential effect when one or more of the following conditions exist:
 - Previous natural ground disturbance has modified the surface so extensively that the likelihood of finding cultural properties is negligible (Note: This is not the same as being able to document that any existing sites may have been impacted by surface disturbance; ground disturbance must have been so extensive as to reasonably preclude the location of any such sites.)
 - Human activity within the last 50 years has created a new land surface to such an extent as to eradicate locatable traces of cultural properties.
 - Existing Class II or equivalent inventory data are sufficient to indicate that the specific environmental situation did not support human occupation or use to a degree that would make further inventory information useful or meaningful:
 - » Previous inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.
 - » Records must be available and accurate and must document the location, methods, and results of the inventory.
 - » Class II or equivalent inventory data should include an adequate amount of acreage distributed across the same specific environmental situation that is located within the study area.
 - Inventory at the Class III level has previously been performed, and records documenting the location, methods, and results of the inventory are available. Such inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.
 - Natural environmental characteristics are unfavorable to the presence of cultural properties (such as recent landslides or rock falls).
 - The nature of the proposed action is such that no impact can be expected on significant cultural resources.
 - Conditions exist that could endanger the health or safety of personnel, such as the presence of hazardous materials, explosive ordnance, or unstable structures.

2.7.5 Paleontology

- Mitigate adverse impacts to vertebrate and significant non-vertebrate paleontological resources resulting from authorized surface-disturbing actions (permitted activities, recreation use, OHV use, etc.)
- Promote and facilitate scientific investigation of fossil resources.
- Approve collection of vertebrate fossils under a permit issued to qualified individuals who agree to place all specimens and data in an approved repository.

- Allow collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils for personal, noncommercial use, except on developed recreation sites and areas or where otherwise prohibited and posted.
- Prohibit collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils for commercial use.
- Support and provide public education and interpretive opportunities for paleontological resources, where appropriate. Such appropriate opportunities may include agreements with visitor information providers (such as the Dinosaur Diamond Partnership), use of special designations such as the Dinosaur Diamond National Byway and Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (CLDQ), or development of landscape-level interpretive sites.
- Manage the CLDQ as a significant scientific and public education resource as guided by an activity-level planning document.
- BLM would provide public visitation and education opportunities while simultaneously protecting and supporting the scientific and research value of paleontological resources at CLDQ.
- Manage the CLDQ, at a minimum, as an 80-acre National Natural Landmark.

2.7.6 Visual

- Manage WSAs as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I in accordance with BLM IM 2000-096 Use of Visual Resource Management Class I Designation in Wilderness Study Areas
- Manage wild segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable as VRM Class I
- Manage scenic segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable as VRM Class II
- Manage recreational segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable in the same VRM class as surrounding lands
- Manage Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark (NHL) as VRM Class I
- For all VRM classes, require all resource uses and management activities to meet VRM objectives.

2.7.7 Special Status Species

- Follow guidelines and implement management recommendations presented in species recovery or conservation plans (including but not limited to those listed below) or alternative management strategies developed in consultation with USFWS
- Implement species-specific conservation measures to avoid or mitigate adverse effects to known populations of BLM Sensitive plant and animal species on BLM-administered lands
- In consultation with USFWS and UDWR, impose species-specific protective stipulations on federal actions to avoid or minimize adverse effects to federally listed, proposed, or Candidate species or suitable habitat for the same
- Use emergency actions where use threatens known communities of special status plant or animal species
- Prohibit surface disturbance within known populations or potential habitats of plants or animals (Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate) without consultation or conference [Endangered Species Act (ESA), Section 7] between BLM and USFWS
- Continue BLM work with USFWS and others to ensure that plans and agreements are updated to reflect the latest scientific data
- Adhere to and use the recommendations found in the UDWR Strategic Management Plan for Sage Grouse (UDWR Publication 02-2002). Additional management strategies would be incorporated when the BLM Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy is signed.

2.7.8 Fish and Wildlife

- Recognize and support the authority of UDWR in the management of wildlife populations and the regulation of hunting and fishing.
- Recognize and support the authority of USFWS in the management of migratory birds according to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).
- Continue to recognize and implement, to the extent possible, UDWR wildlife management plans (and associated revisions) and those of other cooperating agencies. Future plans and agreements will be considered for implementation on a case-by-case basis through applicable regulatory review and regulations.
- Coordinate with UDWR to establish and maintain Blue Ribbon Fisheries. Current fisheries are maintained at Scofield Reservoir, Huntington Creek, Lower Fish Creek, Range Creek, and Upper Price River.
- Manage habitat to prevent the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of species already listed.
- Adhere to and use the recommendations found in the BLM Bighorn Sheep Rangewide Management Plan, 1999, as revised; the Utah BLM Statewide Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan, 1986, as revised; and the Management of Domestic Sheep in Bighorn Sheep Habitats, 1992, as revised.
- To the extent possible and in accordance with *Executive Order 13186*, incorporate conservation measures as outlined in the Utah Partners-in-Flight Avian Conservation Strategy and other scientific information into BLM's ongoing wildlife habitat mitigation program.
- Use spatial and seasonal conservation measures and site modification of federal actions to avoid or minimize adverse effects to important wildlife ranges (e.g., winter range, fawning and calving areas, and breeding and nesting habitats) or species impacts during sensitive periods of their life cycles (see Spatial and Seasonal Wildlife Conservation Measures, Appendix 8).
- Limit motorized travel within crucial wildlife areas to designated routes year round.
- For wildlife protection purposes, consider seasonal closures for motorized travel within crucial wildlife areas.
- Allow or participate in research of all wildlife species and their habitats.
- In the design of facilities associated with Federal Actions, include the concepts of habitat fragmentation and design those facilities to minimize the potential for increasing habitat fragmentation. Consider co-location of facilities, including utility corridors and oil and gas wells. Use topographic and vegetation screening when locating facilities to minimize the intrusion in wildlife habitats. Minimize road densities by reclaiming redundant roads when new roads access the same general area or when the intended purpose for the roads has been met and they are no longer necessary.
- Maintain, protect, and restore riparian and wetland areas to a proper functioning-condition state (within capability) to achieve a multilayered, diverse, riparian, obligate-dominated vegetation community to support optimum diversity and density of wildlife species.

2.7.9 Wild Horses and Burros

- Allow introductions of wild horses and burros from other herd areas to maintain genetic viability, as long as the horses being introduced have characteristics similar to the horses in the HMA to which they are being introduced
- Update and prepare Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP) for each of the designated HMAs
- Prepare Population Management Plans (PMP) for each HMA
- Manage populations for appropriate age and sex ratios, genetic viability, adaptability, and adoptability, as well as maintaining AMLs on established HMAs.

- Do not limit wild horse and burro research as long as other wild horse and burro program goals are met.

2.7.10 Fire and Fuels Management

2.7.10.1 Wildland-Urban Interface(WUI) Fire and Fuels Management

- Work with partners in the WUI in wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, fire prevention and education, and technical assistance
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction
- Use fuel management strategies (e.g., prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, biological, cultural treatments, and wildland fire) as tools to help meet desired future conditions.

2.7.11 Fire, Drought, Natural Disasters

BLM would coordinate appropriate management responses with affected parties when natural resources may be impacted by fire, drought, insects and diseases, or natural disasters. A variety of emergency or interim actions may be necessary to minimize land health degradations such as reduced forage allocations; reductions in the number of livestock, wild horses and/or wildlife; increased mitigation measures to ensure reclamation; and limitations on energy field activities and recreational uses.

Current Utah BLM Rangeland Health Standards would be incorporated, as appropriate, across all resource programs as a minimum. Management prescriptions in the form of constraints to use, terms and conditions, and stipulations may be needed to sustain rangeland health and viability. Management prescriptions would consider the following:

- Surface-disturbing activities - These would be closely monitored to ensure compliance with authorizations/permits conditions of approval or terms and conditions. Action minimizing new surface disturbance, allowed by regulations, as well as actions ensuring successful reclamation, would be of paramount concern. During periods of drought, BLM could require additional actions such as changes to standard seed mix compositions, amounts of seed, and method of application. Methods to ensure successful revegetation following disturbance could include hydromulching, installation of drip irrigators, and fencing to exclude ungulate grazing/browsing.
- Livestock grazing - Use would be allowed in both quantity and timing that would not result in a downward shift in rangeland health and/or production. BLM would work cooperatively to effect a grazing strategy specific to a grazing permittee's individual grazing allotment(s) and make changes to the grazing authorizations as appropriate within the limits of the existing permit and in accordance with the grazing regulations. In the case of drought, the last recourse for BLM would be to temporarily close the range, or portions of it, to livestock grazing.
- Wild horse management – Use would be allowed within allocations made in the land use plan, and overall herd numbers would be confined to management limits established at an appropriate management level. Should conditions be such that the principle of a thriving ecological balance could not be maintained due to climatic conditions, "excess" wild horses would be removed from the range.
- Wildlife management – During periods of prolonged dryness or drought to the extent that wildlife grazing ungulate populations cannot be sustained due to competition for water and available forage and overall animal health is compromised, BLM would enter into discussions with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) regarding herd numbers and overall management options to combat the effects of drought.

- Recreation – During periods of prolonged dryness or drought, BLM, in cooperation with local and state fire management agencies, would limit campfires to established fire rings or fully contained fires. The last resort would be to close the public lands to campfires of any kind.
- OHVs – Off-highway/road vehicle use during periods of prolonged dryness could be further restricted to existing roads and/or trails; or, if site-specific conditions warrant, closure to OHVs could be implemented to minimize vehicle-induced injury or damage to rangeland and/or woodland resources and to minimize the potential of spark-caused fires.

2.8 ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES FOR RESOURCE USES

2.8.1 Forest and Woodlands

- Until the Forest and Woodlands Management Plan (FWMP) is adopted, permit commercial harvest of woodland products on a case-by-case basis.
- Manage the forest and woodlands in accordance with the stated objectives and land use designations. This would include silvicultural practices, including site preparation, regeneration, stand protection, stand maintenance, pre-commercial thinning (density management) and release, commercial thinning (density management), fertilization, pruning, forest and woodland condition restoration treatments, and salvage.
- Apply best management practices during all ground-disturbing and vegetation-disturbing activities and use harvest systems to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to soils.
- Manage forests and woodlands in the PFO to meet the following objectives and those in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, including —
 - Developing a Forest and Woodlands Management Plan
 - Emphasizing forest and woodland health
 - Giving priority to the restoration of destroyed or degraded woodland ecosystems
 - Permitting commercial uses to improve forest and woodland ecosystem health
 - Emphasizing partnerships among internal programs and outside agencies for forest and woodland management
 - Increasing monitoring of forest and woodland conditions
 - Emphasizing public education on forest and woodland health, fire danger, and resource uses
- Control gathering of forest and woodland products through permitting. Permits would specify area, timing, and type of product according to the prescriptions of the FWMP.

2.8.2 Livestock Grazing

Management of livestock grazing in all alternatives focuses on forage use throughout the PFO, as guided by the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah*.

The Taylor Grazing Act directs that “During periods of range depletion due to severe drought or other natural causes, or in case of a general epidemic of diseases...” that grazing allocations may be adjusted for protection of resources on public lands. Additional guidance is found in the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah*.

During times when extreme climatic conditions exist, BLM would manage and adjust grazing practices to maintain and work toward meeting Rangeland Health Standards for Public Lands in the PFO. “On rangelands where a standard is not being met, and conditions are moving toward meeting the standard, grazing may be allowed to continue. On lands where a standard is not being met, conditions are not improving toward meeting the standard or other management objectives, and livestock grazing is deemed responsible, administrative action with regard to livestock will be taken by the Authorized Officer

pursuant to CFR 4180.2(c).”—Guideline 11 in *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah*.

Actions common to all alternatives are as follows:

- Manage grazing and rangeland health according to the *Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah*, based on historical use and dependent on the availability of forage and water
- Require livestock trail permit for any trailing activity that occurs on BLM-administered lands
- Maintain unallocated lands as unavailable for livestock grazing due to terrain, soils, vegetation, recreation, or manageability characteristics

2.8.3 Recreation

Actions common to all alternatives are discussed below.

Management of recreation would be generally guided by the *Utah Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Recreation Management*. The guidelines describe in a broad sense the procedures that should be applied to achieve standards for rangeland health within the recreation program. Consistent with existing policies, guidance, and budgetary constraints, the standards recommend that BLM do the following in managing recreation:

- Recognize that various levels of regulations and limits are necessary. Restrictions and limitations on public uses should be as small as possible without compromising the primary goal.
- Use on-the-ground presence as a tool to protect public lands.
- Where long-term damage by recreational uses is observed or anticipated, limit or control activities through specialized management tools such as designated campsites, permits, area closures, and limitations on number of users and duration of use. Revise recreation management plans and management framework plans when they prove to be either overly restrictive or inadequate to maintain public land health.
- Coordinate with federal and state agencies, county and local governments, and tribal nations in recreation planning and managing traffic, search and rescue operations, trash control and removal, and public safety.
- Consider and, where appropriate, implement management methods to protect the resource, as well as maintain the quality of experience of the various user groups. These methods could include limitation of numbers, types, timing, and duration of use.
- Encourage the location of public land recreational activities near population centers and highway corridors by placement of appropriate visitor-use infrastructure. Provide restrooms and other facilities adequate for anticipated uses at designated campgrounds, trail heads, and other areas where there is a concentration of recreational users.
- Emphasize “Leave No Trace” camping and travel techniques throughout the PFO.
- OHV use will be allowed on designated routes in limited areas. It will not be allowed in areas closed to OHV use.
- OHV use for game retrieval will follow all area and route designations for OHV use.
- Allow mountain biking on all routes designated for OHV use and on June’s Bottom and Black Dragon Canyon routes and other routes or areas designated for mountain bike use. Designation of additional mountain bike areas or routes would occur through activity plans.
- Consideration of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)
- Recreation Activity Prescriptions and Guidance:

Dispersed camping would be allowed throughout the Field Office without permit, unless otherwise described in the alternatives.

- Rock climbing would not be allowed above and within 300 feet of cultural sites. No climbing would be allowed within 300 feet of raptor nesting areas during nesting seasons. More specific climbing prescriptions may be identified in the SRMA alternatives and would be elaborated in any SRMA plan. Rock climbing restrictions could also be identified in the PFO ERMA).
- Campgrounds and dispersed camping areas in SRMAs could be closed seasonally or as impacts or environmental conditions warrant.
- Developed recreation sites will be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry and either NSO or closed to mineral leasing.
- Developed recreation sites would be closed to grazing use.

2.8.4 Lands and Realty

- Transfer lands out of federal ownership or acquire non-federal lands where needed to accomplish important resource management goals or to meet essential community needs.
- Consider land ownership changes on lands not specifically identified in the RMP for disposal or acquisition if the changes are in accordance with resource management objectives and other RMP decisions and would meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - Such changes are determined to be in the public interest and would accommodate the needs of local and state governments, including needs for the economy, public purposes, and community growth.
 - Such changes result in a net gain of important and manageable resources on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, quality riparian areas, live water, listed species habitat, and areas key to productive ecosystems.
 - Such changes ensure public access to lands in areas where access is needed and cannot be otherwise obtained.
 - Such changes would promote more effective management and meet essential resource objectives through land ownership consolidation.
 - Such changes result in acquisition of lands that serve regional or national priorities identified in applicable policy directives.
 - Such changes have been identified in existing activity plans (e.g., habitat management plans).
- If the above criteria are not met, prohibit approval of proposed land ownership changes outside of designated transfer areas unless a plan amendment is implemented.
- Use access or conservation easements to better manage public lands.
- Recognize the mission, goals, and objectives of the State of Utah as they relate to the values and resources of state-owned lands. The PFO would work cooperatively with the State of Utah in identifying opportunities for Land Tenure Adjustments (LTA) that may assist the state in furthering its mission. They must—
 - Comply with applicable law and policy
 - Consider fair market values
 - Consider LTA criteria
 - Comply with goals and objectives for resource management prescribed in the RMP
 - Be processed on a case-by-case basis, with consideration given to the goals, objectives, and decisions of this RMP
- Permit commercial filming on a case-by-case basis subject to a NEPA process
- Review major land leases on a case-by-case basis.
- All Recreation & Public Purposes (R&PP) lease areas would be Closed to Leasing or No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas leasing
- Work to acquire lands within specially managed areas, including WSA and ACEC.
- Exchanges with the State of Utah would be given a priority consideration.
 - A significant number of state land sections administered by the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) are scattered throughout the RMP area. Many of these State

- lands are in-holdings located within designated resource management areas identified in this RMP.
- SITLA has indicated its desire to exchange SITLA lands within these BLM management areas for BLM-administered lands elsewhere in the RMP area.
 - BLM recognizes the opportunity for mutually beneficial land tenure adjustments and would apply the RMP Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria.
 - For legislative land tenure adjustments, all appropriate procedures would be followed consistent with the authorizing legislation.
 - The RMP will not address RS-2477 rights of way (ROW) assertions. Such assertions will be settled as determined by the Administration.

2.8.4.1 Land Tenure Adjustments

Land ownership changes would be considered on lands not specifically identified in the RMP for disposal or acquisition if the changes are in accordance with resource management objectives and other RMP decisions, determined to be in the public interest, and would accomplish one or more of the following criteria:

- The changes are determined to be in the public interest. The public would benefit from land resources coming into public ownership, while accommodating the needs of local and state governments, including the needs for public purposes, community growth, and the economy.
- The changes result in a gain of important manageable resources on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, mineral resources, water sources, listed species by habitat, and areas key to productive ecosystems.
- The changes ensure public access to lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained
- The changes would promote more effective management and meet essential resource objectives through land ownership consolidation
- The changes result in acquisition of lands that serve regional or national priorities identified in applicable policy directives or legislation

If one or more of the above criteria are not met, proposed land ownership changes outside of designated transfer areas would not be approved or would require a plan amendment.

Non federal lands located within sensitive areas would be acquired through donation, purchase, or land exchange. Land acquisitions would be negotiated from willing landowners.

Acquire fee title or interest in non federal lands (e.g., water rights, scenic easements, greater sage-grouse leks) with priority placed on lands with critical resource values.

No lands would be classified or opened for agricultural entry or leasing in the RMP planning area.

2.8.5 Minerals and Energy Development

- No new mineral leases inside WSAs
- Acknowledge future development potential for coal resources in areas where coal bed natural gas development is taking place
- Consider withdrawal of areas as follows:
 - All areas recommended for withdrawal in the San Rafael RMP and Price MFP would be recommended for withdrawal in this RMP.

- The Gordon Creek Wildlife Management Area would be recommended for withdrawal from entry under the General Land and Mining Laws.
- Manage oil and gas leases under stipulations in effect when the leases were issued. (RMP, MFP, Combined Hydrocarbon EIS (1984), EA on Oil and Gas Leasing (1988), three EISs addressing coal bed natural gas development (1992, 1997, and 2001), FLPMA, etc.)
- BLM recognizes the merit of off-site mitigation strategies for the purposes of habitat enhancement. BLM would encourage willing partners to participate in off-site mitigation strategies.
- Consider any geothermal leasing, plan of operations for exploration, or application for development on a case-by-case basis.
- Any geothermal leasing, plan of operations for exploration, or application for development to be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- Apply Best Management Practices (BMP) on all new and existing oil and gas leases, consistent with lease rights granted

2.8.5.1 Abandoned Mined Lands

In conformance with BLM's long-term strategies and National Policies regarding Abandoned Mined Lands (AML), this RMP recognizes the need to work with our partners toward identifying and addressing physical safety and environmental hazards at all AML sites on public lands.

To accomplish this long-term goal, the following criteria are established to assist in determining priorities for site and area mitigation and reclamation.

The following criteria would be used to establish physical safety hazard program priorities:

- AML physical safety program's highest priority would be the cleaning up of those AML sites where (a) a death or injury has occurred, (b) the site is situated on or has immediate proximity to developed recreation sites and areas with high visitor use, and (c) upon formal risk assessment, a high or extremely high risk level is indicated.
- AML would be factored into future recreation management area designations, land use planning assessments, and all applicable use authorizations.
- The site is currently listed or is eligible for listing in the Abandoned Mined Land Inventory System (AMLIS).
- AML hazards should be, to the extent practicable, mitigated or remediated on the ground during site development.

The following criteria are used to establish water-quality-based AML program priorities:

- The State has identified the watershed as a priority based on (a) one or more water laws or regulations; (b) threat to public health or safety; and (c) threat to the environment.
- The project reflects a collaborative effort with other land-managing agencies.
- The project would be funded by contributions from collaborating agencies.

These priorities would be maintained and updated as needed in the state AML strategy.

2.9. ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES FOR SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

2.9.1 Wilderness Study Areas

- Manage WSAs (Map 3-27) according to the Interim Management Policy (IMP) for Lands under Wilderness Review, BLM Handbook 8550-1, and as described in the “Utah Statewide Wilderness Final EIS”
- If the existing WSAs are released from wilderness consideration and management according to the IMP during the life of the plan, adhere to management prescriptions for all other resources as described in text, tables, and maps under the selected alternative
- Manage WSAs as VRM Class I.
- Should Congress release the WSAs from management under the IMP, existing ACECs within WSAs will continue to be managed according to ACEC prescriptions.

2.9.2 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

- Manage ACECs under the selected alternative according to the prescriptions for protection of the relevant and important values.

2.9.3 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Rivers listed in Table 4 of Appendix 3 are determined by the BLM to be eligible for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Outstandingly remarkable values and tentative classification for each eligible river are also identified.

Protective management for river segments provide protection in the following ways:

- Free-flowing values: The free-flowing characteristics of river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization, and/or rip-rapping to the extent the BLM is authorized under law.
- Outstandingly remarkable values: Each river segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values and, to the extent practicable, such values shall be enhanced.
- Tentative classification: Management and development of the river and its corridor cannot be modified to the degree that its tentative classification would be affected. A river segment’s tentative classification cannot be changed due to modification from wild to scenic or from scenic to recreation.

Affording adequate protection requires sound resource management decisions based on NEPA analysis. Protective management is subject to valid existing rights and applies to different river segments in each alternative. Protective management applies to BLM lands within the river corridor, which includes ¼ mile on both sides of the river.

- Recommendation of river segments as eligible (in No Action Alternative) or suitable (Alternatives A to D) does not affect adjudicated water rights for any of the identified segments. Management for the noted river segment corridors does not assert federal reserve water right.
- Manage rivers determined suitable for congressional designation into the NWSRS in a manner that would protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification, in accordance with protective management for the river corridors in each alternative.

2.10 ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES FOR SUPPORT

2.10.1 Transportation and Motorized Access

- Review requests on a case-by-case basis for motorized vehicle access on restricted routes through the permitting process for authorized and approved uses
- Manage the transportation system in accordance with maintenance agreements with Carbon and Emery counties
- Allow for reasonable access to non-BLM managed lands within the PFO
- Continue to require reclamation of redundant road systems, or roads that no longer serve their intended purpose, to reduce road density, maintain connectivity, and reduce habitat fragmentation
- Manage designated byway and backway corridors for the purposes for which they were designated
- Install direction, informational, regulatory, and interpretive signs at appropriate locations throughout the area, in conformance with SRMA, ROS, and VRM class
- Continue to use the following existing and currently used backcountry airstrips for noncommercial and limited commercial use. Extended commercial use would require a ROW purpose. Any closure of an existing airstrip would be done through consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration and the Utah Division of Aeronautics on a case-by-case basis:
 - Peter's Point
 - Mexican Mountain
 - Cedar Mountain
 - Hidden Splendor
- The RMP will not address RS-2477 ROW assertions. Such assertions will be settled administratively on a case-by-case basis.
- Direction for OHV management is addressed in the recreation section.

2.10.2 Hazardous Materials and Waste

- Conduct management of hazardous materials, substances, and waste (including storage, transportation, and spills) in compliance with 29 CFR 1910, 49 CFR 100-185, 40 CFR 100-400, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and other federal and state regulations and policies regarding hazardous materials management.
- Implement hazardous materials management through the PFO and National Contingency Plans.
- For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, use precautionary measures to guard against releases or spills into the environment.
- Prohibit hazardous materials disposal sites within the planning area.
- In coordination with cooperating agencies, report, secure, and clean up BLM-administered public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination would be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed in federal and state regulations.
- Investigate and clean up solid wastes discovered on public lands in accordance with the PFO Contingency Plan and Hazardous Materials Protocol, and all applicable laws, regulations, and policies.
- If safety hazards are identified as a result of hazardous waste spills on BLM-administered public lands, BLM would provide appropriate warnings.
- Address other physical hazards identified on public lands in accordance with the PFO Contingency Plan and Hazardous Materials Protocol.

2.11 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Key management decisions are listed below. A detailed description is provided in the table in Section 2.16.

WSAs will continue to be managed according to the IMP for Lands under Wilderness Review until Congress either designates them into the National Wilderness Preservation System or releases them from wilderness study.

In keeping with BLM Manual 8351, .32C and .33 C, suitability determinations would not be made for all eligible river segments of the Green River, San Rafael River, Price River, Range Creek, Rock Creek, Barrier Creek, Bear Canyon, Buckskin Canyon Creek, Cane Wash, North Fork Coal Wash and South Fork Coal Wash, Cottonwood Wash, Fish Creek, Gordon Creek, Keg Spring Canyon, Muddy Creek, Nine Mile Creek, and North Salt Wash. They would remain eligible and would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the degree that BLM has authority (BLM lands within the corridor) and within the parameters of decisions made in the San Rafael RMP and the Price River MFP until such time as suitability determinations are made. Tentative classifications are recreational (129.5 miles), scenic (238.2 miles), and wild (272.9 miles).

Within the planning area, there are 13 currently designated ACECs, that would continue to be managed to protect their relevant and important values: Big Flat Tops ACEC (relic vegetation), Bowknot Bend ACEC (relic vegetation), Copper Globe ACEC (historic mining and cultural resources), Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC (cultural resources), Highway I-10 Scenic ACEC (scenic), Muddy Creek ACEC (Cultural resources, historic, and scenic), Rock Art ACEC (formerly Pictographs ACEC) (cultural resources), San Rafael Canyon ACEC (scenic and vegetation), San Rafael Reef ACEC (scenic and vegetation), Segers Hole ACEC (recreation and scenic), Sid's Mountain ACEC (scenic), Swasey's Cabin ACEC (historic), and Temple Mountain ACEC (historic).

SRMAs include Desolation Canyon, San Rafael Swell, CLDQ, and Labyrinth Canyon.

Forest and woodlands, livestock grazing, recreation, lands and realty, and mineral and energy management would continue according to current management.

Mineral and energy development would be managed with application of Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (992,521 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,137,557 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (220,972 Acres); and Areas closed to leasing. (128,277 Acres - (Does not reflect WSAs as closed to leasing).

2.12 ALTERNATIVE A

Key management decisions are discussed below.

Maximum amounts of lands will be managed as open to leasing with standard stipulations for oil and gas development as follows: Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (1,870,999 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (0 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (73,043 Acres); and Areas closed to leasing (546,765 Acres).

WSAs will continue to be managed according to the IMP until Congress either designates them as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System or releases them from wilderness study.

With Alternative A, segments of the Green River would be determined suitable for designation by Congress for the NWSRS, with tentative classifications of recreational (44.6 miles) and scenic (80 miles). They would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the extent of BLM's authority, which is limited to where BLM lands are within the river corridor.

Five of the currently designated ACECs, including Copper Globe ACEC (historic mining and cultural resources), Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC (cultural resources), Highway I-70 Scenic ACEC (scenic), Muddy Creek (cultural resources, historic, and scenic), Rock Art ACEC (formerly Pictographs ACEC) (cultural resources), San Rafael Reef (scenic and vegetation), and Segers Hole (recreation and scenic as ACECs). Such management provides protection of noted relevant and important values.

Previously designated ACECs including Bowknot Bend, Big Flat Tops, San Rafael Canyon, Sid's Mountain, Swasey's Cabin, and Temple Mountain would be released from ACEC management in this alternative, signifying that noted relevant and important values have been adequately protected through other management decisions.

The Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (CLDQ) would be designated as a new ACEC of 765 acres for protection of relevant and important paleontological values.

SRMAs are designated in Desolation Canyon, San Rafael Swell, CLDQ, and Labyrinth Canyon, with special management within these areas for augmentation of the recreation resources and uses within these regions.

Grazing will continue with few changes in Alternative A. The only changes in grazing management are administrative process issues, reallocation of forage in allotments that have not been grazed by livestock in recent years, and combining of adjacent allotments with very few animal unit months (AUM).

2.13 ALTERNATIVE B

Key management decisions are discussed below.

WSAs will continue to be managed according to the IMP until Congress either designates them into the National Wilderness Preservation System, or releases them from wilderness study.

With Alternative B, segments of the Green River, San Rafael River, Price River, Range Creek, and Rock Creek would be determined suitable for designation by Congress into the NWSRS with tentative classifications of recreational (94.4 miles), scenic (69.3 miles), and wild (79.2 miles). They would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the extent of BLM's authority, which is limited to where BLM lands within the corridor).

Ten of the currently designated ACECs would continue to be managed to protect their relevant and important values. These include Big Flat Tops ACEC (relic vegetation), Copper Globe ACEC (historic mining and cultural resources), Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC (cultural resources), Highway I-70 Scenic ACEC (scenic), Muddy Creek (cultural resources, historic, and scenic), Rock Art ACEC (formerly Pictographs ACEC) (cultural resources), San Rafael Canyon (recreation, scenic and cultural), San Rafael Reef (scenic and vegetation), Segers Hole (recreation and scenic), and Sid's Mountain (scenic) as ACECs. Such management provides protection of noted relevant and important values.

Three of the currently designated ACECs Bowknot Bend, Swasey's Cabin, and Temple Mountain—would be released from ACEC management in this alternative, signifying that noted relevant and important values have been adequately protected through other management decisions.

Three new ACECs would be designated for protection of relevant and important values as noted. These include 765 acres at the CLDQ (paleontologic resources), Lower Green River (ecologic, vegetation, cultural resources) (44,515 acres), Beckwith Plateau (geologic and natural processes) (56,980 acres), Range Creek (cultural resources and natural processes) (80,632 acres), and Nine Mile Canyon (cultural resources) (60,678 acres).

Recreation would be managed aggressively within SRMAs. These areas include Desolation Canyon, San Rafael Swell, CLDQ, Nine Mile Canyon, and Labyrinth Canyon, with special management within these areas for augmentation of the recreation resources and uses within these regions. Management includes development of additional recreation infrastructure, such as campgrounds, staging areas, trailheads, issuance of special recreation permits (SRP), and designation of high use areas.

Grazing will continue with few changes in Alternative B. The only changes in grazing management are administrative process issues, reallocation of forage in allotments that have not been grazed by livestock in recent years, and combining of adjacent allotments with very few AUMs. (Specific changes are outlined in the alternatives table in section 2.16.)

Mineral and energy development would be managed with application of Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (0 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,693,861 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (233,641 Acres); and Areas closed to leasing (546,690 Acres).

2.14 ALTERNATIVE C

Key management decisions are discussed below.

WSAs will continue to be managed according to the IMP until Congress either designates them as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System or releases them from wilderness study.

With Alternative C, all eligible river segments of the Green River, San Rafael River, Price River, Range Creek, Rock Creek, Barrier Creek, Bear Canyon, Buckskin Canyon Creek, Cane Wash, North Fork Coal Wash and South Fork Coal Wash, Cottonwood Wash, Fish Creek, Gordon Creek, Keg Spring Canyon, Muddy Creek, Nine Mile Creek, and North Salt Wash would be determined suitable for designation by Congress as part of the NWSRS with tentative classifications of recreational (129.5 miles), scenic (238.2 miles), and wild (272.9 miles). They would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the extent of BLM's authority, which is limited to BLM lands within the river corridor).

Alternative C includes continued management of Big Flat Tops ACEC (relic vegetation), Copper Globe ACEC (historic mining and cultural resources), Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC (cultural resources), Highway I-70 Scenic ACEC (scenic), Muddy Creek (cultural resources, historic, and scenic), Rock Art ACEC (formerly Pictographs ACEC) (cultural resources), San Rafael Canyon (recreation, scenic and cultural resources) San Rafael Reef (scenic and vegetation), Segers Hole (recreation and scenic), and Sid's Mountain (scenic) as ACECs. Such management provides protection of noted relevant and important values.

Additional ACECs will be designated for protection of relevant and important values as noted. These include 767 acres at the CLDQ (paleontologic resources), Heritage Sites (Wilsonville, Sheperds End, Smith Cabin, Hunt Cabin, Copper Globe, Temple Mountain, and Swasey's Cabin) (historic), Lower Green River (ecologic, vegetation, cultural resources) (42,906 acres), Beckwith Plateau (geologic and natural processes), Temple-Cottonwood Dugout (recreation and cultural resources), Gordon Creek (cultural resources), (4,079 acres), Range Creek (cultural resources and natural processes), Nine Mile Canyon (cultural resources) (60,678 acres), and Uranium Mining Districts (Tidwell Draw, Hidden Splendor, Little Susan Mine and Lucky Strike Mine areas) (historic) (2,856 acres).

Recreation would be managed using SRMAs. These areas include Desolation Canyon, San Rafael Swell, CLDQ, Nine Mile Canyon, and Labyrinth Canyon, with special management within these areas for augmentation of the recreation resources and uses within these regions. Management includes minimal development, supporting more primitive or semi-primitive recreation opportunities.

Grazing would continue with some changes in Alternative C. Changes in grazing management include administrative process issues, reallocation of forage in allotments that have not been grazed by livestock in recent years, and combining of adjacent allotments with very few AUMs, as well as reallocation of some AUMs from livestock to wildlife. (Specific changes are outlined in the alternatives table in section 2.16.)

Mineral and energy development would be managed with application Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (0 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,531,000 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (340,738 Acres); and Areas closed to leasing (619,818 Acres).

2.15 ALTERNATIVE D (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

Key management decisions are discussed below.

WSAs will continue to be managed according to the IMP until Congress either designates them into the National Wilderness Preservation System or releases them from wilderness study

With Alternative D, the Green River and San Rafael River would be determined suitable for designation by Congress for the NWSRS, with tentative classifications of recreational (101.3 miles) and scenic (122.0 miles). They would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the extent of BLM's authority, which is limited to BLM lands within the corridor.

Ten of the currently designated ACECs would continue to be managed to protect their relevant and important values. These include Big Flat Tops ACEC (relic vegetation), Bowknot Bend ACEC (Relic Vegetation), Dry Lake Archeological District ACEC (cultural resources), Highway I-70 Scenic ACEC (scenic), Muddy Creek (cultural resources, historic, and scenic), Rock Art ACEC (formerly Pictographs ACEC) (cultural resources), San Rafael Canyon (recreation, scenic and cultural resources) San Rafael Reef (scenic and vegetation), Segers Hole (recreation and scenic), and Sid's Mountain (scenic) as ACECs. Such management provides protection of noted relevant and important values.

Additional ACECs will be created for protection of relevant and important values as noted. These include CLDQ (paleontologic resources) (767 acres), Heritage Sites (includes Wilsonville, Sheperds End, Smith Cabin, Hunt Cabin, Copper Globe, Temple Mountain, and Swasey's Cabin, (cultural resource) (2,750 acres), Uranium Mining Districts (includes Tidwell Draw, Hidden Splendor, Little Susan Mine and Lucky

Strike Mine) (cultural resource) (2,856 acres), Range Creek (cultural resources and natural processes) (65,503 acres), and Nine Mile Canyon (cultural resources) (48,779 acres).

Recreation would be aggressively managed within SRMAs. These areas include Desolation Canyon, San Rafael Swell, CLDQ, Nine Mile Canyon, and Labyrinth Canyon, with special management within these areas for augmentation of the recreation resources and uses within these regions. Management includes development of additional recreation infrastructure, including campgrounds, staging areas, trailheads, and designation of high use areas.

Grazing will continue with few changes in Alternative D. Changes in grazing management are administrative process issues, reallocation of forage in allotments that have not been grazed by livestock in recent years, and combining of adjacent allotments with very few AUMs.

Mineral and energy development would be managed with application of Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (1,183,476 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (574,335 Acres); Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (149,306 Acres); and Areas closed to leasing. (584,128 Acres); due to additional considerations such as presence of cultural resources or important recreation areas outside of areas identified for high mineral resource development potential.

2.16 ALTERNATIVES SUMMARY TABLE

RESOURCES
Air Quality
<p>Goals: Ensure BLM authorizations and management activities comply with local, state, and federal air quality regulations, requirements, and implementation plans.</p>
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Manage all BLM and BLM-authorized activities to maintain air quality within the thresholds established by the State of Utah Ambient Air Quality Standards and to ensure that those activities continue to keep the area as attainment, meet prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) Class II standards, and protect the Class I air sheds of the National Parks (e.g., Capitol Reef) Consider visual range and regional haze impacts when analyzing site-specific actions through the NEPA process</p>
Soil, Water, and Riparian Resources
<p>Goals:</p> <p>Water Resources Maintain or restore overall watershed health and reduce erosion, stream sedimentation, and salinization of water. Work to improve streams listed as water quality limited and prevent listing of additional streams, under the Clean Water Act, Section 303(d) Maintain or restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the area's waters Manage resources to reduce salinity loading where possible, in accomplishing the goals and objectives outlined in the Colorado River Salinity Control Act. Protect community watersheds and sources of culinary water.</p> <p>Soil Resources Manage uses to minimize and mitigate damage to soils, including critical soils and fragile chemical and biological soil crusts.</p> <p>Riparian Resources Maintain, protect, and restore riparian and wetland areas to the Proper Functioning Condition and achieve advanced riparian obligate vegetation community. (See Appendix 10 for description)</p>
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives:</p> <p>Water Manage water resources according to BLM Manual M-4340, the Clean Water Act, Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, TMDLs developed for impaired water bodies, Manage public lands in a manner consistent with the Colorado River Salinity Control Act; BLM would work with partners to implement BMPs. Continue BLM's cooperative work with the Utah Division of Water Rights and Division of Water Quality in accordance with the administrative memorandum of understanding (MOU) and the cooperative agreement addressing water quality monitoring Prohibit actions that will further degrade 303(d) listed waters by implementing the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Identify impaired watersheds through water quality testing and monitoring of target parameters. » Assess the condition of impaired watersheds according to BLM TN-405

» Establish management guidelines specific to the impaired watersheds.

Implementing activity-specific BMPs within impaired watersheds.

Ensure that resource management activities comply with water quality standards established by the State of Utah (r.317-2) and the federal Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. Activities on BLM lands would fully support the designated beneficial uses described in the Utah water quality standards (r.317-2) for surface and groundwater, as indicated by—

- Measurement of nutrient loads, total dissolved solids, chemical constituents, fecal coliform, water temperature, and other water quality parameters
- Macro-invertebrate communities that indicate water quality meets aquatic objectives as established by BLM National Aquatic Monitoring Center
- Other state- or Field-Office-approved water quality inventory methodology

Cooperate with other agencies and landowners to restore, enhance, and protect priority watersheds. Priority watersheds include those identified as impaired in a TMDL or BLM TN-405 assessment, surface and underground drinking water supply protection zones, pristine or high-value watersheds, or watersheds supporting critical uses. Work with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and other partners in managing water resources on public lands for the preservation of natural resource values

Where possible, monitor and manage groundwater quality in coordination with the Utah Division of Water Quality. BLM would also monitor the effects of development on groundwater quality and quantity.

Implement Best Management Practices for Non-Point Source pollution control, including PFO Hydrologic Modification Standards for Roads (Appendix 19) on all new roads and all existing BLM roads within impaired watersheds and watersheds that contain critical soils.

Soils

Manage upland soils to exhibit permeability and infiltration rates that sustain or improve site productivity, considering the soil type, climate, and landform, as indicated by—

- Sufficient cover and litter to protect the soil surface from excessive water and wind erosion, promote infiltration, detain surface flow, and retard soil moisture loss by evaporation
- The absence of indicators of excessive erosion such as rills, soil pedestals, and actively eroding gullies
- The appropriate amount, type, and distribution of vegetation reflecting the presence of (1) the Desired Plant Community (DPC), where identified in a land use plan conforming to these Standards, or (2) where the DPC is not identified, a community that equally sustains the desired level of productivity and properly functioning ecological conditions
- Intact Soil “A” horizon and organic matter levels maintained to promote healthy soil biotic communities and facilitate nutrient cycling
- Absence of contamination by pollutants, increased levels of salts, or significant changes in soil chemistry that are likely to affect plant growth or nutrient cycling

Manage actions on the public lands to protect the soil resource including—

- Maintain or enhance soil quality and long-term soil productivity
- Prevent or minimize accelerated soil erosion
- Prevent or minimize flood and sediment damage, as needed
- Reduce resource loss from floods and erosion
- Maintain vegetation cover at or above the level necessary to stabilize soils to maintain sustained yield for multiple uses

In surface disturbing proposals involving construction on slopes of 20 to 40 percent, include an approved erosion control strategy and topsoil segregation/restoration plan. Such construction must be properly surveyed and designed by a certified engineer and approved by BLM before construction and maintenance. Allow no surface disturbance on slopes greater than 40 percent unless it is determined that it would cause a greater impact to pursue other alternatives.

In surface-disturbing proposals on soils considered to have poor topsoil suitability or restoration potential, a topsoil segregation/restoration plan must be submitted to and approved by BLM before construction and maintenance

Riparian

Manage riparian-wetland areas to achieve proper functioning condition (PFC), (refer to Appendix 10 for definition of PFC) described as adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to:

- Dissipate stream energy associated with high water flow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality
- Filter sediment, capture bed load, and aid floodplain development
- Improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge
- Develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action
- Develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses

- Support greater biodiversity.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Groundwater				
Protection of Water Quality in Natural Springs				
A 660-foot buffer zone of no surface disturbance and/or occupancy would be maintained around natural springs to protect water quality.	Buffer zones of no surface disturbance and/or occupancy would be maintained around natural springs to protect the water quality of the spring. The distance would be based on geophysical, riparian, and other factors necessary to protect the water quality of the springs. If these factors cannot be determined, a 660-foot buffer zone would be maintained.			
	BLM would allow development of spring sources but would require protection of the spring source to maintain water quality and avoid detrimental impacts. (See BLM Manual 9000.)		BLM would discourage development of spring sources. (See BLM Manual 9000.)	BLM would allow development of spring sources but would require protection of the spring source to maintain water quality and avoid detrimental impacts. (See BLM Manual 9000)
Maintenance of Water Table in Wetland and Riparian Areas				
The water table in	The water table in wetlands	The water table in wetlands	BLM would seek to restore	The water table in wetlands

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>wetlands and riparian areas would be maintained or restored.</p>	<p>and riparian areas would be maintained or restored.</p> <p>BLM would work collaboratively with partners to establish minimum water requirements in wetlands and riparian areas. If additional water is required for restoration efforts, appropriate water rights will need to be obtained in accordance with Utah law.</p>	<p>and riparian areas would be maintained or restored.</p> <p>BLM would work collaboratively with partners to establish minimum water requirements in wetlands and riparian areas. (Same as Alternative A) If additional water is required for restoration efforts, appropriate water rights will need to be obtained in accordance with Utah law.</p>	<p>water recharge areas in wetland and riparian areas.</p> <p>BLM would work collaboratively with partners to establish minimum water requirements and restore water recharge areas for wetlands and riparian areas. If additional water is required for restoration efforts, appropriate water rights will need to be obtained in accordance with Utah law.</p>	<p>and riparian areas would be maintained or restored.</p> <p>BLM would work collaboratively with partners to establish minimum water requirements in wetlands and riparian areas. If additional water is required for restoration efforts, appropriate water rights will need to be obtained in accordance with Utah law.</p>
<p>Establishment of Buffer Zones for No Surface Disturbance Around Riparian-Wetlands Habitats</p>				
<p>Buffer zones of no surface disturbance or no surface occupancy (excluding fence lines) would be required in areas equal to the 100-year floodplain or 330 feet on either side from the centerline, whichever is greater, along all perennial streams. Recreational facilities designed so as not to impede the function of the floodplain would be permitted.</p>	<p>Allow no new surface-disturbing activities within 100-year floodplains, public water reserves, or 100 m (330 ft) of riparian areas. Recreational facilities designed so as not to impede the function of the floodplain would be permitted. Exception may be authorized by Authorized Officer (AO) if it can be shown that the project as mitigated, eliminates the need for the restriction.</p>	<p>New surface disturbance (excluding fence lines) would be avoided in areas equal to the 100-year floodplain or 100 m (330 feet) on either side from the centerline, whichever is greater, along all perennial streams and riparian areas. Recreational facilities designed so as not to impede the function of the floodplain would be permitted.</p>	<p>Buffer zones of no new surface disturbance (excluding fence lines) would be required in areas equal to the 100-year floodplain or 100 m (330 feet) on either side from the centerline, whichever is greater, along all perennial and intermittent streams, streams with perennial reaches, and riparian areas. Recreational facilities designed not to impede the function of the floodplain would be permitted.</p>	<p>Allow no new surface-disturbing activities within 100-year flood plains, public water reserves, or 100 m (330 ft) of riparian areas. Recreational facilities designed so as not to impede the function of the floodplain would be permitted. Exception may be authorized by AO if it can be shown that the project as mitigated eliminates the need for the restriction.</p>
<p>Mitigation for Surface-Disturbing Activities in Riparian-Wetlands Habitats</p>				
<p><i>See Vegetation section for mitigation of surface disturbance.</i></p>				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Vegetation				
<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and mitigate activities to restore, sustain, and enhance the health of plant associations, enhance or restore native and naturalized plant species, and enhance biological and genetic diversity of natural ecosystems <p>Ensure that the amount, type, and distribution of vegetation on public lands produces the kind, proportion, and amount of vegetation necessary to meet or exceed management objectives for a given vegetation community</p> <p>Protect areas with relic vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control noxious and invasive weed species and prevent the introduction of new invasive species. 				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives:</p> <p>Allow mechanical, fire, biological, and chemical vegetation manipulation, with restrictions to protect ground cover and water quality, to achieve the desired vegetation condition. Use the type of manipulation appropriate to and consistent with other land use goals.</p> <p>Treat areas determined to need vegetation reestablishment using methods such as introductions, transplants, augmentation, reestablishments, and restocking. These areas would be treated with a variety of plant species that are desirable for wildlife habitat, livestock, watershed management, and other resource values while maintaining vegetation species diversity.</p> <p>Restore, sustain, or enhance the health of ecosystems through the implementation of the Rangeland Health Standards and Guidelines.</p> <p>Noxious/Invasive Weed Management</p> <p>Control noxious weed species (primarily as identified on the State of Utah Noxious Weed list and county weed lists) and prevent the infestation and spread of new invasive species through cooperative agreements with local government agencies</p> <p>Cooperatively work with Carbon and Emery counties in preventing introduction or spread of noxious and invasive weed species by application of mitigation measures, including monitoring and treatment.</p> <p>Compensation for Vegetation Impacts (Off-Site Mitigation)</p> <p>Mitigation (as defined in Section 1508.20 of the Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] regulations) include the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Avoid the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action – Minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation – Rectify the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment – Reduce or eliminate the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action – Compensate for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. <p>In areas where multiple resources are potentially affected by surface disturbance (e.g., crucial wildlife range and occupied wild horse range), coordinate implementation of the off-site mitigation between the overlapping resource values. This strategy will enable identification of a suitable mitigation method and location to best accomplish the objective of offsetting the impacting action and to ensure that benefits of the mitigation are distributed among all users and resources affected.</p> <p>Consider other conservation measures such as seasonal and spatial limitations (e.g., winter closures on big game range).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For off-site mitigation to compensate for surface disturbing impacts, use accepted habitat enhancement practices as designed by appropriate BLM 				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
staff in coordination with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR)				
Vegetation Treatments				
Vegetation manipulations would be prescribed (mechanical, biological, manual, prescribed fire, chemical, etc.) on a case-by-case basis to achieve/maintain Rangeland Health Standards (RHS).	Existing vegetation treatments would be maintained, and additional treatments would be aggressively implemented (mechanical, biological, manual, prescribed fire, chemical, etc.) to achieve/maintain RHSs.	Existing vegetation treatments would be maintained, and limited new treatments would be implemented (mechanical, biological, manual, prescribed fire, chemical, etc.) to achieve/maintain RHSs.	Vegetation would be manipulated using only natural processes, such as wildland fire, disease, and insects.	Vegetation manipulations would be prescribed (mechanical, biological, manual, prescribed fire, and chemical, etc.) on a case-by-case basis to achieve/maintain RHSs. (Same as No Action Alternative)
Priority Vegetation Communities				
Existing pinyon-juniper (P-J) woodland treatments would be managed and maintained for their intended purpose. Treatments would focus on WUI areas and wildlife mitigation areas.	P-J woodlands treatments would be maintained, and new treatments would be aggressively implemented to move the woodlands toward their historic range.	P-J woodland treatments would be maintained, and limited amounts of new treatments would be implemented to move the woodlands toward their approximate historic range.	Existing P-J woodland treatments would no longer be maintained. Natural succession of vegetation communities would be fostered.	P-J woodland treatments would be maintained, and limited amounts of new treatments would be implemented to move the woodlands toward their approximate historic range. (Same as Alternative B)
Sagebrush communities would be managed and maintained for natural composition and age class distribution	The sagebrush steppe would be managed to emphasize livestock grazing and wildlife habitat.	The sagebrush steppe would be managed for all resources. Actions that result in a mosaic of age and structure would be encouraged.	The sagebrush steppe would be managed for natural succession and processes.	Sagebrush communities would be managed and maintained for natural composition and age class distribution, in a manner that accommodates key habitat condition for key sagebrush obligate species.
Wetland vegetation types (meadow, marsh, riparian) would be recognized and managed as unique and limited high-value vegetation	Land uses within wetland vegetation types would be managed to promote restoration, expansion, and protection of this high-value vegetation type. Management would achieve diverse species composition of riparian obligate species including forbs, grass, and grass-like species and shrubs. Where livestock grazing of these habitats occurs, use would be avoided during the spring period and managed to ensure a minimum 6-inch stubble height of herbaceous cover at the end of the grazing season. Eradicate tamarisk and other highly water consumptive, non-native species for the mitigation of increased water depletions.			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
types for other resources (wildlife, livestock grazing, etc.)				
Recognize and manage aspen as a unique and limited high-value vegetation type for other resources (wildlife, livestock grazing, etc.)	Land uses within aspen vegetation types would be managed to promote regeneration, diverse age class distribution, and preservation or restoration of diverse understory to include forbs, grass, and shrub species.			
Collection of Vegetation Products (Seeds/Live Plants)				
Use of vegetation products (seed collection, live plant collection, etc.) would be allowed by permit.	Commercial and noncommercial collection of vegetation products (seed, live plant, etc.) would be on a permitted use. Collection would be limited to areas and species, determined on a case-by-case basis and evaluated on a rangeland health basis as needed.	Commercial and noncommercial collection of vegetation products (seed, live plant, etc.) would be on a permitted use. Collection would be limited to areas and species, determined on a case-by-case basis and evaluated on a rangeland health basis as needed. (Same as Alternative A)	No commercial vegetation products collection would be allowed.	Commercial and noncommercial collection of vegetation products (seed, live plant, etc.) would be on a permitted use. Collection would be limited to areas and species, determined on a case-by-case basis and evaluated on a rangeland health basis as needed. (Same as Alternative A)
Insect Pest Control				
Strategies would be developed and implemented to address insect control, as needed. Strategies would be developed and implemented in cooperation with the State of Utah, federal agencies, affected counties, adjoining private land	Insect pests would be treated in coordination with the State of Utah, federal agencies, affected counties, adjoining private landowners, and other interests directly affected.	Insect pests would be treated on public land adjacent to other landowners or where impacts to high-value resources are occurring, in coordination with the State of Utah, federal agencies, affected counties, adjoining private landowners, and other interests directly affected.	Do not implement any control measures for insect pest control.	Insect pests would be treated in coordination with the State of Utah, federal agencies, affected counties, adjoining private landowners, and other interests directly affected. (Same as Alternative A)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>owners, and other interests directly affected (e.g., 1997 Rangeland Grasshopper Cooperative Management Program).</p>				
<p>Off-Site Mitigation for Habitat Loss</p>				
<p>Require 1:1, acre-for-acre, off-site vegetation/habitat enhancement for any action that results in surface disturbance to crucial value habitats (wildlife crucial ranges, suitable livestock grazing areas, wild horse ranges, and riparian wetland habitats).</p>	<p>BLM recognizes the merit of off-site mitigation strategies for the purposes of habitat enhancement. BLM would encourage willing partners to participate in off-site mitigation strategies.</p>			

Cultural Resources

Goals:

Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations (FLPMA Section 103(c), 201(a), 202(c); National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA] Section 110(a); Archeological Resource Protection Act [ARPA] Section 14(a))

- Identify priority geographic areas for new field inventory, based on a probability for unrecorded significant resources to reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses (ARPA Section 14(a); NHPA Section 106, 110).

Actions Common to All Alternatives:

Mitigate adverse impacts on cultural resources resulting from authorized federal undertakings (permitted activities, recreation use, OHV use, etc.) that could affect cultural resources or historic properties

Allow permitted federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties only after cultural resource management objectives are met

Manage cultural resources according to the management objectives for the use category to which each cultural resource site is assigned.

Complete a cultural resources inventory before beginning permitted federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties, excluding those areas and circumstances identified in BLM M-8110.23, UT-BLM-H-8110 Section II.C, and UT-BLM-H-8110 Appendix 1

Although complete Class III inventories would be performed for most land use actions, a field manager could waive inventory for any part of an area of potential effect when one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Previous natural ground disturbance has modified the surface so extensively that the likelihood of finding cultural properties is negligible (Note: This is not the same as being able to document that any existing sites may have been impacted by surface disturbance; ground disturbance must have been so extensive as to reasonably preclude the location of any such sites)
- Human activity within the last 50 years has created a new land surface to such an extent as to eradicate locatable traces of cultural properties.
- Existing Class II or equivalent inventory data are sufficient to indicate that the specific environmental situation did not support human occupation or use to a degree that would make further inventory information useful or meaningful:
 - » Previous inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.
 - » Records must be available and accurate and must document the location, methods, and results of the inventory.
 - » Class II or equivalent inventory data should include an adequate amount of acreage distributed across the same specific environmental situation that is located within the study area.
- Inventory at the Class III level has previously been performed, and records documenting the location, methods, and results of the inventory are available. Such inventories must have been conducted according to current professionally acceptable standards.
- Natural environmental characteristics are unfavorable to the presence of cultural properties (such as recent landslides or rock falls).
- The nature of the proposed action is such that no impact can be expected on significant cultural resources.
- Conditions exist that could endanger the health or safety of personnel, such as the presence of hazardous materials, explosive ordnance, or unstable structures:

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Cultural Resources Management Categories				
<p>Cultural resource values would be managed for the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information potential • Public values • Conservation. <p>The Buckhorn Cattle Guard Panel and the Buckhorn Panel would be designated Public Use sites.</p>	<p>Cultural resources would be allocated to the use categories identified and described in BLM-M-8110.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Use • Public Use • Conservation for Future Use • Traditional Use • Experimental Use • Discharged from Management. <p>Allocations to the use categories would be made during implementation and activity-level planning.</p> <p>Cultural resource use allocations would be reevaluated and revised, as needed, when circumstances change or when new data become available.</p>			
New Field Inventories				
<p>Implementation-level plans for Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark (NHL) and Nine Mile Canyon identify a need for new field inventories.</p>	<p>Areas for new field inventories would be prioritized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of special cultural designation (ACECs, RNAs, NHLs, National Register sites, etc.) that have not been fully inventoried • Resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a national level of significance that have not been fully inventoried • Cultural resources sites identified for public use • 5-mile vulnerability zones surrounding cities and towns • 400-feet from the centerline on designated OHV trails. 			
Cultural Resource Inventories for Federal Undertakings that Could Affect Cultural Resources or Historic Properties				
<p>Cultural resources inventories (including point, area, and linear features) would be required for all federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties in areas of both direct and indirect impacts.</p>	<p>Cultural resources inventories (including point, area, and linear features) would be required for all federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties in areas of both direct and indirect impacts. (Same as No Action Alternative)</p>	<p>Cultural resources inventories would be required for areas of direct impact, plus a 100-foot area of potential effect extending beyond the impact area.</p>	<p>Cultural resources inventories would be required for areas of direct impact, plus a 300-foot area of potential effect extending beyond the impact area.</p>	<p>Cultural resources inventories (including point, area, and linear features) would be required for all federal undertakings that could affect cultural resources or historic properties in areas of both direct and indirect impacts. (Same as No Action Alternative)</p>
Management of Traditional Cultural Properties				

<p>BLM would coordinate with tribes to identify and manage traditional cultural properties</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM would coordinate with tribes and/or other cultural groups to identify and manage traditional cultural properties. • BLM would seek agreements with the tribes or other cultural groups to identify the types of projects or areas where they desire consultation.
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Old Spanish Trail (Public Law 107-325)

Coordinate with the National Park Service and other managing agencies in management of the Old Spanish Trail (Refer to Recreation section for management of recreation activity on National Trails in the Field Office).

Linear Cultural Resource Management

<p>The following standard operating procedures would apply for management of linear cultural resources: Record the site at the point of the project. Unless specific features are identified at that portion of the resource, no mitigation is required.</p>	<p>The following standard operating procedures would apply for management of linear cultural resources: Record the site at the point of the project. Unless specific features are identified at that portion of the resource, no mitigation is required. (Same as No Action Alternative)</p>	<p>The following standard operating procedures would apply for management of linear cultural resources: Record the site at the point of the project. Unless specific features are identified at that portion of the resource, no mitigation is required. If a portion of a linear site were disturbed, then fees would be assessed. The fees would be held in an account at the Division of State History to be used to document the resource as a whole. This process would be initiated and implemented through an agreement between the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the BLM.</p>	<p>The following standard operating procedures would apply for management of linear cultural resources: Record the site at the point of the project. Unless specific features are identified at that portion of the resource, no mitigation is required. The first site-disturbing activity would complete the cultural resource documentation for the resource as a whole.</p>	<p>The following standard operating procedures would apply for management of linear cultural resources: Record the site at the point of the project. Unless specific features are identified at that portion of the resource, no mitigation is required. (Same as No Action Alternative)</p>
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Paleontology

Goals:

Locate and evaluate paleontological resources and protect these resources where appropriate
Facilitate suitable scientific, educational, and recreational uses of fossils
Ensure that significant fossils are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or removed from public ownership as a result of surface disturbance or land

<p>exchanges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster public awareness and appreciation of the area’s paleontological heritage.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives:</p> <p>Mitigate adverse impacts to vertebrate and significant nonvertebrate paleontological resources resulting from authorized surface-disturbing actions (permitted activities, recreation use, OHV use, etc.)</p> <p>Promote and facilitate scientific investigation of fossil resources.</p> <p>Approve collection of vertebrate fossils under a permit issued to qualified individuals who agree to place all specimens and data in an approved repository.</p> <p>Allow collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils for personal, noncommercial use, except on developed recreation sites and areas or where otherwise prohibited and posted.</p> <p>Prohibit collection of common invertebrate and plant fossils for commercial use.</p> <p>Support and provide public education and interpretive opportunities for paleontological resources, where appropriate. Such appropriate opportunities may include agreements with visitor information providers (such as the Dinosaur Diamond Partnership), use of special designations such as the Dinosaur Diamond National Byway and Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (CLDQ), or development of landscape-level interpretive sites.</p> <p>Manage the CLDQ as a significant scientific and public education resource as guided by an activity-level planning document.</p> <p>BLM would provide public visitation and education opportunities while simultaneously protecting and supporting the scientific and research value of paleontological resources at CLDQ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the CLDQ, at a minimum, as an 80-acre National Natural Landmark.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Scientific Study				
Paleontological Resource Use permits would be issued for scientific study as appropriate.				
Protecting Paleontological Resources from Surface-Disturbing Impacts				
An assessment of fossil resources would be required on a case-by-case basis, mitigating as necessary before and/or during surface disturbance.	Damage to significant fossils would be prevented through lease notices, stipulations, and other requirements. Adverse impacts would be mitigated in response to reports of finds.	An assessment of fossil resources would be required on a case-by-case basis, mitigating adverse impacts as necessary before and/or during surface disturbance. Areas with significant fossils would be identified through predictive modeling and broad scale sampling.	An assessment of fossil resources would be required on a case-by-case basis, mitigating adverse impacts as necessary before and/or during surface disturbance. Assessment and mitigation in all areas where significant fossils are known or expected to occur	An assessment of fossil resources would be required on a case-by-case basis, mitigating as necessary before and/or during surface disturbance. (Same as No Action Alternative)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
			would be required.	
Collection of Paleontological Resources				
	Areas for hobby collection would be identified.		Areas for hobby collection would be identified. Areas with rare and significant invertebrate and plant fossils would be identified and closed to hobby collection.	Areas for hobby collection would be identified.

Visual Resources
<p>Goals: Manage public lands in a manner that protects the quality of scenic (visual) values Recognize and manage visual resources for overall multiple use and quality of life for local communities and visitors to public lands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage BLM actions to preserve those scenic vistas that are deemed to be most important.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Manage WSAs as Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class I in accordance with BLM IM 2000-096 Use of Visual Resource Management Class I Designation in Wilderness Study Areas Manage wild segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable as VRM Class I Manage scenic segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable as VRM Class II Manage recreational segments of any Wild and Scenic Rivers recommended as suitable in the same VRM class as surrounding lands Manage Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark NHL as VRM Class I For all VRM classes, require all resource uses and management activities to meet VRM objectives.</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
VRM management includes the following acreage for each management class as indicated on Map 2-1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 661,305 acres • Class II: 570,625 acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the following acreages, as indicated on Map 2-2, for the objectives defined for each VRM class (see Appendix 6) • Class I: 668,049 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the following acreages, as indicated on Map 2-3, for the objectives defined for each VRM class (see Appendix 6) • Class I: 698,402 	Manage the following acreages, as indicated on Map 2-4, for the objectives defined for each VRM class (see Appendix 6): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 640,294 • Class II: 573,449 	Manage the following acreages, as indicated on Map 2-5, for the objectives defined for each VRM class (see Appendix 6): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class I: 630,631 • Class II: 301,042

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class III: 1,367,186 acres Class IV: 1,033,158 acres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class II: 177,745 Class III: 1,754,301 Class IV: 1,034,179 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class II: 419,794 Class III: 1,982,926 Class IV: 531,152 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class III: 1,915,712 Class IV: 497,758 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class III: 1,259,890 Class IV: 298,706

Special Status Species
<p>Goals: Maintain, protect, and enhance populations and habitats of BLM Sensitive plant and animal species to prevent the listing of these species under the Endangered Species Act Maintain, protect, and enhance habitats (including but not limited to designated critical habitat) of federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate plant or animal species to actively promote recovery to the point that they no longer need protection under the Endangered Species Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and support the role of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in managing federally listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate plant and animal species.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Follow guidelines and implement management recommendations presented in species recovery or conservation plans (including but not limited to those listed below) or alternative management strategies developed in consultation with USFWS Implement species-specific conservation measures to avoid or mitigate adverse effects to known populations of BLM Sensitive plant and animal species on BLM-administered lands In consultation with USFWS and UDWR, impose species-specific protective stipulations on federal actions to avoid or minimize adverse effects to federally listed, proposed, or Candidate species or suitable habitat for the same Use emergency actions where use threatens known communities of special-status plant or animal species Prohibit surface disturbance within known populations or potential habitats of plants or animals (Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate) without consultation or conference (Endangered Species Act [ESA], Section 7) between BLM and USFWS Continue BLM work with USFWS and others to ensure that plans and agreements are updated to reflect the latest scientific data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to and use the recommendations found in the UDWR Strategic Management Plan for Sage Grouse (UDWR Publication 02-2002). Additional management strategies would be incorporated when the BLM Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy is signed. .
Fish and Wildlife
<p>Goals: Maintain, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife habitats to support a natural diversity and healthy, self-sustaining density of wildlife and fish species Maintain, restore, protect, and enhance important habitats, recognizing crucial and high-value habitats as management priorities Recognize and support the role of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) in managing wildlife and fisheries populations and in regulating hunting and fishing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize and support the role of the USFWS in managing migratory birds.
<p>Recognize and support the authority of UDWR in the management of wildlife populations and the regulation of hunting and fishing. Recognize and support the authority of USFWS in the management of migratory birds according to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).</p>

Special Status Species

Continue to recognize and implement, to the extent possible, UDWR wildlife management plans (and associated revisions) and those of other cooperating agencies. Future plans and agreements will be considered for implementation on a case-by-case basis through applicable regulatory review and regulations.

Coordinate with UDWR to establish and maintain Blue Ribbon fisheries. Current fisheries are maintained at Scofield Reservoir, Huntington Creek, Lower Fish Creek, Range Creek, and Upper Price River.

Manage habitat to prevent the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of species already listed.

Adhere to and use the recommendations found in the BLM Bighorn Sheep Rangeland Management Plan, 1999, as revised; the Utah BLM Statewide Desert Bighorn Sheep Management Plan, 1986, as revised; and the Management of Domestic Sheep in Bighorn Sheep Habitats, 1992, as revised.

To the extent possible and in accordance with *Executive Order 13186*, incorporate conservation measures as outlined in the Utah Partners-in-Flight Avian Conservation Strategy and other scientific information into BLM’s ongoing wildlife habitat mitigation program.

Use spatial and seasonal conservation measures and site modification of federal actions to avoid or minimize adverse effects to important wildlife ranges (e.g., winter range, fawning and calving areas, and breeding and nesting habitats) or species impacts during sensitive periods of their life cycles (see Spatial and Seasonal Wildlife Conservation Measures, Appendix 8).

Limit motorized travel within crucial wildlife areas to designated routes year round.

Allow or participate in research of all wildlife species and their habitats.

In the design of facilities associated with federal actions, include the concepts of habitat fragmentation and design those facilities to minimize the potential for increasing habitat fragmentation. Consider co-location of facilities, including utility corridors and oil and gas wells. Use topographic and vegetation screening when locating facilities to minimize the intrusion in wildlife habitats. Minimize road densities by reclaiming redundant roads when new roads access the same general area or when the intended purpose for the roads has been met and they are no longer necessary.

- Maintain, protect, and restore riparian and wetland areas to a proper functioning-condition state (within capability) to achieve a multilayered, diverse, riparian, obligate-dominated, vegetation community to support optimum diversity and density of wildlife species.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Predator Control				
Follow Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).	Predator control activities would be planned and implemented for the entire planning area through proper revisions to the MOU with APHIS to target species-specific needs for livestock and wildlife populations.	Predator control action would be implemented by allotment area through proper revisions to the MOU with APHIS to target species-specific needs for livestock grazing.	Consistent with tools specified in the APHIS MOU, predator control actions would only be planned and implemented for offending animals.	Follow MOU with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). (Same as No Action Alternative).
Identify Actions and Areawide Use Restrictions to Achieve Desired Fish and Wildlife Population and Habitat Conditions				
Big game winter range would be managed to	Prescriptive grazing would be used, including but not	Same as Alternative A. In addition, BLM would use	Same as Alternative A. In addition, temporary,	Big-game winter range would be managed to

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
maximize browse production, using class of livestock and season of use.	limited to forage banking, to favor browse production on big game ranges.	livestock to improve or enhance wildlife habitat. (Including, but not limited to prescriptive grazing techniques such as season of use, kind and class of livestock, and rangeland improvements)	nonrenewable permits for livestock grazing would be used to favor browse in certain allotments for the purpose of achieving specific objectives for the allotments.	maximize browse production, using class of livestock and season of use. (Same as No Action Alternative)
Grazing Management in Pronghorn Ranges				
Current livestock grazing prescriptions would continue and, where opportunities exist, would be adjusted to enhance forb production on pronghorn antelope ranges.	Prescriptive livestock grazing would be used to favor forb production on pronghorn antelope ranges.	Prescriptive livestock grazing would be used to favor forb production on pronghorn antelope ranges. (Same as Alternative A)	Spring grazing (May 15– June 15) would be eliminated in allotments within antelope habitat to encourage forb production. (See Livestock Grazing: Allotment Specific Adjustments section.)	Current livestock-grazing prescriptions would continue and, where opportunities exist, would be adjusted to enhance forb production on pronghorn antelope ranges. (Same as No Action Alternative)
Sheep Grazing In/Near Bighorn Sheep Habitats				
Change in class of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep would be prohibited in currently identified bighorn sheep habitat.	Change in class of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep would be prohibited in any allotments that contain occupied bighorn sheep (desert and rocky mountain) habitat.	Change in class of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep would be prohibited within 9 miles of currently occupied bighorn sheep (desert and rocky mountain) habitat to provide an adequate buffer zone.	Change in class of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep would be prohibited within 9 miles of currently identified bighorn sheep (desert and rocky mountain) habitat to provide an adequate buffer zone. (Same as Alternative B)	Change in class of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep would be prohibited within 9 miles of currently occupied bighorn sheep (desert and rocky mountain) habitat to provide an adequate buffer zone. (Same as Alternative B)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area (WMA)				
The Gray Canyon WMA would be managed for	Same as No Action Alternative, with the	Same as No Action Alternative. In addition—	Same as Alternative B. In addition—	Same as No Action Alternative. In addition—

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>wildlife, watershed, and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-highway vehicle (OHV) use in Gray Canyon WMA is partially open and partially limited to designated routes. (See Map 2-12.) Grazing is excluded. 	<p>following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would be managed as no surface occupancy for Oil and Gas Leasing. Would be managed as Closed to OHV use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Range Creek allotment would be added to the Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area for management for wildlife, watershed, and non-motorized recreation. The Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area would be managed as Closed to OHV use Would be managed as No Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Leasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Price River South allotment would be added to the Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area for management for wildlife, watershed, and non-motorized recreation. The Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area would be managed as Closed to OHV use. Would be managed as No Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Leasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Range Creek allotment would be added to the Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area for management for wildlife, watershed, and non-motorized recreation. The Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area would be managed as Closed to OHV use. Would be managed as No Surface Occupancy for Oil and Gas Leasing
Forage Allocation				
<p>Forage for big game population objective numbers would be provided as currently allocated.</p>	<p>Same as the No Action Alternative, with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on existing permit use, increased population objective numbers for big game would be supported if UDWR acquires additional forage or habitats and the increased population objective numbers would not interfere with livestock forage allocations. 	<p>Same as No Action Alternative, with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on existing permit use, available forage and habitat would be used. If additional habitat or forage is acquired by UDWR, forage allocations would be adjusted to support increased population objectives for wildlife. If forage or habitat values change, BLM would explore opportunities to work 	<p>Forage allocations would continue based on existing permitted use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If UDWR acquires additional habitat or forage or if studies indicate that additional forage is available naturally, BLM would consider providing forage to support increased population objectives for wildlife. 	<p>Increase or decrease in available forage would be adjusted on a case by case basis to support objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If UDWR acquires additional habitat or forage or if studies indicate that additional forage is available naturally, BLM would consider providing forage to support increased population objectives for wildlife. (Same as Alternative C)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		with other stakeholders to manipulate forage to improve forage quality and habitat conditions (using methods such as prescribed burns, Dixie harrow, etc.).		
Wildlife Habitat Areas Would Be Protected from Surface-Disturbing Activities				
Seasonal closures for construction and heavy equipment operation established in the San Rafael RMP and the Price MFP (Appendix 8) would be maintained.	Dates of seasonal closures for surface-disturbing activities within all crucial habitats would be revised and implemented to provide consistency across the entire planning area (Appendix 8).	Dates of seasonal closures for surface-disturbing activities within all crucial and high-value habitats would be revised and implemented to provide consistency across the entire planning area (Appendix 8).	Same areas as B.	Dates of seasonal closures for surface-disturbing activities within all crucial habitats would be revised and implemented to provide consistency across the entire planning area (Appendix 8). (Same as Alternative A)
Management of Migratory Bird Habitats				
<p>Efforts to comply with <i>Executive Order 13186</i>, “<i>Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds</i>,” would be integrated into programs for wildlife management and other resource uses, including but not limited to the management programs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian-wetland habitat • Rangeland health standards and guidelines 	<p>Same as No Action Alternative. In addition, BLM would continue to conserve habitat for all migratory birds and emphasize management of migratory birds listed on the USFWS current list of “Birds of Conservation Concern” (BCC) (2002, or as updated) and the Partners-in-Flight (PIF) priority species. As specific habitat needs and population distribution to BCC and PIF priority species are identified, BLM would use adaptive management strategies to further conserve and avoid impacts to these species.</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raptor protection • Fire • Aspen recovery • Special-status species • Off-site mitigation • Habitat enhancement. 				
<p>BLM would recognize and manage priority breeding bird habitat as a unique and limited high-value vegetation type.</p>	<p>Land uses within these priority habitats would be managed to promote regeneration, diverse age class distribution, and preservation or restoration of diverse understory to include forbs, grass and shrub species.</p>			
<p>Introduction, Transplantation, Augmentation, and Reestablishment of Fish and Wildlife Species</p>				
<p>Augmentation of select established native and nonnative species populations would be allowed.</p>				
<p>BLM would continue to cooperate with UDWR in reintroducing wildlife species into historic or suitable ranges.</p> <p>Supplemental release of game birds and fishes would continue without requiring additional documentation in the RMP or additional NEPA analysis.</p>	<p>BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing wildlife species into historic or occupied ranges, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis.</p>	<p>BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing wildlife species into historic or suitable ranges, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Reintroductions or introductions of both native and naturalized species would be considered.</p>	<p>BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing wildlife species into historic or suitable ranges, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Reintroductions or introductions of only native and naturalized species would be considered with a management priority on restoration of native populations within suitable habitat.</p>	<p>BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing wildlife species into historic or suitable ranges, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis.</p> <p>Reintroductions or introductions of both native and naturalized species would be considered. Supplemental release of game birds and fishes would continue without requiring additional documentation in the RMP or additional NEPA analysis.</p>
<p>Raptor Habitat Management</p>				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Follow seasonal closures for raptors and buffer zones of No Surface Disturbance around nest sites, as described in the Price RMP and SRRMP.	No special management beyond minimal legal restrictions would be required.	Use best management practices (Appendix 7) to implement raptor guidelines established by the USFWS	Use best management practices (Appendix 7) to implement raptor guidelines established by the USFWS.	Follow Site Specific Analysis/Raptor Nest Site Buffer Zone Guidelines, as identified in Appendix 7.
Prairie Dog Habitat				
Recognize and manage occupied and historic prairie dog colonies under the concept of a keystone species.	Manage land uses within occupied and historic prairie dog colonies to preserve the habitat values of these limited but crucial value habitats.			
Fisheries				
Reintroduction or Introduction and Augmentation of Fish Species into Suitable Fisheries Habitat				
BLM would continue to cooperate with UDWR in reintroducing fish species into historic habitats.	BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing fish species into occupied habitats, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis.	BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing fish species into suitable habitats as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis. Reintroductions or introductions of both native and nonnative species would be considered.	BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing fish species into historic habitats, as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis. Reintroductions or introductions of only native species would be considered.	BLM would continue to cooperate with and provide support to UDWR in reintroducing fish species into suitable habitats as determined appropriate through NEPA analysis. Reintroductions or introductions of both native and nonnative species would be considered. (Same as Alternative B)
Habitat Manipulation for Fish Population Maintenance, Recovery, and Enhancement				
BLM would consider the reintroduction of species into native ranges on a case-by-case basis. Coordinate with UDWR to reestablish habitat to support fisheries in	BLM would provide habitat for existing populations.	BLM would coordinate with UDWR to implement habitat improvement efforts to establish fisheries with native and nonnative fish species.	BLM would coordinate with UDWR to complete habitat improvement efforts and establish fisheries through reintroductions with native fish species.	BLM would coordinate with UDWR to implement habitat improvement efforts to establish fisheries with native and nonnative fish species. (Same as Alternative B)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>suitable perennial historic habitats.</p> <p>Procedures would be consistent with BLM Manual, Sections 1745 and 2943.</p>				

Wild Horses and Burros
<p>Goals: Manage wild horses and burros at appropriate management levels (AML) to ensure a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation resources, and other resource values Manage wild horses and burros to achieve and maintain viable, vigorous, and stable populations Manage for genetic diversity of wild horses and burros within the various herd management areas (HMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, enhance, and perpetuate respective viable herds' distinguishing characteristics (by HMA) that were typical at the time of the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act or that are identified in a population management plan.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Allow introductions of wild horses and burros from other herd areas to maintain genetic viability, as long as the horses being introduced have characteristics similar to the horses in the HMA to which they are being introduced Update and prepare Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP) for each of the designated HMAs Prepare Population Management Plans (PMP) for each HMA Manage populations for appropriate age and sex ratios, genetic viability, adaptability, and adoptability, as well as maintaining AMLs on established HMAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not limit wild horse and burro research as long as other wild horse and burro program goals are met.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Adjusting HMA Boundaries				
<p>Existing management of HMA boundaries would continue for the four designated HMAs: Range Creek, Muddy Creek, Sinbad, and Robbers Roost, as indicated in Map 2-6.</p>	<p>There would be no wild horse HMAs continued or designated.</p> <p>The boundaries of the wild burro portion of the Sinbad HMA would be adjusted to match the natural and</p>	<p>HMA boundaries would be adjusted on the Range Creek, Muddy Creek, and Sinbad HMAs to match the natural and manmade barriers that existed at the time of the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971 that</p>	<p>HMA boundaries would be adjusted on the Range Creek, Muddy Creek, and Sinbad HMAs to match the natural and manmade barriers that existed at the time of the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act</p>	<p>HMA boundaries would be adjusted on the Range Creek, Muddy Creek, and Sinbad HMAs to match the natural and manmade barriers that existed at the time of the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	manmade barriers that existed at the time of the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971 that separate or restrict burro movement (Map 2-7).	separate or restrict wild horse and burro movement (Map 2-8).	in 1971 that separate or restrict wild horse and burro movement. (Map 2-9).	in 1971 that separate or restrict wild horse and burro movement (Map 2-9).
Combining/Splitting HMAs (Management of Wild Horses and Burro Herds)				
Wild horses and burros would be managed in four HMAs: Range Creek (horses), Muddy Creek (horses), Sinbad (horses and burros), and Robbers Roost (horses).	<p>The Range Creek, Sinbad, Muddy Creek and Robbers Roost (horse) HMAs would have an Appropriate Management Level set at zero. They would lose their status as HMAs, but would maintain Herd Area status, for future management consideration, should conditions change.</p> <p>The Sinbad (burro) HMA would remain designated and managed for wild burros only.</p>	<p>Wild horses would be removed from these HMAs prior to the introduction of wild burros in these HMAs.</p> <p>The Appropriate Management Level (AML) for wild horses would be zero, and AML for wild burros would be increased.</p> <p>The AML in the Robbers Roost HMA would be set at zero. The area would lose its status as an HMA, but would maintain Herd Area status, for future management consideration, should conditions change.</p>	<p>Wild horses and burros would be managed in three HMAs: Range Creek (horses), Muddy Creek (horses), and Sinbad (burros).</p> <p>The current portion of the Sinbad HMA that supports horses would be combined with the Muddy Creek HMA. The area of the Sinbad HMA that supports burros would remain the Sinbad HMA.</p> <p>The AML in the Robbers Roost HMA would be set at zero. The area would lose its status as an HMA but would maintain Herd Area status, for future management consideration, should conditions change.</p>	<p>Wild horses and burros would be managed in three HMAs: Range Creek (horses), Muddy Creek (horses), and Sinbad (burros).</p> <p>The current portion of the Sinbad HMA that supports horses would be combined with the Muddy Creek HMA. The area of the Sinbad HMA that supports burros would remain the Sinbad HMA.</p> <p>The AML in the Robbers Roost HMA would be set at zero. The area would lose its status as an HMA, but would maintain Herd Area status, for future management consideration, should conditions change.</p>
Appropriate Management Levels				
AMLs would be designated within implementation	The AML would be periodically evaluated and subject to adjustment in HMA Plans and Environmental Assessments for gathers based on monitoring data and best science methods.			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
documents such as Environmental Assessments for gathers, HMAPs, and other applicable plans, but would be subject to adjustment based on monitoring data.				
Range Creek HMA				
75–125 (horses)	0 (horses)	75–125 (horses)	75–125 (horses)	75–125 (horses)
Muddy Creek HMA				
30–50 (horses)	0 (horses)	60–100 (burros)	60–100 (horses)	60–100 (horses)
Sinbad HMA				
30–50 (horses) 50–70 (burros)	0 (horses) 50–70 (burros)	110–170 (burros)	50–70 (burros)	50–70 (burros)
Robbers Roost HMA				
15–25 (horses)	0 (horses)	0 (horses)	0 (horses)	0 (horses)
Forage Allocation				
No forage would be allocated for wild horses and burros. Existing AML would require 3,000 animal unit months (AUM) for wild horses and 420 AUMs for wild burros.	420 AUMs would be allocated for wild burros.	1,500 AUMs would be allocated for wild horses, and 1,620 AUMs would be allocated for wild burros.	2,700 AUMs would be allocated for wild horses, and 420 AUMs would be allocated for wild burros.	2,700 AUMs would be allocated for wild horses, and 420 AUMs would be allocated for wild burros. (Same as Alternative C)
Forage allocations have not been determined for wild horses/burros in the established HMAs. Allocations would be based on monitoring data, considering the needs of wildlife, wild	When monitoring data and best science identify an increase or decrease in available forage in HMAs, allocation of that forage would be emphasized to uses other than wild horses and burros.	When monitoring data and best science identify an increase or decrease in available forage in HMAs, allocations would be adjusted proportionately between wild horses/burros, wildlife, and livestock	When monitoring data and best science identify additional available forage in HMAs, that forage would be allocated first to wild horses to achieve an AML that is genetically viable, then to other	Increase or decrease in available forage would be adjusted on a case by case basis to support objectives.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
horses/burros, and livestock.			resource uses.	

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Fire and Fuels Management				
<p>Goals: Manage fire and fuels to protect life, firefighter safety, property, and critical resource values Reduce the threat of wildfire in wildland-urban interface (WUI) Manage fire and fuels, where appropriate, to restore natural systems to their desired future condition, considering the interrelated social and economic components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppress wildfires to minimize cost considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives. 				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire and Fuels Management Work with partners in the WUI in wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, fire prevention and education, and technical assistance Hazardous fuels reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fuel management strategies (e.g., prescribed fire, mechanical, chemical, biological, cultural treatments, and wildland fire) as tools to help meet desired future conditions 				
<p>Desired Condition Class</p>				
No Similar Action	Vegetation Condition Class (CC) in non-WUI areas would be moved toward CC 1			
<p>Suppression</p>				
<p>Wildfires would be suppressed where necessary to protect life, property, and high-risk resource values while ensuring safety and cost-effective fire management.</p> <p>Fires would be suppressed in accordance with the FMP prepared to implement RMP decisions. The FMP will detail prescriptions for or limitations on fire suppression, including</p>	<p>Wildfire would be managed to protect life, firefighter safety, property, and high-risk resource values within the framework of applicable laws, regulations, and agency policies.</p> <p>An appropriate management response (AMR) would be provided to all wildland fires, emphasizing firefighter and public safety, considering suppression costs, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives, standards, and guidelines.</p> <p>In multiple fire situations, fires would be suppressed using the following prioritization criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to life and property • Potential to impact high-value resources, such as— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Critical habitat (T&E) – Crucial wildlife habitat – Cultural resources – Riparian areas • Potential for social impacts • Threats to other agency lands (NPS, USFS, SITLA) • Areas with a lower potential to cause undue resource damage. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>areas where fires will be completely suppressed or allowed to burn, equipment and techniques allowed in specific areas, and values at risk to be protected.</p> <p>Full suppression would be applied to areas with high-value resources. In multiple-fire situations, fires in these areas would be suppressed as a first priority, consistent with fire-spread potential and threat to high property or resource values.</p> <p>Areas with high-value resources include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUI areas • Areas with high-value recreation resources (e.g., Price Canyon Recreation Site facilities, Desolation Canyon, CLDQ, Goblin Valley State Park) • Areas with communication facilities (e.g., Bruin Point vicinity, Cedar Mountain) 				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>communication facilities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with other development values (e.g., Peters Point and Jack Canyon oil and gas fields) • Areas with high forage values. • Areas with high productivity potential or high erosion potential soils • High-value watersheds • Crucial wildlife habitat. <p>Conditional/modified fire suppression would be applied to the remainder of the field office, allowing naturally occurring fires to burn during periods of low, moderate, or high fire danger. Fires in these areas would be suppressed if they may threaten property or have significant potential to cause resource damage.</p>				
Wildland Fire Use Areas				
No Similar Action	<p>Wildland fire use would not be appropriate in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative sites 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed recreation sites • Designated communication sites • Oil and gas facilities • Mining facilities • Above-ground utility corridors • High-use travel corridors • Wildland-Urban Interface • Areas in vegetation condition class 3. <p>All other areas would be suitable for wildland fire use for resource benefit.</p>			
General Restrictions				
Limit motorized suppression in areas closed to ORV use.	No restrictions would be placed on the management of fire, unless identified in the objectives or prescriptions for the management of other resources. Specific restrictions for fire management would be identified in the Fire Management Plan.			
Prevention and Mitigation				
Unauthorized wildland fire ignitions would be prevented through coordination with partners and affected groups and individuals. The full range of prevention and mitigation activities (e.g., personal contacts, mass media, signing, defensible space) would be used.	<p>Unauthorized wildland fire ignitions would be prevented through coordination with partners and affected groups and individuals. The full range of prevention and mitigation activities (e.g., personal contacts, mass media, signing, defensible space) would be used.</p> <p>Implementation of fire prevention activities would be prioritized using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUI areas • Major travel corridors • Recreation sites • Public lands as a whole. 			
Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR)				
ESR efforts would be undertaken to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, and safety and to help communities protect infrastructure.	<p>ESR efforts would be undertaken to protect and sustain ecosystems, public health, and safety and to help communities protect infrastructure.</p> <p>Definitions of each ESR program and possible actions to guide each program are shown in Appendix 9</p> <p>Implementation of post-fire rehabilitation activities would be prioritized using the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that without treatment could pose a threat to life and property • Areas with potential for invasive species invasion, significant ecosystem alternation (CC 3 areas), soil stabilization, and so on. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Prioritization for Fuels Management Actions				
Use prescribed fire to implement or maintain seedings where necessary.	Implementation of fuels management action would be prioritized using the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUI areas • Areas with fuel loading that could potentially result in catastrophic wildfires • Resource improvement. 			

Forestry and Woodlands
<p>Goals: Restore and manage forest and woodland ecosystems Provide forest and woodland products (could include fuel wood, timber, posts, pinyon nuts, and Christmas trees) on a sustainable basis Reduce pinyon-juniper woodland encroachment where increased density threatens other resource values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for seed gathering where and when ecologically feasible.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives: Until the Forest and Woodlands Management Plan (FWMP) is adopted, permit commercial harvest of forest and woodland products on a case-by-case basis. Manage the forest and woodlands in accordance with the stated objectives and land use designations. This would include silvicultural practices including site preparation, regeneration, stand protection, stand maintenance, pre-commercial thinning (density management) and release, commercial thinning (density management), fertilization, pruning, forest and woodland condition restoration treatments, and salvage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply best management practices during all ground disturbing and vegetation disturbing activities and harvest systems to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to soils. <p>Manage forests and woodlands in the PFO to meet the following objectives and those in the HFRA, including —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop a Forest and Woodlands Management Plan – Emphasis forest and woodland health to the restoration of destroyed or degraded woodland ecosystems – Permit commercial uses to improve forest and woodland ecosystem health – Partnerships among internal programs and outside agencies for forest and woodland management – Increase monitoring of forest and woodland conditions – Emphasis on public education on forest and woodland health, fire danger, and resource uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control gathering of forest and woodland products through permitting. Permits would specify area, timing, and type of product according to the prescriptions of the FWMP.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Forest and Woodlands Management Planning				
Forest condition would be managed through the use of ongoing forest condition monitoring, fire management, harvest for domestic use, and mechanical, chemical, or biological means, as well as cooperative agreements	Under all action alternatives a PFO FWMP would be developed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direction and intent of the FWMP would be to manage forests and woodlands to maintain or restore ecosystems to a condition in which biodiversity and ecological succession are preserved; desired or natural plant communities are targeted; and occurrences of fire, insects, and disease do not exceed levels normally expected in a healthy forest or woodland. Forests and woodlands would be managed for the long term, including maintenance of healthy habitat for plant and animal species. Forest and woodland management would provide for the harvest of forest and woodland products (including timber) where feasible and compatible with restoring, maintaining, or improving ecosystem health as directed by the PFO RMP. • The FWMP will be written concurrently and updated as inventory and stand data are collected. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
with other forest resource management agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As appropriate, the FWMP would include specific guidance for the management of noncommercial and commercial woodlands products as well as for the commercial harvest of timber products. • The FWMP would include specific direction for the management of forests and woodlands under drought or other temporal or seasonal conditions. • FWMP would include silvicultural practices, including site preparation, regeneration, stand protection, stand maintenance, pre-commercial thinning (density management) and release, commercial thinning (density management), fertilization, pruning, forest and woodland condition restoration treatments, and salvage. • The FWMP would include that treatments necessary for plan implementation would be detailed to the extent possible in the plan and that project and site specific treatments would be covered in the environmental assessments for each project. 			
Commercial Harvest of Woodland and Timber Products				
Limited commercial harvest of forest and woodland resources is permitted on a case-by-case basis. Commercial harvest of timber products is not allowed.	Commercial harvest of timber and woodland products would be allowed while maintaining forest and woodland health.			

Livestock Grazing	
Goals—	
Manage public lands to provide forage and management facilities for domestic livestock Provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range for livestock grazing while maintaining Rangeland Health Standards (RHS). Maintain, restore and improve public rangelands to meet the RHS.	
Actions Common to All Alternatives—	
Manage grazing and rangeland health according to the <i>Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah</i> , based on historical use and dependent on the availability of forage and water Require livestock trail permit for any trailing activity that occurs on BLM-administered lands Maintain unallocated lands as unavailable for livestock grazing due to terrain, soils, vegetation, recreation, or manageability characteristics.	
Livestock Grazing Use Adjusted Due to Climatic Conditions Such As Drought, Fire, Flood, Pest Infestation, and Other Conditions That Vary Annually	
The Taylor Grazing Act directs that “During periods of range depletion due to severe drought or other natural causes, or in case of a general epidemic of diseases...” that grazing allocations may be adjusted for protection of resources on the Public lands. Additional guidance is found in the <i>Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah</i> .	
During times when extreme climatic conditions exist, BLM would manage and adjust grazing practices to maintain and work toward meeting Rangeland Health Standards for Public Lands in the PFO. “On rangelands where a standard is not being met, and conditions are moving toward meeting the standard, grazing may be allowed to continue. On lands where a standard is not being met, conditions are not improving toward meeting the standard or other management objectives, and livestock grazing is deemed responsible, administrative action with regard to livestock will be taken by the Authorized Officer pursuant to CFR 4180.2(c)”—Guideline 11, <i>Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management for BLM Lands in Utah</i> .	
Lands Allocated for Grazing	
On lands determined through BLM’s land use planning process to be appropriate for livestock grazing, grazing would continue to be administered and managed under applicable law, regulation, and policy.	
Removal of grazing would be considered on lands not currently permitted or where the permittee is willing to relinquish the privilege. Allocation would be to other resource uses and could include areas open to annual authorization, prescriptive grazing, wild horses, wildlife, watershed, and other multiple uses.	
Lands no longer available for Livestock Grazing—Program Summary Update	
Allotment or area	Purposes
Buckhorn Draw	Recreation, cultural resources
Wildlife Allotment	Wildlife
Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area	Wildlife habitat and forage; enhancement of wild land values including recreation, riparian, and wildlife

Horseshoe Canyon South Allotment	Vegetation enhancement; soil stabilization and erosion reduction; additional protection of portions of critical watersheds and critical soils; additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water; maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities
Areas Where Grazing Use Could Be Changed for Other Resource Purposes	
<i>Range Creek and Buckskin Allotments</i>	
Lands within the Range Creek allotment were recently acquired by the UDWR from BLM (Wilcox Ranch) and forage has not been allocated in current management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forage in the Range Creek allotment would be allocated to other resource uses. (Refer to wildlife section concerning combining the Range Creek Allotment with the Grey Canyon WMA) • Forage in the Buckskin Allotment would be allocated to other resource uses. (56 AUMs).
Criteria for Voluntary Relinquishment and Disposition of Grazing Permits or Grazing Preference	
	<p>Provide for the voluntary relinquishment of grazing permits by willing permittees. Upon relinquishment, the BLM would consider reallocating livestock AUMs for other uses, for the life of the plan, after determining the lands are no longer “chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops.” The following criteria would be considered when making this determination. This list is not all-inclusive and the presence or absence of these criteria are not binding on the BLM to make a decision that an area or allotment is no longer “chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops.” Relinquishments may be developed through a subsequent land use plan amendment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Other uses of the land serving public benefit 2. Adverse terrain characteristics such as steep slopes 3. Sensitive soil, vegetation, or watershed values 4. Presence of noxious or poisonous weeds and other undesirable vegetation 5. Presence of other resource values that may require special management/ protection or 6. The need for establishing grazing reserves

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Desolation Canyon/Green River Corridor (Sand Wash to Swasey’s Rapid)				
Grazing (horses and cattle) would continue in this area as currently allocated. (It should be noted that these	Same as no action	Cattle and sheep livestock kind would be precluded in the Green River (no change, grazing not currently allowed beneath canyon	Cattle and sheep livestock kind would be precluded in the Green River (horse bench pasture: 1,156 cattle), Rock Creek, and	All voluntarily relinquished AUMs in Desolation and Gray Canyon (Green River, Rock Creek, and Price River South allotments)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>allotments have not been actively grazed with cattle for 15 years. Portions of Rock Creek allotment were grazed by horses in 2002.)</p>		<p>rim), Rock Creek (20 horses from 11-1:4-15 for 110 AUMs and 110 cattle for same time period for 600 AUMs), and Price River South (40 cattle 4-16:5-16 and 40 AUMs) allotments beneath canyon rim. Grazing would be removed for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities. 	<p>Price River South allotments within the Desolation Canyon SRMA. Grazing would be removed for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities. 	<p>would be retired. Retirement of AUMs would be for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities.
Labyrinth Canyon /Green River Corridor (Confluence of San Rafael River to Mineral Bottom)				
<p>Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated.</p>	<p>Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)</p>	<p>Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)</p>	<p>Livestock grazing would not be authorized in the San Rafael River, Saucer Basin, and Horseshoe North allotments within the Labyrinth Canyon SRMA for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction 	<p>Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities 	
Chimney Canyon/Hidden Splendor/Muddy (Hondo, Red Canyon, and McKay Flat Allotments)				
<p>Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated.</p>	<p>Same as No Action Alternative</p>	<p>Limit grazing to November 1 through March 15 in Hondo (loss of 80 AUMs), Red Canyon, and McKay Flat allotments (season of use is already in place for Red Canyon and McKay Flat Allotments) for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities • Critical riparian area 	<p>Livestock grazing would not be authorized in Hondo, Red Canyon, and McKay Flat allotments for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational opportunities • Critical riparian area protection. 	<p>Limit grazing to November 1 through March 15 in Hondo (loss of 80 AUMs), Red Canyon, and McKay Flat allotments (season of use is already in place for Red Canyon and McKay Flat allotments) for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation enhancement • Soil stabilization and erosion reduction • Additional wildlife habitat protection and reduced competition for available food, space, cover, and water • Maintenance or enhancement of high-value recreational lands and existing recreational

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		protection.		opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical riparian area protection. (Same as Alternative B.)
Price Canyon Recreation Site				
Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated.	Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)	Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)	Livestock grazing would not be authorized from this area (portion of the Price River West allotment) for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Fencing of the recreation area would be required to keep livestock out. 	Grazing would be removed from this area (portion of the Price River West allotment) for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Fencing of the recreation area would be required to keep livestock out. (Same as Alternative C.)
Green River Allotment				
Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated.	Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)	Grazing would continue in this area as currently allocated. (Same as No Action Alternative.)	If a willing permittee relinquishes AUMs in this allotment, forage use would be reallocated to wildlife.	If a willing permittee relinquishes AUMs in this allotment, forage use would be reallocated to wildlife.
Reallocate AUMs Between Wildlife, Wild Horses and Burros, and Livestock or Other Resources				
Adjustments will be made to livestock to maintain rangeland health, range conditions, wildlife habitat needs, and other management objectives.	Increases or decreases in available forage would be adjusted to benefit livestock.	Increases or decreases in available forage would be adjusted between livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife or other resource uses, as determined on a case-by-case basis.	Increases or decreases in available forage would be adjusted to benefit wildlife and other resource uses.	Increase or decrease in available forage would be adjusted on a case-by-case basis.
Forage Allocation Within Lands Acquired After Adoption of the PFO RMP				
Lands acquired since San Rafael RMP (1991) and Price River MFP (1983) and any future acquisitions would not be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands acquired after adoption of this plan would be managed consistent with the historic use or the purposes for which it was acquired. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
allotted for livestock grazing until a plan amendment is completed.				
Administrative Access—Maintaining Motorized Vehicle Access for Range Improvement Construction and Maintenance				
Access for existing and future range projects would continue to be allowed on an allotment basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required motorized access for existing and future range projects would be limited to specified routes as identified in the range improvement permitting process. • Identification of administrative access routes to range improvements would be documented in each specific range improvement file. 			
Permits have been relinquished or removed from grazing that have not been reallocated. The following allotments have had grazing removed or reduced for the listed reasons:				
Bunderson—Loss of base property (27 AUMs), April 1992	Permit would be reissued for the listed 27 AUMs (subject to range condition) for livestock use.	Permit would be reissued for the listed 27 AUMs (subject to range condition) for livestock use. (Same as Alternative A.)	The listed 27 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit.	The listed 27 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit. (Same as Alternative C.)
Case—Loss of base property (11 AUMs), March 2000	Permit would be reissued for the listed 11 AUMs (subject to range condition) for livestock use.	Permit would be reissued for the listed 11 AUMs (subject to range condition) for livestock use. (Same as Alternative A)	The listed 11 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit.	The listed 11 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit. (Same as Alternative C)
Ferron Mills—Failure to use (30 AUMs); decision says to reallocate AUMs to wildlife in RMP, February 2002	Thirty AUMs would be reallocated to wildlife as recommended in the decision to remove grazing from the allotment.			
Peterson—Failure to use (8 AUMs), June 1976; nothing done in MFP to reallocate	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined for increased area. Eight AUMs would be allocated to wildlife.	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined for increased area. Eight AUMs would be allocated to wildlife. (Same as Alternative A.)	The listed 8 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit.	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined for increased area. Eight AUMs would be allocated to wildlife. (Same as Alternative A.)
Rim Rock—Loss of base property (45 AUMs)	Permit would be reissued for the listed 45 AUMs (subject to range condition) for	Permit would be reissued for the listed 45 AUMs (subject to range condition) for	The listed 45 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit.	The listed 45 AUMs would be allocated for watershed benefit.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	livestock use.	livestock use. (Same as Alternative A.)		
Wattis—Loss of base property (50 AUMs), October 1996	Fifty AUMs would be reallocated to wildlife as recommended in the decision to remove grazing from the allotment.			
Allotments No Longer Managed by the PFO				
Canyon allotment—Transferred to SITLA in 1998 land exchange Max Canyon allotment—Transferred to Vernal for management of grazing Mohrland allotment—Transferred to SITLA in 1998 land exchange				
Issue: Lands Sold or Permits Combined Since the San Rafael RMP (1991) or Price River MFP (1983)				
Canal Cattle allotment combined with Desert allotment in 1986 Elliot Mountain, Pack Trail, River, Bighorn, and Last Chance allotments combined into Gray Canyon Wildland Management Area Lila Canyon and Little Park allotments combined Dugout allotment transferred to SITLA Church Flat, Farnham, and Oil Well Draw South allotments combined into Mounds allotment Justensen and West Orangeville allotments combined Brown allotment sold in March 1997				
Issue: Allotments That Were Affected by the 1998 Land Exchange				
<u>State land exchange allotments</u>		<u>AUMs transferred to SITLA</u>		
Canyon allotment		100		
Consumers Wash allotment		158		
East Grimes allotment		50		
Haley Canyon allotment		37		
Hiawatha allotment		86		
Miller Creek allotment		303		
Mohrland allotment		110		
North Huntington allotment		1,148		
North Spring allotment		274		
Pinnacle Bench allotment		140		
Poison Spring Bench allotment		690		
Porphyry Bench allotment		226		
Washboard allotment		60		
Wattis allotment		9		
West Huntington allotment		472		
Wilberg allotment		202		

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Total				
4,065 AUMs				
Proposed Changes in Allotments				
North Herring Flat and South Herring Flat would remain separate allotments.	North Herring Flat and South Herring Flat would remain separate allotments (Same as No Action.)	Combine North Herring Flat and South Herring Flat allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels.	Combine North Herring Flat and South Herring Flat allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)	Combine North Herring Flat and South Herring Flat allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)
Deepwash and Mervin would remain separate allotments	Deepwash and Mervin would remain separate allotments (Same as No Action.)	Combine Deepwash and Mervin allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels.	Combine Deepwash and Mervin allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)	Combine Deepwash and Mervin allotments. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)
Peterson with Washboard would remain separate allotments.	Peterson and Washboard would remain separate allotments. (Same as No Action.)	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels.	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)	Peterson and Washboard allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)
Northwest Ferron and Clawson Dairy would remain separate allotments.	Northwest Ferron and Clawson Dairy would remain separate allotments. (Same as No Action.)	Northwest Ferron and Clawson Dairy allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels.	Northwest Ferron and Clawson Dairy allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)	Northwest Ferron and Clawson Dairy allotments would be combined. AUMs would remain the same (combined allotment numbers) unless monitoring indicates a need to change AUM levels. (Same as Alternative B.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
No similar action.	Allotment boundary adjustments would be allowed at the activity plan level as needed to meet management goals and objectives.			

Recreation
<p>Goals— Provide for a wide range of accessible and highly desirable recreation experiences and opportunities for visitors and community residents while protecting other resource values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitalize on the unique resources and diverse management situations of the Field Office area to provide opportunities for recreation experiences unique to the Price Field Office area. • Provide an environment for and encourage entrepreneurial activities.
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives— Management of recreation would be generally guided by the <i>Utah Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Recreation Management</i>. The guidelines describe in a broad sense the procedures that should be applied to achieve standards for rangeland health within the recreation program. Consistent with existing policies, guidance, and budgetary constraints, the standards recommend that BLM do the following in managing recreation:</p> <p>Recognize that various levels of regulations and limits are necessary. Restrictions and limitations on public uses should be as small as possible without compromising the primary goal.</p> <p>Use on-the-ground presence as a tool to protect public lands.</p> <p>Where long-term damage by recreational uses is observed or anticipated, limit or control activities through specialized management tools such as designated campsites, permits, area closures, and limitations on number of users and duration of use. Revise recreation management plans and management framework plans when they prove to be either overly restrictive or inadequate to maintain public land health.</p> <p>Coordinate with federal and state agencies, county and local governments, and tribal nations in recreation planning and managing traffic, search and rescue operations, trash control and removal, and public safety.</p> <p>Consider and, where appropriate, implement management methods to protect the resource, as well as maintain the quality of experience of the various user groups. These methods could include limitation of numbers, types, timing, and duration of use.</p> <p>Encourage the location of public land recreational activities near population centers and highway corridors by placement of appropriate visitor-use infrastructure. Provide restrooms and other facilities adequate for anticipated uses at designated campgrounds, trail heads, and other areas where there is a concentration of recreational users.</p> <p>Emphasize “Leave No Trace” camping and travel techniques throughout the PFO.</p> <p>OHV use will be allowed on designated routes in limited areas. It will not be allowed in areas closed to OHV use.</p> <p>OHV use for game retrieval will follow all area and route designations for OHV use.</p> <p>Allow mountain biking on all routes designated for OHV use and on June’s Bottom and Black Dragon Canyon routes and other routes or areas designated for mountain bike use. Designation of additional mountain bike areas or routes would occur through activity plans.</p>
<p>Recreation Activity Prescriptions and Guidance</p> <p>Dispersed camping would be allowed throughout the Field Office without permit, unless otherwise described in the alternatives.</p> <p>Rock climbing would not be allowed above and within 300 feet of cultural sites. No climbing would be allowed within 300 feet of raptor nesting areas during nesting seasons. More specific climbing prescriptions may be identified in the SRMA alternatives and would be elaborated in any SRMA plan.</p> <p>Rock climbing restrictions could be identified in the PFO extensive recreation management area (ERMA).</p>

<p>Campgrounds and dispersed camping areas in Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) could be closed seasonally or as impacts or environmental conditions warrant.</p> <p>Developed recreation sites will be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry and either NSO or closed to mineral leasing.</p> <p>Developed recreation sites would be closed to grazing use.</p>
<p>Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All SRMAs would be designated as <i>special areas</i> (Land and Water Conservation Fund definition) and where needed could require permits and payment of fees for recreation use. • Activity plans would be reviewed or created for all SRMA as designated in the RMP. • All recreation management activities and developments in the SRMA would be in support of the individual SRMA goals and objectives.
<p><i>Desolation Canyon SRMA</i></p> <p>The purpose of the Desolation Canyon SRMA is to maintain the natural character of the canyon environment in Desolation and Gray canyons, provide a continuing opportunity for a quality wilderness experience between Sand Wash and Nefertiti rapid, provide an opportunity for day use recreation below Nefertiti rapid, and protect the scientific value of the cultural resources while allowing for visitor enjoyment. Permits would be issued for guided tours and shuttle and livery services and special area SRPs for noncommercial groups.</p>
<p>Recreation and river corridor management for the Desolation Canyon SRMA would be managed according to the provisions of the Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River, River Management Plan. Permits would be required to float the river and would be issued as discussed in the Special Recreation Permits section.</p>
<p>The existing 1979 Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River Management Plan would continue to be used as the activity plan for the Desolation Canyon SRMA. Prescriptions that would continue according to this plan would include, but are not limited to, management decisions for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger day limitations • River travel limitations and procedures • Daily launch limits • Party size limits • Waste disposal procedures • No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas leasing, within 1 mile of the river.
<p>Portions of the Desolation Canyon SRMA that overlap the Vernal FO would be managed by the PFO according to the existing interdistrict (office) agreement for recreation.</p>
<p><i>Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry SRMA</i></p> <p>The CLDQ is an 80-acre National Natural Landmark and is also designated as a SRMA. The purpose of this designation is to provide for public education and interpretation of paleontological resources and associated geology.</p>
<p><i>Labyrinth Canyon SRMA</i></p> <p>The purpose of the Labyrinth Canyon SRMA is to jointly manage recreation on a popular section of the Green River with the Utah State Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands and the Moab Field Office for floating access that provides for the use and enjoyment of the area. The SRMA would emphasize opportunities for flat water and novice river corridor recreation in a semi-primitive recreation setting.</p>
<p><i>San Rafael Swell SRMA</i></p> <p>The purpose of the San Rafael Swell SRMA is to provide for a wide spectrum of recreation opportunities that emphasize expansive landscapes of</p>

<p>unique scenic geology, as well as cultural and paleontological resources. Management of the area will use methods that allow responsible recreational use in appropriate settings.</p>
<p>Special Recreation Permits (SRP) see Appendix 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under all alternatives, SRPs would be issued as a discretionary action. SRPs are authorizations that allow for recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands. • At the time of issuance, all types of SRPs would include standard stipulations—and could include other special stipulations—that are necessary to protect lands or resources involved, reduce user conflicts, or minimize health and safety hazards. • Subject to NEPA analysis, SRPs would be issued to support recreation management objectives and resource protection. • Under all alternatives there would be no change to permitting established by the current Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River, River Management Plan.
<p>Heritage Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM would not issue SRPs for vending along scenic byways and back ways. Commercial activities would be directed to communities along the routes. • BLM would work with local communities and other groups to foster heritage tourism throughout the PFO area. • In accordance with BLM policy, no recreational collection of vertebrate paleontological resources would be allowed. Reasonable amounts of common invertebrate and plant fossils may be collected for noncommercial use. • In accordance with BLM policy, the noncommercial collection of petrified wood would be limited to 25 pounds plus one piece per day per person and 250 pounds plus one piece per year per person.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)				
<i>No similar action</i>	Within SRMAs, manage for recreation opportunity settings, as identified in the ROS inventory (Map 3-16) (see Appendix 15 for description of ROS settings). Recreation facilities would be developed only in response to resource management needs and would be appropriate to the managerial setting identified for each ROS class. Other resource uses would be subject to limitations based on the class designations and associated opportunity types.			
Desolation Canyon Special Recreation Management Area				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
The SRMA boundary would be as shown on Map 2-17.	The SRMA boundary would be as shown on Map 2-18.	The SRMA boundary would incorporate the existing SRMA plus the Desolation Canyon WSA as shown on Map 2-19.	The SRMA boundary would incorporate the existing SRMA plus the Desolation Canyon WSA along with contiguous and semiprimitive, nonmotorized (SPNM) ROS classes as shown in Map 2-20.	The SRMA boundary would incorporate the existing SRMA plus the Desolation Canyon WSA as shown on Map 2-21.
Minimal visitor facilities would be provided for visitor health and safety and resource protection in the Sand Wash area and the Green River daily section.				
Motorized boating is restricted to wakeless operation.	No additional restrictions on motorized boating use would be implemented.	Motorized boating use would be limited to flows below 5,000 cfs, and only 4-stroke motors would be allowed. A maximum of 90 motorized boats would be allowed in the SRMA per year.	No motorized boating use would be permitted.	Motorized boating use would be limited to flows below 5,000 cfs, and only 4-stroke motors would be allowed. A maximum of 90 motorized boats would be allowed in the SRMA per year. (Same as Alternative B.)
	Primitive and SPNM ROS class areas of the SRMA would be closed to OHV use and limited to designated routes in semiprimitive motorized (SPM) areas. The Range Creek Jeep Trail would be designated for OHV use to the present barricade.	The SRMA would be closed to OHV use, except the Sand Wash, and lower Gray Canyon recreation sites. The Range Creek Jeep trail would be designated for OHV use to the lowest drill hole. Any additional routes constructed on existing leases for oil and gas would be gated and closed to recreational use, unless determined to enhance the	The primitive and SPNM ROS class areas in the SRMA would be closed to OHV use and limited to designated BLM and county system roads in SPM areas. The Range Creek Jeep trail would be closed to motorized use at the confluence of Turtle Canyon. Any additional routes constructed on existing leases for oil and gas would be gated and closed to	The SRMA would be closed to OHV use, except the Sand Wash, and lower Gray Canyon recreation sites. The Range Creek Jeep trail would be designated for OHV use to the lowest drill hole. (Same as Alternative B.) Any additional routes constructed on existing leases for oil and gas would be gated and closed to recreational use, unless determined to enhance the

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		SRMA objectives.	recreational use.	SRMA objectives. (Same as Alternative B.)
	Under this alternative, recreation management of the Lower Gray Canyon high use area, as shown on Map 2-22, focuses on the management of recreation as a commodity and would emphasize commodity value.	Under this alternative, recreation management of the Lower Gray Canyon high use area, as shown on Map 2-23, focuses on the management of recreation to manage activities to sustain natural resources while meeting social and economic needs.	Under this alternative, recreation management of the Lower Gray Canyon high use area, as shown on Map 2-24, focuses on the management of recreation to manage resources emphasizing natural processes to achieve self-sustaining systems.	Under this alternative, recreation management of the Lower Gray Canyon high use area, as shown on Map 2-25, focuses on the management of recreation to manage activities to sustain natural resources while meeting social and economic needs. (Same as Alternative B.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>An activity level plan for the Lower Gray Canyon high-use area—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan would rely on concessionaire leases and the use of outfitters to provide maximum development of recreation opportunities. • BLM would retain overall management. • Concessionaires would charge fees for entry, camping, and other uses (boat ramp, hiking, etc.) and services in the area. Fees would be commensurate with lease value, comparable market recreation fees, and cost of services provided. • Concessionaires would also be permitted to vend items in support of resource protection (such as firewood) and to sell interpretive materials. 	<p>An activity level plan for the Lower Gray Canyon high-use area—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan would rely on BLM management to provide recreation opportunities. • The plan would emphasize facilities development, limiting use to developed sites and reliance on special recreation permittees to provide certain goods and services. 	<p>An activity level plan for the Lower Gray Canyon high use area—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under this alternative, recreation management would be limited to existing development, an established carrying capacity, limited designation of dispersed campsites, and a fee-based reservation system for any use of the zone during peak use periods (such as summer and high-flow weekends and holidays). 	<p>An activity level plan for the Lower Gray Canyon high-use area—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan would rely on BLM management to provide recreation opportunities. • The plan would emphasize facilities development, limiting use to developed sites and reliance on special recreation permittees to provide certain goods and services.
	<p>BLM would manage recreation and issue rules to support successful concessionaire leases of the Lower Gray Canyon high use area. (For example,</p>	<p>No similar action</p>	<p>No similar action</p>	<p>No similar action</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>areas outside the Lower Gray Canyon high use area could be closed to car camping except in the concessionaire-run facilities.) Concessions would be operated only in response to the following needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of camping use and impacts • Management of livery and shuttle services • Management of river access/egress • Management of solid waste disposal from recreation use • Additional management of outfitted recreation use within the Lower Gray Canyon high-use zone. 			
Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry SRMA				
<p>The Price River Management Framework Plan provides for the management for the CLDQ. CLDQ is an 80-acre National Natural Landmark (NNL) and also a special recreation management area.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would be aligned with the boundaries of the ACEC, as shown on Map 2-18 (767 acres).</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would be expanded to include approximately 2,800 acres (767-acre ACEC is wholly contained within this area) adjoining private land to the east, as shown on Map 2-19.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would be expanded to include approximately 2,800 acres (767-acre ACEC is wholly contained within this area) adjoining private land to the east, as shown on Map 2-20.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would be expanded to include approximately 2,800 acres (ACEC is wholly contained within this area) adjoining private land to the east, as shown on Map 2-21.</p>
<p>The CLDQ SRMA would be closed to collection of natural products, except by permit (NNL DESIGNATION).</p>				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>Recreation facilities would be developed for visitor safety, convenience, and comfort and to enhance viewing of paleontological resources and understanding of the scientific processes.</p>				
<p>Fires would be permitted only in BLM-provided fire pits.</p>				
<p>CLDQ is day-use only and closed to dispersed camping.</p>				
<p>CLDQ would be closed to disposal of mineral materials.</p>				
<p>OHV use in CLDQ SRMA would be allowed for permitted scientific or research purposes only.</p>	<p>Recreation OHV use in CLDQ SRMA would be closed. OHV use in CLDQ SRMA would be allowed for permitted scientific or research purposes only.</p>			
<p>Labyrinth Canyon SRMA</p>				
<p>Labyrinth Canyon is jointly held and managed by BLM and the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands. River recreation is operated under an MOU with the state. BLM serves as the official public contact point for information and permits. The San Rafael Resource Area RMP directs the management of Labyrinth Canyon SRMA. Permits are required to float the river and are issued as discussed in the Special Recreation Permits section.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would extend from Green River State Park to the Emery County line and would be ¼-mile wide on either side of the centerline of the Green River, as shown on Map 2-18.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would match the Wild and Scenic River corridor from Green River State Park to the Emery County line and would extend to the top of the canyon rim as shown on Map 2-19.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would match the Wild and Scenic River corridor from Green River State Park to the Emery County line and would extend from the river centerline to the Antelope Valley Road, as shown on Map 2-20.</p>	<p>The SRMA boundary would match the Wild and Scenic River corridor from Green River State Park to the Emery County line and would extend to the top of the canyon rim as shown on Map 2-21.</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	An activity plan for the Labyrinth SRMA would be developed to address prescriptions for— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRPs • Camping regulations • Travel planning including road and trail designations for <u>all</u> uses (OHV,* foot, horse, mountain bike, etc.) * see SRMRDP • Carrying capacity. 			
	SRPs would be required for all recreational users within the SRMA. SRPs would be available for commercial tours, shuttle and livery services, organized groups including the Friendship Cruise, and competitive events.			
	No facilities would be constructed in P class areas; minimal facilities would be used in SPNM and SPM class areas and would be used only to protect critical resources.			
	Management facilities and presence would be maintained at the Mineral Bottom takeout.			
San Rafael Swell SRMA				
	The boundaries of the San Rafael SRMA would be realigned to include Mexican Mountain WSA, the Cedar Mountain area, and the area surrounding the cut-off road, as indicated on Map 2-18.	The boundaries of the SRMA would be the same as indicated on Alternative A, Map 2-19.	The boundaries of the SRMA would be the same as indicated on Alternative A, Map 2-20.	The boundaries of the San Rafael SRMA would be realigned to include Mexican Mountain WSA, the Cedar Mountain area, and the area surrounding the cut-off road, as indicated on Map 2-21.
	Groups larger than the numbers identified (in the SRP section) for the ROS class in the area of use would require an SRP, unless using a designated large group area. (From the SRP section) For organized groups occupying an area for more than 2 hours, maximum group size without a permit would be—	Groups larger than the numbers identified (in the SRP section) for the ROS class in the area of use would require an SRP, unless using a designated large group area. (From the SRP section) For organized groups occupying an area for more than 2 hours, maximum group size without a permit would be—	Outside of designated large group areas, SRPs would not be available for groups larger than the numbers identified (in the SRP section) for the ROS class in the area of use. (From the SRP section) For organized groups occupying an area for more than 2 hours, maximum group size without a permit would be—	Groups larger than the numbers identified (in the SRP section) for the ROS class in the area of use would require an SRP, unless using a designated large group area. (From the SRP section) For organized groups occupying an area for more than 2 hours, maximum group size without a permit would be—

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>P—15 people SPNM—25 people SPM—25 people RN and others—50, except in designated large group sites.</p> <p>Groups larger than these limits would be required to get an SRP.</p> <p>Group size limits may be adjusted through plan maintenance or activity-level planning.</p>	<p>P—12 people SPNM—20 people SPM—20 people RN and others—30, except in designated large group sites</p> <p>Groups larger than these limits would be required to get an SRP.</p> <p>Group size limits may be adjusted through plan maintenance or activity-level planning.</p>	<p>P—10 people SPNM—15 people SPM—15 people RN and others—20, except in designated large group sites</p> <p>Groups larger than these limits would be required to get an SRP.</p> <p>Group size limits may be adjusted through plan maintenance or activity-level planning.</p>	<p>P—15 people SPNM—25 people SPM—25 people RN and others—50, except in designated large group sites.</p> <p>Groups larger than these limits would be required to get an SRP.</p> <p>Group size limits may be adjusted through plan maintenance or activity-level planning. (Same as Alternative A.)</p>
	<p>Large group areas would be designated in the San Rafael Swell, developed, and made available through concessionaire-issued recreation use permit.</p>	<p>Large group areas would be designated in the San Rafael Swell, developed, and made available through reservation. Large groups using these sites would receive a Recreation Use Permit through their reservation.</p>	<p>Large group areas would be designated in the San Rafael Swell, developed, and made available through reservation. Large groups using these sites would receive a Recreation Use Permit through their reservation.</p>	<p>Large group areas would be designated in the San Rafael Swell, developed, and made available through reservation. Large groups using these sites would receive a Recreation Use Permit through their reservation. (Same as Alternative B.)</p>
	<p>Large Group Areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain • Hidden Splendor • Buckmaster Draw (near I-70/SR-24) • South Salt Wash (I-70 Exit 105) 	<p>Large Group Areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain • Hidden Splendor • Buckmaster Draw (near I-70/SR-24) • South Salt Wash (I-70 Exit 105) 	<p>Large Group Areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain • Hidden Splendor • Buckmaster Draw (near I-70/SR-24) • South Salt Wash (I-70 Exit 105) 	<p>Large Group Areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain • Hidden Splendor • Buckmaster Draw (near I-70/SR-24) • South Salt Wash (I-70 Exit 105)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper (near exit 129) • Staker Spring area • Others as necessary to meet recreation demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper (near exit 129) • Staker Spring area • Others as necessary to meet recreation demand and protect resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper (near exit 129) • Staker Spring area • Others as necessary to protect resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniper (near exit 129) • Staker Spring area • Others as necessary to meet recreation demand and protect resources.
<p>The San Rafael Swell would be managed according to the San Rafael resource area RMP.</p> <p>The following areas would be closed to dispersed camping—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedge Overlook • Developed interpretive sites • Black Dragon Canyon <p>Intermittent river recreation use on the Muddy and San Rafael rivers would be managed as a dispersed recreation activity.</p>	<p>A San Rafael SRMA activity plan would be completed within 5 years. The San Rafael SRMA activity plan would include special rules for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire—Limited fuel-wood gathering would be allowed in specified areas, and ground fires would be allowed. • Vehicle camping—Except where closed around high-use areas, vehicle camping would be allowed throughout the SRMA. • Backcountry camping would be allowed throughout the SRMA. • Pack stock use would be allowed throughout the SRMA. 	<p>A San Rafael SRMA activity plan would be completed within 5 years. The San Rafael SRMA activity plan would include special rules for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire—Limited fuel-wood gathering would be allowed in specified areas, and fires would be allowed only in designated fire pits. • Vehicle camping—In the high-use areas, vehicle camping would be allowed only in developed and designated sites. Vehicle camping outside the high-use areas would be allowed in developed, previously impacted, or resistant/resilient sites, except where critical resources exist. Backcountry camping would be allowed throughout the SRMA. • Pack stock use would be limited to designated 	<p>A San Rafael SRMA activity plan would be completed within 5 years. The San Rafael SRMA activity plan would include special rules for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire—Fires would be allowed only in fire pans with wood or charcoal brought in from off-site and all combusted materials would be carried out/removed by the user. • Vehicle camping—Vehicle camping would be limited to developed or designated sites only; toilets would be required at designated sites. Backcountry camping would be allowed by permit only. • Pack stock use would be by permit only (subject to standard recreation guidelines for stock use). • Buckhorn Draw would 	<p>A San Rafael SRMA activity plan would be completed within 5 years. The San Rafael SRMA activity plan would include special rules for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire—Limited fuel-wood gathering would be allowed in specified areas, and ground fires would be allowed. • Vehicle camping—In the high-use areas, vehicle camping would be allowed only in developed and designated sites. Vehicle camping outside the high-use areas would be allowed in developed, previously impacted, or resistant/resilient sites, except where critical resources exist. Backcountry camping would be allowed throughout the SRMA. • Pack stock use would be allowed throughout

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		<p>areas (subject to standard recreation guidelines for stock use).</p>	<p>be day use only, except where authorized by a Special Recreation Permit.</p>	<p>the SRMA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel planning including road and trail designations for <u>all</u> uses (OHV,* foot, horse, mountain bike, etc.) * see SRMRDP <p>The following areas would be closed to dispersed camping: Developed interpretive sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Dragon Canyon.
<p>High use areas for Recreation Management in the San Rafael Swell SRMA</p>				
	<p>Any user fees paid for a recreation use permit within the San Rafael SRMA would be valid for any area within the SRMA for the duration of the permit.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camping would be permitted only in developed or designated sites. No firewood gathering would be permitted in the high-use areas. Fires would be permitted only in fire pans or BLM-provided fire grills. Portable toilets would be required at designated campsites that do not provide toilet facilities. 			
	<p>Recreation management would focus on the provision of recreation amenities. High-use recreation areas (Map 2-22) would be established to facilitate the provision of recreation amenities. The high-use recreation areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef Buckhorn/The Wedge/ 	<p>Recreation management would focus on sustaining natural resources while meeting social and economic needs. Three high-use recreation areas in the San Rafael Swell SRMA (and one in Desolation Canyon SRMA) (Map 2-23) would be established to facilitate the provision of recreation amenities. The following areas would be BLM</p>	<p>Recreation management would focus on emphasizing natural processes to achieve self-sustaining systems. All recreation use and recreation access in the San Rafael SRMA would be managed through a permit/reservation system.</p>	<p>Recreation management would focus on sustaining natural resources while meeting social and economic needs. Three high-use recreation areas in the San Rafael Swell SRMA (Map 2-25) would be established to facilitate the provision of recreation amenities. The following areas would be BLM operated and maintained high use areas:</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>Mexican Mountain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/ Sid’s Mountain and the trail system. 	<p>operated and maintained high use areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef • Buckhorn/The Wedge/Mexican Mountain • Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/ Sid’s Mountain and the trail system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef • Buckhorn/The Wedge/Mexican Mountain • Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/Sid’s Mountain and the trail system.
	<p>An activity-level plan for the high-use areas would—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rely on concessionaire leases and the use of outfitters to provide maximum development of recreation opportunities • Allow BLM to retain overall management • Allow concessionaires to charge fees for use, camping, and other uses (hiking, etc.) and services in the area. Fees would be commensurate with lease value, comparable-market recreation fees, and cost of services provided or the OHV trail system. • Permit concessionaires to vend items in support of resource protection (such as firewood) and 	<p>An activity-level plan for the high-use areas would—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow BLM to retain overall management and rely on BLM management to provide maximum development of recreation opportunities 		<p>An activity-level plan for the high-use areas would—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow BLM to retain overall management and rely on BLM management to provide maximum development of recreation opportunities.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>to sell interpretive materials.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow BLM to manage recreation and issue rules to support successful concessionaire leases of the high-use areas. (For example, areas outside the high-use areas could be closed to car camping except in the concessionaire-run facilities.) • Concessions would be operated only in response to the following needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Management of camping use and impacts – Management of solid waste disposal from recreation use 			
	<p>Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef high-use-area - Area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 new 50-unit campground • 1 large 50-unit day use area • 1 communal camp lot • 30 designated dispersed campsites 	<p>Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef high-use area Area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 new 50-unit campground • 1 large communal camp lot • 30 designated dispersed campsites 		<p>Temple Mountain/Little Wild Horse/Behind the Reef high-use area Area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 new 50-unit campground • 1 large communal camp lot • 30 designated dispersed campsites

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/Sid’s Mountain and Trails System Changes to area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 15-unit campground • 30 designated dispersed campsites 	<p>Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/Sid’s Mountain and Trails System Changes to area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 15-unit campground • 30 designated dispersed campsites 		<p>Head of Sinbad/Swasey Cabin/Sid’s Mountain and Trails System Changes to area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 15-unit campground • 30 designated dispersed campsites
	<p>Buckhorn/The Wedge/ Mexican Mountain area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the San Rafael Bridge recreation site to include a maximum of 50 camping units • 1 large 50-unit day use area • 1 communal camp lot • 40 designated dispersed campsites • The Wedge Overlook would be day use only and closed to campfires. 	<p>Buckhorn/The Wedge/ Mexican Mountain area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the San Rafael Bridge recreation site to include a maximum of 50 camping units • 1 large 50-unit day use area • 1 communal camp lot • 40 designated dispersed campsites • The Wedge Overlook would be day use only and closed to campfires. • Only street licensed vehicles would be permitted on BLM roads in the Wedge Overlook area. 		<p>Buckhorn/The Wedge/ Mexican Mountain area management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the San Rafael Bridge recreation site to include a maximum of 50 camping units • 1 large 50-unit day use area • 1 communal camp lot • 40 designated dispersed campsites • Additional campsites may be designated based on monitoring of use level demands through activity level planning. • The Wedge Overlook (area immediately adjacent to rim) would be day use only and closed to campfires. • Only street licensed

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
				vehicles would be permitted on BLM roads in the Wedge Overlook area. (Same as Alternative B.)
Nine Mile Canyon				
The Nine Mile area/SRMA would be managed according to the 1995 Recreation and Cultural Area Management Plan except as modified by the management alternatives listed below. Such changes include VRM classification				
Management of the Nine Mile Canyon area would coincide with the Vernal FO SRMA management and would continue to be managed according to the existing 1995 Nine Mile Canyon Cultural Resource Management Plan as updated and amended.	No SRMA would be created for the Nine Mile Canyon area. (Under Alternative A, management prescriptions for the Nine Mile Canyon Area would pertain to the 1995 Special Recreation and Cultural Resources Management Plan boundary.) Nine Mile Canyon would continue to be part of the Price ERMA.	The Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be created as indicated in Map 2-19. The purpose of the Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be to protect, preserve, and enhance the prehistoric and historic cultural resources, natural character, solitude, inspirational value, and scenic quality of the area, while optimizing recreation and interpretive opportunities, including the provision of a safe recreating environment.	The Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be created as indicated in Map 2-20. The purpose of the Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be to protect, preserve, and enhance the prehistoric and historic cultural resources, natural character, solitude, inspirational value, and scenic quality of the area, while optimizing recreation and interpretive opportunities, including the provision of a safe recreating environment.	The Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be created as indicated in Map 2-21. The purpose of the Nine Mile Canyon SRMA would be to manage recreation and interpretive activities related to the cultural and historic resources in the area.
		Oil and gas leasing would be areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices) in the SRMA.	Oil and gas leasing would be open to leasing with major constraints (no surface occupancy) in the SRMA.	Oil and gas leasing would be areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy) in the SRMA (only within areas that overlap with Nine Mile Canyon ACEC, and within the canyon rims). Areas that do not meet all of these

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
				criteria will be open to leasing with minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices) or open to leasing, subject to terms and conditions of the lease form as indicated on Map 2-31.
	Development would be required to meet VRM III and IV restrictions. (See Map 2-2)	Development would be required to meet VRM II and III restrictions. (See Map 2-3)	Development would be required to meet VRM II and III restrictions. (See Map 2-4)	Development would be required to meet VRM II and III restrictions. (See Map 2-5)
	SPNM class areas would be in the OHV closed category. No facilities would be located in these areas.	SPNM class areas would be in the OHV closed category. No facilities would be located in these areas.	SPNM class areas would be in the OHV closed category. No facilities would be located in these areas.	SPNM class areas would be in the OHV closed category. No facilities would be located in these areas. (Same as Alternative B.)
	The remainder of the area would be limited to designated routes, including all BLM and county system roads. RN class areas would contain visitor facilities, directional signage, interpretive materials, and infrastructure to support visitor health and safety, visitor appreciation of cultural resources, and resource protection. Private enterprise on private lands in support of public visitation within RN class areas would be encouraged by the BLM. The Nine Mile Canyon area would be closed to camping on public lands.			
Price Field Office Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)				
	Signs, trails, and facilities would be used to facilitate use and enjoyment in the ERMA.	The use of signs, trails, and facilities would be limited and used if resource damage occurs	Signs, trails, and facilities would be used sparingly and only to prevent resource damage.	Signs, trails, and facilities would be used to facilitate use and enjoyment in the ERMA. (Same as Alternative A.)
	Summerville/Chimney Rock Trail System Trails system management	Summerville/Chimney Rock Trail System/Arapeen Trail Trails system management	Summerville/Chimney Rock Trail System • Not designated.	Summerville/Chimney Rock Trail System/ Arapeen Trail

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concessionaire-operated and -maintained site • Limited entry off Highway 6 and the Castle Dale to Woodside Road • One staging area off Highway 6 and one near the Rock House/Humbug Road • Fees charged for facility access and use. 	<p>would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM-operated and -maintained site • Limited entry off Highway 6 and the Castle Dale to Woodside Road • One staging area off Highway 6 and one near the Rock House/Humbug Road • When facilities (restrooms, enhanced parking areas, loading ramps, etc.) are developed, fees would be charged for facility access and use. 		<p>Trails system management would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM-operated and -maintained site • Limited entry off Highway 6 and the Castle Dale to Woodside Road • One staging area off Highway 6 and one near the Rock House/Humbug Road • When facilities (restrooms, enhanced parking areas, loading ramps, etc.) are developed, fees would be charged for facility access and use. (Same as Alternative B.)
	<p>Designated sites appropriate for large group events and camping would be designated.</p> <p>Large group areas included—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounds Bridge • Price Recreation Area • Consumers • Saleratus • Hornsilver Gulch Road near Crown Point • Others as necessary to 	<p>Designated sites appropriate for large group events and camping would be designated.</p> <p>Large group areas included—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounds Bridge • Price Recreation Area • Consumers • Saleratus • Hornsilver Gulch Road near Crown Point • Others as necessary to 	<p>Designated sites appropriate for large group events and camping would be designated.</p> <p>Large group areas included—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounds Bridge • Price Recreation Area • Consumers • Saleratus • Hornsilver Gulch Road near Crown Point • Others as necessary to 	<p>Designated sites appropriate for large group events and camping would be designated.</p> <p>Large group areas included—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mounds Bridge • Price Recreation Area • Consumers • Saleratus • Hornsilver Gulch Road near Crown Point • Others as necessary to

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	meet recreation demand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups larger than the numbers identified for the ROS class in the area of use would require a special recreation permit, unless using a designated large group area. 	meet recreation demand and protect resources.	protect resources.	meet recreation demand and protect resources. (Same as Alternative B.)
Developed Recreation Sites				
<p>Developed recreation sites listed below will continue to be managed and maintained. Sites administered by the PFO are Daddy Canyon, Price Canyon Recreation Site, CLDQ, Cedar Mountain, Buckhorn Pictograph Panel, San Rafael Bridge Campground, Swasey Cabin, Little Wild Horse Canyon, Wedge Overlook, and Temple Mountain Recreation Site (proposed). Sites located in other field office areas and maintained by the PFO are Nefertiti Rapid, Butler Rapid, Stone Cabin, Swasey Beach, Swasey Boat Ramp, Mineral Bottom Boat Ramp, and Sand Wash.</p> <p>Existing developed recreation sites would be maintained. New sites would be developed in response to user demand, amenity value, and critical resource protection needs.</p>				
Special Recreation Permitting				
Manage active SRPs through compliance and evaluation.	Common to all action alternatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRPs would be issued according to established evaluation factors described in Appendix 14. The factors identified would primarily examine the sensitivity of the proposed site and the nature of the proposed use. The evaluation would indicate relative time required for permit application review, the likelihood of cost recovery being imposed, and the likelihood of permit appropriateness and approval in a given area. Cost recovery is required on all SRPs involving more than 50 hours of BLM staff time for permit review, approval, and monitoring. Competitive events would not be permitted in WSAs. BLM may require permits and charge fees in all special areas. 			
	<i>Commercial</i> Commercial use permits would be authorized in conjunction with organized events, when the use	<i>Commercial</i> Commercial use permits would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the use	<i>Commercial</i> Commercial use permits would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the use	<i>Commercial</i> Commercial use permits would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the use

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	supports resource protection and management or to enhance recreational experiences and provide recreational opportunities to the public.	supports resource protection and management.	supports resource protection and management.	supports resource protection and management. (Same as Alternative B.)
	Competitive events would not be permitted on BLM-administered lands in Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, or CLDQ SRMAs.	Competitive events would not be permitted on BLM-administered lands in Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, or CLDQ SRMAs.	Competitive events would not be permitted on BLM-administered lands in Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, or CLDQ SRMAs. Motorized competitive events would be permitted only in the Price ERMA.	Competitive events would not be permitted on BLM-administered lands in Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, or CLDQ SRMAs. (Same as Alternative B.)
	Organized Group Special Recreation Permits would be required for organized groups occupying an area for more than 2 hours, greater than 25 participants, or more than 8 vehicles outside of designated large group areas.			
	<i>Vending</i> Vending would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the vending is necessary to support resource protection or appropriate recreation use. Vending permits could also be authorized to enhance recreational experience.	<i>Vending</i> Vending would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the vending is necessary to support resource protection or appropriate recreation use.	<i>Vending</i> Vending would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the vending is necessary to support resource protection or appropriate recreation use.	<i>Vending</i> Vending would be authorized in conjunction with organized events or when the vending is necessary to support resource protection or appropriate recreation use. Vending permits could also be authorized to enhance recreational experience.
Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation				
OHV recreation would be managed according to the	OHV recreation would be managed according to the	OHV recreation would be managed according to the	OHV recreation would be managed according to the	OHV recreation would be managed according to the

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
2003 San Rafael Motorized Route Designation Plan and the 1990 Price River ORV Plan (Map 2-12).	open, closed, and limited to designated route categories shown on Map 2-13 and 2-54).	open, closed, and limited to designated route categories shown on Map 2-14 and 2-54)	open, closed, and limited to designated route categories shown on Map 2-15 and 2-55).	open, closed, and limited to designated route categories shown on Map 2-16 and 2-56.
	Small open areas for OHV use would be considered near local communities and managed by BLM.	Small open areas for OHV use would be considered for R&PP leases to local communities. It is anticipated that open areas considered for R&PP lease would be adjacent to or near incorporated towns, previously disturbed areas (existing surface disturbance), and generally less than 2,500 acres. Requests would require review under NEPA and would be considered on a case by case basis.	No open areas for OHV use would be available on public lands in the field office	Small open areas for OHV use would be considered for R&PP leases to local communities. It is anticipated that open areas considered for R&PP lease would be adjacent to or near incorporated towns, previously disturbed areas (existing surface disturbance), and generally less than 2,500 acres. Requests would require review under NEPA and would be considered on a case-by-case basis.
OHV Use and Route Designations				
	Additional motorized and nonmotorized trail systems will be considered on a case-by-case basis	Additional motorized and nonmotorized trail systems will be considered on a case-by-case basis		Additional motorized and nonmotorized trail systems will be considered on a case-by-case basis
All recreational OHV use will be subject to OHV route designations.				
Heritage Tourism				
<p>National Scenic Byways and National Scenic Backways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM would not issue SRPs for vending on scenic byways and backways. Commercial activities would be directed to communities along the routes. • BLM would work with local communities and other groups to foster heritage tourism throughout the PFO. 				
Nine Mile Canyon National Scenic Backcountry Byway				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Management of the Nine Mile Canyon National Scenic Byway would serve to protect and preserve the historic and prehistoric landscape values for which the byway was established.				
Dinosaur Diamond National Scenic Byway (Including Previous Designations of Dinosaur Diamond Prehistoric Highway and Indian Canyon				
<p>The Dinosaur Diamond National Scenic Byway was established for its intrinsic natural values.</p> <p>Promote public appreciation of and education about the paleontological resources found along the Dinosaur Diamond Byway.</p> <p>BLM would use the byway to provide an array of heritage recreation opportunities related to paleontological, cultural, and historic values at sites located along the byway including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CLDQ • Nine Mile Canyon • Buckhorn Panel • Rochester Panel. <p>Cooperate with the interpretive plan as completed by the Dinosaur Diamond Cooperative Partnership.</p> <p>Install increased directional signage for visitor convenience and safety.</p>				
Huntington/Eccles Canyons Energy Loop National Scenic Byway				
Management of the small portion of this byway in the PFO would be in accordance with the USFS Byway Management Plan.				
Wedge Overlook/Buckhorn Draw State Scenic Backway				
<p>Natural values and scenery in the corridor would be protected.</p> <p>Buckhorn Draw would be managed as outlined in the prescriptions for the San Rafael SRMA.</p>				
Dinosaur Quarry/Cedar Overlook State Scenic Backway				
Adhere to appropriate recreation management implemented by the Scenic Byway Committee to the extent possible according to the goals and objectives outlined in the RMP.				
Temple Mountain/Goblin Valley Road State Scenic Backway				
Adhere to appropriate recreation management implemented by the Scenic Byway Committee to the extent possible according to the goals and objectives outlined in the RMP.				
National Trails System				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newly designated Old Spanish Trail will 	BLM and the National Park Service are co-administrators of the Old Spanish Trail and currently involved in the development of a comprehensive management plan for the trail.			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>be managed to protect the resource values for which it was designated (Public Law 107-325).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 acres of the Old Spanish Trail would be closed to OHV use in accordance with the 1990 Price River ORV Plan. 	<p>Segments of the Old Spanish Trail would be identified and classified for historic integrity and condition. These segments would then be designated for appropriate types of travel.</p> <p>SRPs on the Old Spanish Trail would be authorized only for heritage tours and reenactments.</p>			
<p>National Historic Landmark (NHL)</p>				
<p>Desolation Canyon NHL will be managed for heritage tourism.</p>				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>Lands and Realty</p>				
<p>Goals— Retain public lands in federal ownership, unless it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest (Section 102(1) of FLPMA) Consider land tenure adjustments to accomplish resource management goals or to meet community or ecological needs Make public lands available through rights-of-way or leases for such purposes as transportation routes, utilities, transmission lines, and communication sites, when consistent with other resource goals Allow for development of alternative energy sources, while meeting other resource objectives Consider lands available for right-of-way issuance for the development of wind and solar energy resources.</p>				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives— Transfer lands out of federal ownership or acquire non federal lands where needed to accomplish important resource management goals or to meet essential community needs. Consider land ownership changes on lands not specifically identified in the RMP for disposal or acquisition if the changes are in accordance with resource management objectives and other RMP decisions and would meet one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Such changes are determined to be in the public interest and would accommodate the needs of local and state governments, including needs for the economy, public purposes, and community growth. – Such changes result in a net gain of important and manageable resources on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, quality riparian areas, live water, listed species habitat, and areas key to productive ecosystems. – Such changes ensure public access to lands in areas where access is needed and cannot be otherwise obtained. 				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Such changes would promote more effective management and meet essential resource objectives through land ownership consolidation. – Such changes result in acquisition of lands that serve regional or national priorities identified in applicable policy directives. – Such changes have been identified in existing activity plans (e.g., habitat management plans). <p>If the above criteria are not met, prohibit approval of proposed land ownership changes outside of designated transfer areas unless a plan amendment is implemented.</p> <p>Use access or conservation easements to better manage public lands.</p> <p>Recognize the mission, goals, and objectives of the State of Utah as they relate to the values and resources of state-owned lands. The PFO would work cooperatively with the State of Utah in identifying opportunities for land tenure adjustments (LTA) that may assist the state in furthering its mission. They must—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Comply with applicable law and policy – Consider fair market values – Consider LTA criteria – Comply with goals and objectives for resource management prescribed in the RMP – Be processed on a case-by-case basis, with consideration given to the goals, objectives, and decisions of this RMP. <p>Permit commercial filming on a case-by-case basis subject to a NEPA process.</p> <p>Review major land leases on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>All Recreation & Public Purposes (R&PP) lease areas would be closed to leasing or designated as NSO for oil and gas leasing.</p> <p>Work to acquire lands within specially managed areas, including WSA and ACEC.</p> <p>Exchanges with the State of Utah would be given a priority consideration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A significant number of state land sections administered by the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) are scattered throughout the RMP area. Many of these state lands are in-holdings located within designated resource management areas identified in this RMP. – SITLA has indicated its desire to exchange SITLA lands within these BLM management areas for BLM-administered lands elsewhere in the RMP area. – BLM recognizes the opportunity for mutually beneficial land tenure adjustments and would apply the RMP land tenure adjustment criteria. – For legislative land tenure adjustments, all appropriate procedures would be followed consistent with the authorizing legislation. <p>The RMP will not address RS-2477 rights-of-way (ROW) assertions. Such assertions will be settled as determined by the Administration.</p> <p>2.8.4.1 Land Tenure Adjustments</p> <p>Land ownership changes would be considered on lands not specifically identified in the RMP for disposal or acquisition if the changes are in accordance with resource management objectives and other RMP decisions, are determined to be in the public interest, and would accomplish one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The changes are determined to be in the public interest. The public would benefit from land resources coming into public ownership, while accommodating the needs of local and state governments, including the needs for public purposes, community growth, and the economy. 				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>2) The changes result in a gain of important manageable resources on public lands such as crucial wildlife habitat, significant cultural sites, mineral resources, water sources, listed species by habitat, and areas key to productive ecosystems.</p> <p>3) The changes ensure public access to lands in areas where access is needed and cannot otherwise be obtained.</p> <p>4) The changes would promote more effective management and meet essential resource objectives through land ownership consolidation.</p> <p>5) The changes result in acquisition of lands that serve regional or national priorities identified in applicable policy directives or legislation.</p> <p>If one or more of the above criteria are not met, proposed land ownership changes outside of designated transfer areas would not be approved or would require a plan amendment.</p> <p>Nonfederal lands located within sensitive areas would be acquired through donation, purchase, or land exchange. Land acquisitions would be negotiated from willing landowners.</p> <p>Acquire fee title or interest in nonfederal lands (e.g., water rights, scenic easements, greater sage-grouse leks) with priority placed on lands with critical resource values.</p> <p>No lands would be classified or opened for agricultural entry or leasing in the RMP planning area.</p>				
Management of Acquired Lands				
<p>Manage all lands acquired for the purpose for which the acquisition was completed.</p>	<p>Manage all lands acquired for the purpose for which the acquisition was completed.</p> <p>If specific management prescriptions are not outlined in the acquisition, manage acquisitions in a manner similar to the least restrictively managed adjacent parcel.</p>	<p>(Same as Alternative A.)</p>	<p>If specific management prescriptions are not outlined in the acquisition, manage acquisitions in a manner similar to the most restrictively managed adjacent parcel.</p>	<p>Manage all lands acquired for the purpose for which the acquisition was completed.</p> <p>If specific management prescriptions are not outlined in the acquisition, manage acquisitions in a manner similar to the least restrictively managed adjacent parcel. (Same as Alternative A.)</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Disposal of Lands Through Exchange				
BLM would pursue exchange of lands before considering disposal of lands through sale.	BLM would consider the exchange of lands. Public lands in the field office may be disposed of if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lands meet disposal criteria as outlined in Section 203 and 206 of FLPMA. • Exchange of the land is not precluded by federal mandate, such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the National Historic Preservation Act. • The land is not more suitable for other resource management and development, such as wilderness, grazing, and recreation, and sensitive species habitats as identified in the RMP. • Acquired lands in the exchange should enhance the ability of BLM to manage resources in the field office. Criteria-based land exchange does not require identification of parcels in the RMP. Therefore, a plan amendment is not required if all criteria as described are met.			
Dispose of specific lands as specifically identified for lease or disposal under various authorities (203, 206, R&PP)(Appendix 11).	Dispose of lands as specifically identified for lease or disposal under various authorities (203, 206, R&PP) as indicated in Appendix 11.			
Disposal of Lands Through Sale				
Lands identified for potential disposal through sale are identified in Appendix 11. Sale of lands not identified in the RMP would require a plan amendment. The lands are deemed suitable for public sale because (1) the lands were difficult and uneconomical to manage and are not suitable for another federal agency, (2) the lands are no longer required for a specific purpose, or (3) the disposal would serve important public objectives.				
Proposed Withdrawal Areas				
No additional lands would be recommended by BLM for withdrawal.	Review and potentially propose revocation of inappropriate or unnecessary withdrawals previously identified (Appendix 12).	Review and potentially propose revocation of inappropriate or unnecessary withdrawals previously identified (Appendix 12). (Same as Alternative A.)	Consider additional areas for withdrawals, including— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs • Wild Classified Suitable River Segments • Three Rivers Proposed Withdrawal (Coordinate between	Review and potentially propose revocation of inappropriate or unnecessary withdrawals previously identified (Appendix 12). (Same as Alternative A.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>Areas currently closed or proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral development in the Price MFP are—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry • Proposed Green River Withdrawal 	<p>Same as No Action, plus the following areas would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated Municipalities • Cemeteries • Carbon County Airport • Carbon County Recreation Complex • Carbon County Sanitary Landfill/Transfer Station • East Carbon Sewage Lagoons • Swinging Bridge Campground • Emery County School Complex • Green River Airport • Price Canyon Recreation Site • Cedar Mountain Recreation Area • Interstate 70 Scenic ACEC • Scofield Reservoir • Olsen Reservoir. 			
<p>Transportation and Utility ROW Corridors</p>				
<p>Lands available for ROW would fall into four major categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands in designated ROW corridors where standard operating procedures (as listed for the corridor) apply • Lands outside designated corridors where standard conditions apply • Areas to be avoided and where special conditions may apply after site-specific NEPA analysis 	<p>This RMP recognizes existing ROW corridors including the Western Utility Group (WUG) updates to the Western Regional Corridor Study and would designate additional corridors subject to physical barriers and sensitive resource values. These approved corridors are the preferred location for future major linear ROWs that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipelines with a diameter greater than 16 inches 	<p>This RMP recognizes existing ROW corridors including the WUG updates to the Western Regional Corridor Study and would designate additional corridors subject to physical barriers and sensitive resource values. These approved corridors are the preferred location for future major linear ROWs that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipelines with a diameter greater than 16 inches 	<p>Designate existing corridors in Price River and San Rafael Areas.</p> <p>Consider only existing corridors.</p> <p>(See Map 2-53)</p>	<p>This RMP recognizes existing ROW corridors including the WUG updates to the Western Regional Corridor Study and would designate additional corridors subject to physical barriers and sensitive resource values. These approved corridors are the preferred location for future major linear ROWs that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipelines with a diameter greater than 16 inches

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas to be excluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission lines (not distribution) with a voltage capacity of 69 kV or greater • Paved roads or roads consisting of more than two lanes • Significant canals, ditches, or conduits requiring a permanent width greater than 50 feet. <p>Major linear ROWs meeting the above thresholds that are proposed outside the designated corridors would require a plan amendment.</p> <p>In development of new utility corridors, avoidance areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Areas classified as VRM Class I • On or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks <p>In development of new</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission lines (not distribution) with a voltage capacity of 69 kV or greater • Paved roads or roads consisting of more than two lanes • Significant canals, ditches, or conduits requiring a permanent width greater than 50 feet. <p>Major linear ROWs meeting the above thresholds that are proposed outside the designated corridors would require a plan amendment.</p> <p>In development of new utility corridors, avoidance areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Areas classified as VRM Class I. <p>In development of new utility corridors, exclusion areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission lines (not distribution) with a voltage capacity of 69 kV or greater • Paved roads or roads consisting of more than two lanes • Significant canals, ditches, or conduits requiring a permanent width greater than 50 feet. <p>Major linear ROWs meeting the above thresholds that are proposed outside the designated corridors would require a plan amendment.</p> <p>In development of new utility corridors, avoidance areas would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Areas classified as VRM Class I • On or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks <p>In development of new</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	utility corridors, exclusion areas would include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values. (See Map 2-51)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values. • On or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks (See Map 2-52)		utility corridors, exclusion areas would include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values. (See Map 2-52.)
Issuance of ROWs				
Discretionary ROWs for specific projects would continue to be processed by request and managed through permitting. Other ROWs would be processed on request. Existing designated communication sites include Cedar Mountain and Bruin Point.	New ROWs would not be granted in WSAs. Additional ROWs may be granted consistent with goals and objectives of the RMP. New ROWs for aboveground structures would not be permitted on or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks. Preference for communication ROWs would be given to applications using existing designated communication sites (e.g., Cedar Mountain and Bruin Point).	New ROWs would not be granted in WSAs. In development of discretionary ROWs, avoidance areas would include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for protection of resource values • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Areas classified as VRM Class I. In development of new discretionary ROWs, exclusion areas would include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WSAs • ACECs where outlined in ACEC management and necessary for 	Same as Alternative B, except use of existing designated communication sites (e.g., Cedar Mountain and Bruin Point) would be required for all new communication ROWs.	New ROWs would not be granted in WSAs. Additional ROWs may be granted consistent with goals and objectives of the RMP. New ROWs for aboveground structures would not be permitted on or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks. Preference for communication ROWs would be given to applications using existing designated communication sites (e.g., Cedar Mountain and Bruin Point). (Same as Alternative A.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		protection of resource values. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or within 1 mile of sage-grouse leks. BLM would consider issuance of additional ROWs for communication sites only when existing communication site ROWs (e.g., Cedar Mountain and Bruin Point) are built out.		
Wind Energy Development				
Any wind energy exploration and development would be subject to a site-specific NEPA analysis. Wind energy development is granted under an ROW.	BLM would consider proposals for ROWs for wind energy exploration and development on a case-by-case basis. BLM would encourage wind energy development in areas where impacts on vegetation coverage and other resources would be minimized. BLM would not permit wind energy development in areas of no surface occupancy or areas closed to leasing for oil and gas, VRM Class I and II areas, and migratory bird breeding habitat and raptor nesting complexes.			
Solar Energy Development				
Any solar energy exploration and development would be subject to a site-specific NEPA analysis. Solar energy development is granted under an ROW.	BLM would consider proposals for ROWs for solar energy exploration and development on a case-by-case basis. BLM would encourage solar energy development in areas where impacts on vegetation and other resources would be minimized due to inherent properties of the site and through appropriate mitigation measures. BLM would not permit solar energy development in areas of no surface occupancy or areas closed to leasing for oil and gas, and VRM Class I and II areas.			
Areas for Special Consideration—Woodside Cemetery				
The Woodside Cemetery is closed to any additional burials as per BLM policy for burial on public lands.	The Woodside Cemetery is closed to any additional burials as per BLM Policy for burial on public lands. BLM would seek transfer of the Woodside Cemetery through sale, exchange, or R&PP, to a qualified entity that would then manage and maintain the cemetery.			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Minerals and Energy Resources				
<p>Goals— Balance responsible mineral resource development with the protection of other resource values Provide opportunities for mineral exploration and development under the mining and mineral leasing laws, subject to legal requirements to protect other resource values Provide mineral materials needed for community and economic purposes Identify lands available for future mineral leasing and development.</p>				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives— No new mineral leases inside WSAs Acknowledge future development potential for coal resources in areas where coal bed natural gas development is taking place Consider withdrawal of areas as follows: – All areas recommended for withdrawal in the San Rafael RMP and Price MFP would be recommended for withdrawal in this RMP. – The Gordon Creek Wildlife Management Area would be recommended for withdrawal from entry under the General Land and Mining Laws. Manage oil and gas leases under stipulations in effect when the leases were issued. (RMP, MFP, Combined Hydrocarbon EIS (1984), EA on Oil and Gas Leasing (1988), three EIS addressing coal bed natural gas development (1992, 1997, and 2001), FLPMA, etc.) BLM recognizes the merit of off-site mitigation strategies for the purposes of habitat enhancement. BLM would encourage willing partners to participate in off-site mitigation strategies. Consider any geothermal leasing, plan of operations for exploration, or application for development on a case-by-case basis. Any geothermal leasing, plan of operations for exploration, or application for development to be considered on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Abandoned Mined Lands In conformance with BLM’s long-term strategies and National Policies regarding Abandoned Mined Lands (AML), this RMP recognizes the need to work with our partners toward identifying and addressing physical safety and environmental hazards at all AML sites on public lands.</p> <p>To accomplish this long-term goal, the following criteria are established to assist in determining priorities for site and area mitigation and reclamation.</p> <p>The following criteria would be used to establish physical safety hazard program priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) AML physical safety program’s highest priority would be the cleaning up of those AML sites where (a) a death or injury has occurred, (b) the site is situated on or has immediate proximity to developed recreation sites and areas with high visitor use, and (c) upon formal risk assessment, a high or extremely high risk level is indicated. 2) AML would be factored into future recreation management area designations, land use planning assessments, and all applicable use authorizations. 				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>3) The site is currently listed or is eligible for listing in the Abandoned Mined Land Inventory System (AMLIS).</p> <p>4) AML hazards should be, to the extent practicable, mitigated or remediated on the ground during site development.</p> <p>The following criteria are used to establish water-quality-based AML program priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The state has identified the watershed as a priority based on (a) one or more water laws or regulations, (b) threat to public health or safety, and (c) threat to the environment. 2) The project reflects a collaborative effort with other land-managing agencies. 3) The project would be funded by contributions from collaborating agencies. <p>These priorities would be maintained and updated as needed in the state AML strategy.</p> <p>Decisions for wind and solar energy resources can be found in the lands and realty section.</p>				
Leasable Minerals				
Coal				
<p>Lands acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing and development would be—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas identified in the San Rafael RMP as suitable for leasing in the Wasatch and Emery KRCRAs • BLM to consider for leasing those coal lands within the field office that have been found acceptable for further consideration for leasing through previous planning amendments. Lands were identified in the following 	<p>Areas identified in Appendix 27 would be acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing and development, subject to the resource objectives outlined in the RMP. (A Coal Report for Carbon and Emery County is included in Appendix 25 and The Coal Unsuitability Report is included in Appendix 27.)</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
amendments: – Wattis Underground Mining, 1979 – Price River/Range Creek Coal Area, 1981 – Wattis Surface Mining, 1983				
Identify Areas Unsuitable for Surface Mining of Coal (43 CFR 1610.7-1) Under the Criteria Set Forth in 43 CFR 3461.5.				
Continue to use the coal unsuitability determinations for the San Rafael planning unit, as found in the San Rafael RMP. Determine coal unsuitability for the Price planning unit on a case-by-case basis.	Continue to use the coal unsuitability determinations for the San Rafael planning unit, as found in the San Rafael RMP. Until the coal unsuitability criteria have been applied to lands throughout the field office, coal unsuitability for the PFO will be determined on a case-by-case basis.			
Conflicts in Areas with Oil, Gas, or Coal Bed Natural Gas As Well As Coal Resource Potential				
BLM would examine potential conflicts with oil and gas and with coal leasing in areas where natural gas may occur to promote safe and efficient extraction of energy resources.	BLM would require dual resource leasing and development in the same areas.	BLM would identify priority energy resource in conflict areas to promote safe and efficient extraction of energy resources.	BLM would permit single resource leasing and development in a given area	BLM would identify priority energy resource in conflict areas to promote safe and efficient extraction of energy resources. (Same as Alternative B.)
Oil Shale				
300,000 acres of the PFO would remain within an oil shale withdrawal.				

Oil, Gas, Coal Bed Natural Gas, Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Existing development is managed according to combined hydrocarbon EIS (1984), EA on oil and gas leasing (1988), three EIS addressing coal bed natural gas development (1992, 1997, and 2001)				
Mineral Leasing management is shown on Map 2-27. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (992,521 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,137,557 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (220,972 Acres) • Areas closed to leasing. (128,277 *Acres) *Does not reflect WSAs as closed to leasing.	Mineral Leasing management is shown on Map 2-28. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (1,870,999 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (0 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (73,043 Acres) • Areas closed to leasing. (546,765 Acres) 	Mineral Leasing management is shown on Map 2-29. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (0 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,693,861 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (233,641 Acres) • Areas closed to leasing. (546,690 Acres) 	Mineral Leasing management is shown on Map 2-30. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (0 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (1,531,000 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (340,738 Acres) • Areas closed to leasing. (619,818 Acres) 	Mineral Leasing management is shown on Map 2-31. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form (1,183,476 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (Timing Limitations; Controlled Surface Use, Lease Notices) (574,335 Acres) • Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (No Surface Occupancy) (149,306 Acres) • Areas closed to leasing. (584,128 Acres)

BLM has identified land use plan leasing allocations for all lands within the Price Field Office, as described in the table above. In addition, the RMP describes specific lease stipulations that apply to a variety of different resources including raptors, sage grouse and big game habitat. The Price Field Office will review all lease parcels prior to lease sale. If the Price Field Office determines that new resource data is available at the time of the lease review that warrants changing a leasing allocation or specific lease stipulation, the Price Field Office will make appropriate changes through the plan maintenance or amendment process. Refer to Chapter 1 for additional information on plan maintenance, amendment, and revision. The Price Field Office may also apply appropriate conditions of approval at the permitting stage to assure conformance with the land use plan.

Plan Maintenance: Prior to offering new leases for sale, the Price Field Office will review the RMP and applicable, new resource data available at the time of lease review to determine the appropriate lease stipulations. Maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan and reflecting minor changes in data. For example, during the review process, a new sage grouse lek is identified in an area previously allocated in the RMP as “open to leasing subject to the terms and conditions of the lease form.” The Field Office may apply the sage-grouse lek leasing stipulation from the current RMP to the lease parcel to ensure compliance with the goals, objectives, and terms and conditions of the RMP for protection of sage-grouse leks. The Field Office would document both plan conformance and application of the new lek protective stipulation to the new lease parcel via a plan maintenance action.

Plan Amendment: Prior to offering new leases for sale, the Price Field Office will review the RMP and applicable, new resource data available at the time of lease review, to determine the appropriate lease stipulations. A plan amendment would be required only if significant new resource data is identified that would require a change in fluid mineral allocations or additional leasing stipulations that expand the scope of resource use or restrictions beyond that considered and analyzed in the RMP. For example, a new leasing stipulation is determined to be necessary for the protection of a species not addressed in the current RMP/EIS, or a species requires additional protection over a more extensive geographic area than addressed in the current RMP.

Application of Conditions of Approval: Protective measures in the new RMP may be applied to existing leases through the use of Conditions of Approval attached to the Application for Permit to Drill (APD), as appropriate. The Price Field Office will take appropriate measures, subject to valid existing rights, to bring operations into conformance with the approved RMP. For example, through the APD/NEPA process, the Field Office may apply sage-grouse lek avoidance requirements in the review and approval of the APD that are similar to those found in the RMP leasing stipulations, after consideration of less stringent measures and the impact of the restrictions on the rights of the lessee.

Geophysical Operations Under 43 CFR 3150

<p>Areas in the San Rafael resource area open to leasing are also open to geophysical exploration Geophysical exploration in the Price River resource area on a case-</p>	<p>Geophysical operations would be allowed consistent with existing regulations for geophysical exploration.</p>
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by-case basis.				
Locatable Minerals				
<p>Areas proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral development by the San Rafael RMP are shown in Map 2-32.</p> <p>Areas currently closed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green River Corridor – 1/2 mile of centerline, through entire Field Office (Three River proposed Withdrawal) • Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry National Natural Landmark (80 Acres) <p>The following areas are proposed for withdrawal in the SRRMP (1991):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Flat Tops ACEC • Bowknot Bend ACEC • Copper Globe ACEC • Pictographs ACEC • San Rafael Canyon ACEC (upper and lower portion) • San Rafael Reef ACEC (north portion) • Swasey Cabin ACEC 	<p>Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy) and areas closed to leasing will be recommended for withdrawal from general land laws.</p> <p>608,228 acres (includes WSAs, wild and scenic river corridors, and ACECs) (Map 2-33)</p>	<p>Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy), and areas closed to leasing will be recommended for withdrawal from general land laws.</p> <p>785,565 acres (includes WSAs, wild and scenic river corridors, and ACECs) (Map 2-34)</p>	<p>Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy), and areas closed to leasing will be recommended for withdrawal from general land laws.</p> <p>948,976 acres (includes WSAs, wild and scenic river corridors, and ACECs) (Map 2-35)</p>	<p>Areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy), and areas closed to leasing will be recommended for withdrawal from general land laws.</p> <p>769,912 acres (includes WSAs, wild and scenic river corridors, and ACECs) (Map 2-36)</p>
Mineral Materials (Salable) (Sand and Gravel, Stone, Riprap, Clay, Swelling Clay, Humates, Common Variety Building Stone, etc.)				
Areas closed to mineral materials (salable)	Areas closed for mineral materials disposal are	Areas closed for mineral materials disposal are	Areas closed for mineral materials disposal are	Areas closed for mineral materials disposal are

<p>development are shown on Map 2-37.</p> <p>Closed areas include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All WSAs • ACECs recommended in this alternative where determined necessary to protect the noted value • Developed recreation sites • Riparian and aquatic habitat areas <p>Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated municipalities • Cemeteries • Helper City Cemetery • Carbon County Airport • Carbon County Recreation Complex • Carbon County Sanitary Landfill/Transfer Station • East Carbon sewage lagoons • Emery County School Complex • Green River Airport • Scofield Reservoir 	<p>indicated on Map 2-38.</p>	<p>indicated on Map 2-39.</p>	<p>indicated on Map 2-40.</p>	<p>indicated on Map 2-41.</p>
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• Olsen Reservoir.				
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No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Wilderness Study Areas				
Goals—				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage WSAs in a manner that does not impair their suitability for designation as wilderness, subject to valid existing rights. 				
Actions Common to All Alternatives—				
<p>Manage WSAs (Map 3-27) according to the Interim Management Policy (IMP) for Lands under Wilderness Review, BLM Handbook 8550-1 and as described in the “Utah Statewide Wilderness FEIS.”</p> <p>If the existing WSAs are released from wilderness consideration and management according to the IMP during the life of the plan, adhere to management prescriptions for all other resources as described in text, tables, and maps under the selected alternative.</p> <p>Manage WSAs as VRM Class I.</p> <p>Should Congress release the WSAs from management under the IMP, existing ACECs within WSAs will continue to be managed according to ACEC prescriptions.</p>				
	Should Congress release the following WSAs from management under the IMP, they will be managed as part of the San Rafael Special Recreation Management Area as described in the alternatives that follow: Crack Canyon, Devil’s Canyon, Link’s Flat ISA, Mexican Mountain, Muddy Creek, San Rafael River, Sid’s Mountain, and Sid’s Cabin.			
1991 San Rafael RMP identified managed as ACEC for WSAs if released from wilderness study by Congress. Specific prescriptions are identified in 4,332 of the FEIS.	<p>Managed as part of San Rafael Swell SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to oil and gas leasing with controlled surface use stipulations and open to locatable and mineral materials VRM Class II OHV use limited to designated trails. 	<p>Managed as part of San Rafael Swell SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing and closed to locatable and mineral materials VRM Class II OHV use limited to designated trails. 	<p>Managed as part of San Rafael Swell SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed to oil and gas leasing and closed to locatable and mineral materials VRM Class I Closed to OHV use. 	<p>Managed as part of San Rafael Swell SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing and closed to locatable and mineral materials VRM Class II OHV use limited to designated trails. (Same as Alternative B.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	Should Congress release the following WSAs from management under the IMP, they will be managed as part of the Desolation Canyon Special Recreation Management Area as described in the alternatives below: Desolation Canyon, Jack Canyon, and Turtle Canyon.			
The 1983 Price River MFP did not address management of the WSAs if released from wilderness study by Congress.	Managed as part of Desolation Canyon SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), and open to locatable and mineral materials. • VRM Class II except in Desolation Canyon NHL, where VRM will be managed as VRM I. • OHV use limited to designated trails unless otherwise noted in SRMA direction. 	Managed as part of Desolation Canyon SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), and open to locatable and mineral materials. • VRM Class II except in Desolation Canyon NHL, where VRM will be managed as VRM I. OHV use limited to designated trails unless otherwise noted in SRMA direction.	Managed as part of Desolation Canyon SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be managed as areas closed to leasing and closed to locatable and mineral materials • VRM Class I • OHV use limited to designated trails unless otherwise noted in SRMA direction.. 	Managed as part of Desolation Canyon SRMA with management decisions as outlined, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices) and open to locatable and mineral materials. • VRM Class II except in Desolation Canyon NHL, where VRM will be managed as VRM I. • OHV use limited to designated trails unless otherwise noted in SRMA direction.
Should Congress release the following WSAs from management under the IMP, they will be managed as part of the Labyrinth Canyon Special Recreation Management Area as described in the alternatives as follows: Horseshoe Canyon (North).				
1991 San Rafael RMP identified managed as ACEC for WSAs if released from wilderness study by Congress.	Managed as part of Labyrinth Canyon SRMA (expanding the SRMA boundary) with management decisions as	Managed as part of Labyrinth Canyon SRMA (expanding the SRMA boundary) with management decisions as outlined, with the following	Managed as part of Labyrinth Canyon SRMA (expanding the SRMA boundary) with management decisions as	Managed as part of Labyrinth Canyon SRMA (expanding the SRMA boundary) with management decisions as

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>Specific prescriptions are identified in 4,332 of the FEIS. Those not covered would be managed according to other resource decisions.</p>	<p>outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations; controlled surface use, lease notices), and open to locatable and mineral materials • VRM Class II • OHV use limited to designated trails. 	<p>exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), and closed to locatable and mineral materials • VRM Class II • OHV use limited to designated trails. 	<p>outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas closed to leasing and closed to locatable and mineral materials • VRM Class I • Closed to OHV use. 	<p>outlined, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROS primitive and semiprimitive nonmotorized areas will be areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), and closed to locatable and mineral materials • VRM Class II • OHV use limited to designated trails. (Same as Alternative B.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern				
<p>An ACEC is a designation that highlights areas where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, and scenic values and to fish, wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards. BLM establishes special management measures for these areas through land use planning. The designation is a record of significant values that must be accommodated when BLM considers future management actions and land use proposals.</p> <p>ACECs differ from other special designations, such as WSAs, in that designation by itself does not automatically prohibit or restrict other uses in the area. While WSAs are managed to a “non-impairment” standard that excludes surface-disturbing activities and permanent structures that would diminish the areas’ natural character, the management of ACECs is focused on the resource or natural hazard of concern. This varies considerably from area to area and in some cases may involve surface-disturbing actions.</p> <p>ACECs are an administrative designation made by the BLM through a land use plan. It is unique to BLM in that no other agency uses this form of designation. Private lands and lands administered by other agencies may be located within the boundaries of ACECs but are not subject to the prescribed management of the ACEC.</p> <p>Congress mandated the designation of ACECs through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to manage areas containing truly unique and significant resource values.</p>				
<p>Goals— Identify and manage areas as ACECs where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards. Identify Research Natural Areas and Outstanding Natural Areas as types of ACECs by using the ACEC designation process.</p>				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives— Manage ACECs under the selected alternative according to the prescriptions for protection of the relevant and important values.</p>				
Existing ACECs (Map 2-42)				
Big Flat Tops ACEC—Relic Vegetation				
<p>Big Flat Tops ACEC would be maintained according to the prescriptions in the San Rafael RMP, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Proposed for withdrawal from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Flat Tops would be released from ACEC management and managed according to other resource decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Flat Tops would be released from ACEC management and managed according to other resource decisions 	<p>Big Flat Tops ACEC would be maintained and would continue to be managed with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to the disposal 	<p>Big Flat Tops ACEC would be maintained according to the prescriptions in the San Rafael RMP, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>locatable mineral entry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Managed as VRM Class I • Designated as closed to OHV use • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 			<p>of mineral materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Designated as closed to OHV use • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Managed as VRM Class I • Designated as closed to OHV use • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. (Same as No Action Alternative.)
Bowknot Bend—Relic Vegetation				
Bowknot Bend ACEC would be maintained with the following management	Bowknot Bend would be released from ACEC management and managed according to other resource	Bowknot Bend would be released from ACEC management and managed according to other resource	Bowknot Bend ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:	Bowknot Bend ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Designated as closed to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire 	<p>decisions.</p>	<p>decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Designated as closed to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. (Same as No Action Alternative.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for test plots and facilities necessary for study of relic and near-relic plant communities • Designated as closed to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. (Same as No Action Alternative.)

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>suppression activities with special conditions.</p>				
Copper Globe ACEC—Historic Mining and Cultural Resources				
<p>Copper Globe ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for watershed control structures where these 	<p>Copper Globe ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values • Designated as limited to OHV use 	<p>Copper Globe ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing. • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from livestock use • Excluded from land treatment and range improvements, except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values • Designated as limited to OHV use 	<p>Copper Globe would be included as part of the Heritage Site ACEC and managed according to the prescriptions listed for that ACEC.</p>	<p>Copper Globe would be included as part of the Heritage Site ACEC and managed according to the prescriptions listed for that ACEC. (Same as Alternative C.)</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>would protect historic values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class II • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as VRM Class II • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as VRM Class II • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. (Same as Alternative A.) 		
<p>Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC—Cultural Resources</p>				
<p>The Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices) for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to land treatments and range improvements subject 	<p>The Dry Lake Archaeological District ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to land treatments and range improvements subject to special conditions • Designated as limited for OHV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails • Subject to fire suppression with special conditions. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>to special conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as limited for OHV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails • Subject to fire suppression with special conditions. • Upon completion of cultural resource inventory and documentation, ACEC status would be released. 				
Highway I-70 ACEC—Scenic				
<p>Highway I-70 scenic corridor ACEC would be maintained (Map 2-42) with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plant of operations • Avoided from ROW grants • Excluded from land treatment • Open to range 	<p>Maintain ACEC management; however, the boundaries would be adjusted to extend from the Moore Road on the west, to Highway 24 on the east, as indicated on Map 2-43.</p> <p>The ACEC would be managed with the following management prescriptions (Same as No Action Alternative—with change to boundary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry 	<p>Maintain ACEC management; however, the boundaries would be adjusted to extend to Highway 24 on the east, as indicated on Map 2-44.</p> <p>The ACEC would be managed with the following management prescriptions (Same as No Action Alternative—with change to boundary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry 	<p>Maintain ACEC management; however, the boundaries would be expanded to extend to State Highway 6, as presented on Map 2-45.</p> <p>The ACEC would be managed with the following management prescriptions (Same as No Action Alternative—with change to boundary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry 	<p>Maintain ACEC management; however, the boundaries would be adjusted to extend to Highway 24 on the east, as indicated on Map 2-46.</p> <p>The ACEC would be managed with the following management prescriptions (Same as No Action Alternative—with change to boundary):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to the disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>improvements with special conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>with plant of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided from ROW grants Excluded from land treatment Open to range improvements with special conditions Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>with plant of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided from ROW grants Excluded from land treatment Open to range improvements with special conditions Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>with plant of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided from ROW grants Excluded from land treatment Open to range improvements with special conditions Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>with plant of operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoided from ROW grants Excluded from land treatment Open to range improvements with special conditions Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions.
Muddy Creek ACEC—Cultural, Historic, and Scenic				
<p>Muddy Creek ACEC would be maintained with current boundaries with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing except where the ACEC is in a WSA where it would be 	<p>Muddy Creek ACEC would be maintained with current boundaries with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing except where the ACEC is in a WSA where it would be closed to leasing Closed to disposal of mineral materials Open to mineral entry with plans of operations Avoided for ROW grants Open to range improvements with special conditions Excluded from land treatments Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products Designated as limited to OHV use Managed as VRM Class I Subject to fire suppression 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>closed to leasing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewood collection not to be allowed in the ACEC. 			
Pictographs ACEC—Rock Art ACEC—Cultural				
<p>Pictographs ACEC would be maintained and managed with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as closed to oil and gas leasing 	<p>Change the name to “Rock Art ACEC.”</p> <p>The existing ACEC would be maintained; however, the following sites would be managed as part of the Rock Art ACEC: Sand Cove Spring, King’s Crown, Short Creek, Dry Wash, North Salt Wash, Molen Seep, Big Hole, Cottonwood Canyon, Wild Horse Canyon, and Grassy Trail.</p> <p>Archaeological inventories and test excavations would be required before site improvements or a designated route</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded for ROW grants • Excluded from range improvements and land treatments except for watershed control structures where these would protect cultural resource values • Immediate areas around panels excluded from livestock use • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>decision.</p> <p>Rock Art ACEC would be managed with the following prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded for ROW grants • Excluded from range improvements and land treatments, except for watershed control structures where these would protect cultural resource values • Immediate areas around panels excluded from livestock use • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
San Rafael Canyon ACEC—Recreation and Scenic				
<p>San Rafael Canyon ACEC (lower, middle, upper portions) would be maintained and would continue to be managed with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower—closed to oil and gas leasing • Middle—areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Upper—closed to oil and gas leasing. 	<p>San Rafael Canyon would be released from ACEC management.</p>	<p>Same as No Action. However, the area will be managed to protect recreation, scenic, and cultural resources in the area.</p> <p>The existing ACEC boundary would be expanded to include the Buckhorn Draw, Spring Canyon, Nate Canyon, and Cottonwood Canyon and associated contiguous ROS-P and Class A scenery.</p> <p>Archaeological inventories and site avoidance would be required before designated route and recreation site decisions.</p>	<p>San Rafael Canyon ACEC (lower, middle, upper portions) would be maintained and expanded to include the Buckhorn Draw, Spring Canyon, Nate Canyon, and Cottonwood Canyon and associated contiguous ROS-P and Class A scenery. It would be managed with the following management prescriptions, for the protection of recreation, scenic, and cultural resources in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower—closed to oil and gas leasing • Middle—areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Upper—closed to oil and gas leasing. <p>Archaeological inventories and site avoidance would be required before designated route and recreation site decisions.</p>	<p>San Rafael Canyon ACEC (lower, middle, upper portions) would be maintained and would continue to be managed with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower—closed to oil and gas leasing • Middle—areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Upper—closed to oil and gas leasing.
San Rafael Reef ACEC—Scenic and Vegetation				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>San Rafael Reef ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <p>North Portion (between Temple Mountain and I-70)—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect scenic values • Designated as limited 	<p>San Rafael Reef ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for water control structures where these would protect scenic values • Designated as limited for OHV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression with special conditions. <p>(Same as No Action Alternative, except entire ACEC would be closed to oil and gas leasing.)</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>for OHV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression with special conditions. <p>South Portion (San Rafael Reef South of Temple Mountain—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same management prescriptions as North Portion except managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing. 				
Segers Hole ACEC—Recreation and Scenic				
<p>Segers Hole ACEC would be maintained with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 				
Sid's Mountain ACEC—Scenic				
Sid's Mountain ACEC would be maintained with the following	Sid's Mountain would be released from ACEC management.	Sid's Mountain ACEC would be maintained with the following management	The existing ACEC boundary would be expanded to include the	Sid's Mountain ACEC would be maintained with the following management

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire 		<p>prescriptions (same as No Action Alternative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. 	<p>proposed Sid’s Mountain expanded ACEC and managed with the following prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Closed to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions 	<p>prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW grants • Open to range improvements with special conditions • Excluded from land treatments • Excluded from private and commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Designated as limited to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I • Subject to fire suppression activities with special conditions. (Same as No Action

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>suppression activities with special conditions.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry. 	<p>Alternative.)</p>
Swasey's Cabin ACEC				
<p>The Swasey's Cabin ACEC was identified to protect the public values of historic ranching use. The ACEC would be managed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed to oil and gas leasing Closed to disposal of mineral materials Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry Excluded from ROW grants Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, except for limited on-site collection of downed deadwood for campfires Excluded from grazing use except livestock trailing under an approved permit Excluded from land 	<p>Swasey's Cabin would be released from ACEC management. The area would be managed as a recreation site.</p>	<p>Swasey's Cabin would be released from ACEC management. The area would be managed as a recreation site.</p>	<p>Swasey's Cabin would be included as a part of the Heritage Sites ACEC and would be managed according to the prescriptions for that ACEC.</p>	<p>Swasey's Cabin would be included as a part of the Heritage Sites ACEC and would be managed according to the prescriptions for that ACEC. (Same as Alternative C.)</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails • Managed as VRM Class II • Subject to full fire suppression. 				
Temple Mountain ACEC				
<p>Temple Mountain Historic District would be managed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Avoided for ROW 	<p>Temple Mountain Historic District would be released from ACEC management. The area would be managed as a recreation site.</p>	<p>Temple Mountain Historic District would be released from ACEC management. The area would be managed as a recreation site.</p>	<p>Temple Mountain would be included as part of the Heritage Sites ACEC and would be managed according to the prescriptions for that ACEC.</p>	<p>Temple Mountain would be included as part of the Heritage Sites ACEC and would be managed according to the prescriptions for that ACEC. (Same as Alternative C.)</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded from private or commercial use of woodland products, including wood from historic structures, except for limited onsite collection of downed dead wood for campfires • Open to land treatments and range improvements subject to special conditions • Designated as limited for ORV use, with use limited to designated roads and trails • Subject to full fire suppression. 				
Proposed Areas of Critical Environmental Concern				
Lower Green River—Proposed for Ecology, Vegetation, and Cultural Resource Values				
<p>Lower Green River—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p> <p>Note: In Alternatives B and C, the proposed area overlaps existing Bowknot Bend and Dry</p>	<p>The area would not be managed as an ACEC. Special management is not required for protection of relevant and important values.</p>	<p>The “Lower Green River ACEC” would be identified with the following proposed special management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain current level of livestock grazing • Prohibit expanded distribution of livestock into riparian areas • Exclude riparian habitats 	<p>The “Lower Green River ACEC” would be managed with the following proposed special management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing allotments to be retired • BLM to prohibit expanded distribution of livestock into riparian areas 	<p>Lower Green River—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention. Special management is not required for protection of relevant and important values.</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>Lake Archaeological District ACECs.</p>		<p>from mechanical land treatments except for the purpose of restoring native habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • Designated as limited to OHV use in areas outside of WSA • Managed as VRM Class I. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude riparian habitats from mechanical land treatments except for the purpose of restoring native habitat • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry • Designated as closed to OHV use • Managed as VRM Class I. 	
Beckwith Plateau—Proposed for Geologic—Natural Processes				
<p>Beckwith Plateau-Middle Mountain/Green River-Desolation/Lower Price River—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>Proposed area would not be managed as an ACEC.</p>	<p>The “Beckwith Plateau ACEC” would be managed with the following proposed special management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated areas outside of WSA as limited to OHV use • BLM would apply current management prescriptions for the Gray Canyon wildland area to the entire proposed area • Area would be an avoidance area for ROW 	<p>The “Beckwith Plateau ACEC” would be managed with the following proposed special management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated as closed to OHV use • BLM would apply current management prescriptions for the Gray Canyon wildland area to the entire proposed area • Area would be an exclusion for ROWs • Manage as closed to 	<p>Beckwith Plateau-Middle Mountain/Green River-Desolation/Lower Price River—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage as closed to leasing for oil and gas • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leasing for oil and gas • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry. 	
Temple-Cottonwood Dugout Wash—Proposed for Recreation and Cultural Values				
<p>Temple-Cottonwood-Dugout Wash—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>The area would not be managed as an ACEC. The remoteness and ruggedness of the area provide sufficient protection of the noted values without special management prescriptions.</p>	<p>The area would not be managed as an ACEC. The remoteness and ruggedness of the area provide sufficient protection of the noted values without special management prescriptions. (Same as Alternative A.)</p>	<p>The “Temple-Cottonwood Dugout ACEC” would be managed for protection of recreation and cultural values with the following management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Closed to OHV use • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations. 	<p>Temple-Cottonwood-Dugout Wash—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention. (Same as No Action Alternative.)</p>
Range Creek—Proposed for Cultural and Natural Process Values				
<p>Range Creek—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>Range Creek—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention. (Same as No Action Alternative.)</p>	<p>The “Range Creek ACEC” would be managed for protection of cultural and natural process values. Management prescriptions for protection of these values would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACEC will have limited public access • Closed to OHV use • Public access limited to hiking and horseback riding • Manage as closed to leasing for oil and gas • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry. 		

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Nine Mile Canyon—Proposed for Protection of Cultural Resource Values				
<p>Note: BLM recognizes the cultural resources in the Nine Mile Canyon area. Additionally, management prescriptions have been developed to address development occurring in the canyon, cross-jurisdictional decisions (BLM, Vernal Field Office), valid existing rights, and complex private-public land ownership patterns. BLM will protect cultural resources on BLM administered lands in Nine Mile Canyon. The intent of these proposed ACEC prescriptions is to address, to the extent possible, relevant and important cultural resource values on BLM-administered lands in Nine Mile Canyon.</p>				
<p>Nine Mile Canyon—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>The area would not be managed as an ACEC. The cultural resource values would receive adequate protection under the prescriptions of the SRMA and under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing as indicated on Map 2-28 • OHV use would be limited to designated routes • Managed as VRM Class III as indicated on Map 2-2 • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions 	<p>The “Nine Mile Canyon ACEC” would be managed for protection of the cultural resource values (prehistoric and historic, including ranching). Note: Following the boundaries of the proposed archeological district, refer to Vernal Alternative A as indicated in Map 2-44. Management prescriptions would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing as indicated on Map 2-29 • OHV use would be limited to designated routes • Managed as VRM Class II and III in selected areas as indicated on Map 2-3) • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject 	<p>The “Nine Mile Canyon ACEC” would be managed for protection of the cultural resource values (prehistoric and historic, including ranching). Note: Following the boundaries of the proposed archeological district, refer to SRMA Alternative C, as indicated on Map 2-45. Management prescriptions would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas as indicated on Map 2-30 • Cultural sites in the ACEC will be managed for conservation use. • OHV use would be limited to designated routes • Managed as VRM Class II as indicated on Map 2-4. • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions 	<p>The “Nine Mile Canyon ACEC” would be managed for protection of the cultural resource values (prehistoric and historic, including ranching). Note: Following the boundaries of the proposed archeological district, refer to Vernal Alternative A as indicated on Map 2-46. Management prescriptions would include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and gas leasing would be areas open to leasing, subject to major constraints (no surface occupancy) the ACEC, and within the canyon rims). Areas that do not meet both of these criteria will be open to leasing with minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices) as indicated on Map 2-31. • OHV use would be limited to designated

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		to special conditions • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.	• Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.	routes • Managed as VRM Class II and III as indicated on Map 2-5 • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.
	Oil and gas development would be permitted after cultural resource inventories have been completed, in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.	Oil and gas development would not be permitted within 100 feet of inventoried cultural resources, after cultural resource inventories have been completed, in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.	Oil and gas development would not be permitted within 100 feet of inventoried cultural resources, after cultural resource inventories have been completed, in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.	Oil and gas development would not be permitted within 100 feet of inventoried cultural resources, after cultural resource inventories have been completed in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. An exception may be granted by the AO if appropriate mitigation can be accomplished.
Price River—Considered for Cultural, Scenic, Wildlife, and Riparian Resource Values				
Note: Values considered in the Price River proposed ACEC are being addressed in the proposals for Beckwith Plateau-Middle Mountain ACEC, Lower Green River ACEC, and Lower Price River ACECs. Proposed area for the Price River ACEC also overlaps the Cedar Mountain proposed ACEC.				
Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry—Proposed for Paleontologic Resource Value				
The existing 80-acre NNL would be managed as an SRMA under existing management prescriptions. Boundaries	The “Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry ACEC” would be managed for protection of the paleontologic resources in	The “Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry ACEC” would be managed for protection of the paleontologic resources in the area as indicated on Map 2-44, 2-45, 2-46. (767 acres) The ACEC would be managed with the following special management prescriptions: • Closed to all public access without authorization. Note: Paid use fee would be considered authorization		

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>of the NNL would remain in alignment.</p>	<p>the area as indicated on Map 2-43. (767 acres)</p> <p>The ACEC would be managed with the following special management prescriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to all public access without authorization • Note: Paid use fee would be considered authorization • Mountain bikes and OHV use would be allowed on designated routes • Camping would not be allowed • The construction of facilities would be allowed for research, visitor safety, convenience, resource interpretation, and comfort • Managed as areas closed to leasing for oil and gas within the NNL boundary. Managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain bikes and OHV use to be allowed on designated routes • Camping would not be allowed • The construction of facilities to be allowed for research, visitor safety, convenience, resource interpretation, and comfort • Managed as areas closed to leasing for oil and gas within the NNL boundary; managed as areas open to leasing, subject to minor constraints (timing limitations, controlled surface use, lease notices), for oil and gas leasing outside the NNL boundary • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • The 767 acre ACEC would be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry • Collection of nonrenewable resources such as fossils, rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, semiprecious gemstones, petrified wood, and mineral materials would not be allowed, per 43 CFR 8365.1-5.b.2-4 • Hiking to be allowed only on developed interpretive trails; hiking off trails to be allowed for guided tours offered by BLM staff • Managed as closed to leasing for oil and gas within the NNL boundary. Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing outside the NNL boundary and within the ACEC. 		

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	<p>notices), for oil and gas leasing outside the NNL boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • The 767-acre ACEC would be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry • Collection of nonrenewable resources such as fossils, rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, semiprecious gemstones, petrified wood, and mineral materials would not be allowed, per 43 CFR 8365.1-5.b.2-4. 			
Gordon Creek—Proposed for Cultural and Wildlife Resource Values				
<p>Gordon Creek—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>The proposed area would not be designated as an ACEC.</p>	<p>The proposed area would not be designated as an ACEC.</p>	<p>The “Gordon Creek ACEC” would be designated for protection of cultural resource values. The ACEC boundary is indicated on Map 2-45. Special management for protection of the cultural resource values includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed area to be closed to OHV use • Managed as areas closed to leasing for oil and gas 	<p>Gordon Creek—the proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry • Livestock grazing would not be allowed • Excavation and data recovery of the entire proposed area would be required before any surface-disturbing activities could occur (e.g., site-by-site excavation and data recovery would not be allowed). 	
Heritage Sites—Proposed for Historic Resource Value				
<p>Heritage Sites—the proposed areas would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.</p>	<p>The sites would not be managed as an ACEC.</p>	<p>The sites would not be managed as an ACEC.</p>	<p>The “Heritage Sites ACEC” would be designated for protection of historic resource values. Note: Proposed area includes Wilsonville, Sheperds End, Smith Cabin, Hunt Cabin, Copper Globe, Temple Mountain, and Swasey Cabin. Points included as a part of this ACEC are included in Map 2-45. Special management prescriptions for protection of these resources include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface 	<p>The “Heritage Sites ACEC” would be designated for protection of historic resource values. Note: Proposed area includes Wilsonville, Sheperds End, Smith Cabin, Hunt Cabin, Copper Globe, Temple Mountain, and Swasey Cabin. Points included as a part of this ACEC are included in Map 2-46 Special management prescriptions for protection of these resources includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed as no surface

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
			occupancy for oil and gas leasing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values • Managed as VRM Class II. 	occupancy for oil and gas leasing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry • Closed to disposal of mineral materials • Excluded from ROW grants • Excluded from land treatments and range improvements except for watershed control structures where these would protect historic values • Managed as VRM Class II.
<p>Uranium Mining Districts Tidwell Draw, Hidden Splendor, Little Susan Mine, and Lucky Strike Mine—Proposed for Protection of Cultural Resource Values</p>				
The proposed area would continue to be managed for multiple use without special management attention.	The proposed area would not be managed as an ACEC.	The proposed area would not be managed as an ACEC.	The “Uranium Mining Districts ACEC” would be identified. This would include Tidwell Draw, Hidden Splendor, Little Susan Mine, and Lucky Strike Mine areas as indicated on Map 2-45. The ACEC would be managed with the following special management prescriptions— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewood collection not allowed in the ACEC 	The “Uranium Mining Districts ACEC” would be identified. This would include Tidwell Draw, Hidden Splendor, Little Susan Mine, and Lucky Strike Mine areas as indicated on Map 2-46. The ACEC would be managed with the following special management prescriptions— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firewood collection not allowed in the ACEC;

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded from livestock use • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • No historic structures to be disturbed until the historic features have been recorded and oral history has been conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excluded from livestock use • Managed as no surface occupancy for oil and gas leasing • Open to disposal of mineral materials subject to special conditions • Open to mineral entry with plans of operations • No historic structures to be disturbed until the historic features have been recorded and oral history has been conducted.

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Wild and Scenic Rivers				
<p>Goals—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all potentially eligible rivers to determine eligibility and suitability for potential congressional designation into the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS) • To the extent of BLM’s authority (which is limited to BLM lands within the corridor), maintain the free-flowing character, preserve or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values, and allow no activities within the river corridor that would alter the tentative classification of those segments determined suitable for congressional designation as part of the NWSRS. 				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives</p> <p>Rivers listed on Table 4 of Appendix 3 are determined by the BLM to be eligible for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Outstandingly remarkable values and tentative classification for each eligible river are also identified.</p> <p>Protective management for river segments provide protection in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free-flowing values: The free-flowing characteristics of river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization, and/or rip-rapping to the extent the BLM is authorized under law. • Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Each river segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values and, to the extent practicable, such values shall be enhanced. • Tentative classification: Management and development of the river and its corridor cannot be modified to the degree that its tentative classification would be affected. A river segment’s tentative classification cannot be changed due to modification from wild to scenic or from scenic to recreation. <p>Affording adequate protection requires sound resource management decisions based on NEPA analysis. Protective management is subject to valid existing rights and applies to different river segments in each alternative. Protective management applies to BLM lands within the river corridor, which includes ¼ mile on both sides of the river.</p> <p>Recommendation of river segments as eligible (in No Action Alternative) or suitable (Alternatives A to D) does not affect adjudicated water rights for any of the identified segments. Management for the noted river segment corridors does not assert federal reserve water right.</p>				
Determinations of Potential Wild and Scenic Rivers				
<p>Previous planning efforts in the PFO have not included analysis and recommendations for</p>	<p>Under the Action Alternatives, the following eligible river segments would be determined suitable for Wild and Scenic river designation, with the tentative classification (Wild, Scenic, or Recreation, described below). Specific management for each classification is outlined in Appendix 22.</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>suitability. As a result, to date no rivers or river segments have been determined suitable for designation. In the No Action Alternative, there are no rivers or river segments recommended as suitable for designation as a Wild and Scenic River. In keeping with BLM Manual 8351, .32C and .33 C, suitability determinations would not be made for any of the eligible river segments. They would remain eligible and would be managed to protect their outstandingly remarkable values, free-flowing nature, and tentative classification to the degree that BLM has authority (BLM lands within the corridor) and within the parameters of decisions made in the San Rafael RMP and the Price River MFP until such time as suitability determinations are made.</p>				
<p>Protective Management of Rivers Potentially Included in the National Wild and Scenic River System</p>				
<p>Protective management would apply to BLM</p>	<p>Protective management would apply to BLM lands</p>			

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
lands along eligible river segments with 272.9 miles tentatively classified as Wild, 238.2 miles Scenic, and 129.5 miles Recreational.	along segments of the Green River with 80.0 miles tentatively classified as Scenic and 44.6 miles Recreational.	along suitable river segments with 79.2 miles tentatively classified as Wild, 69.3 miles Scenic, and 94.4 miles Recreational.	along suitable river segments with 272.9 miles tentatively classified as Wild, 238.2 miles Scenic, and 129.5 miles Recreational.	along suitable river segments with 122.0 miles tentatively classified as Scenic and 101.3 miles Recreational.
Barrier Creek —Canyonlands National Park boundary to mouth at Green River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Bear Canyon —Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Buckskin Canyon Creek —Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Cane Wash —Head of wash to mouth at San Rafael River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
Coal Wash — Confluence of North and South Forks of Coal Wash to mouth at North Salt Wash				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Not suitable
Cottonwood Wash - Head of wash to county road at T. 20 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 14				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable – wild	Not suitable
Fish Creek —Scofield Reservoir to confluence with White River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
Gordon Creek —Confluence of Bob Wright and Mud Water Canyons to mouth at Price River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
Green River				
County line near Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon (Desolation Canyon)				
	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Suitable—wild	Suitable—scenic
Chandler Creek to Florence Creek (Desolation Canyon)				
	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—scenic
Florence Creek to Nefertiti boat ramp (Desolation and Gray Canyon)				
	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Suitable—wild	Suitable—scenic
Nefertiti boat ramp to Swasey's boat ramp				
	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation
Swasey's Boat ramp to I-70 bridge				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation
I-70 to mile 91 below Ruby Ranch (to Confluence with San Rafael River in Alternative D)				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—recreation
Confluence with San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park (Alternative D only)				
				Suitable—scenic
Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon (Labyrinth Canyon)				
	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	
Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands National Park boundary (Labyrinth Canyon)				
	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—scenic	
Keg Spring Canyon —Head of Canyon to mouth at Green River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Muddy Creek				
I-70 to Lone Tree Crossing				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable— wild	Not suitable
Lone Tree Crossing to South Salt Wash				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
South Salt Wash to County Road below San Rafael and North Caineville Reefs				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Nine Mile Creek —Minnie Maude Creek to Bulls Canyon				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Not suitable
North Fork Coal Wash -Head of Wash to Fix It Pass route				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Fix It Pass route to confluence with South Fork Coal Wash				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreational	Not suitable
North Salt Wash —Confluence with Horn Silver Gulch to mouth at San Rafael River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Price River				
Confluence of Fish Creek and White River to Poplar Street Bridge in Helper				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Not suitable
Mounds Bridge to Book Cliffs Escarpment				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
Book Cliffs Escarpment to mouth at Green River				
	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Range Creek				
Headwaters to Trail Canyon				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Trail Canyon to drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27				
	Not suitable	Suitable—recreation	Suitable—recreation	Not suitable
Drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27 to mouth at Green River				
	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Rock Creek —North Fork headwaters to mouth at Green River				
	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
San Rafael River				
Confluence of Ferron and Cottonwood Creeks to Fuller Bottom				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
Fuller Bottom to Johansen Corral				
	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Suitable—recreation
Johansen Corral to Lockhart Wash				
	Not suitable	Suitable—recreational	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—recreation
Lockhart Wash to Tidwell Bottom				
	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Suitable—wild	Suitable—recreation
Tidwell Bottom to confluence with Green River				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—scenic	Not suitable
South Fork Coal Wash -Head of wash to Eva Conover route				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—wild	Not suitable
Eva Conover route to confluence with North Fork Coal Wash				
	Not suitable	Not suitable	Suitable—recreational	Not suitable

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Transportation and Motorized Access				
<p>Goals— Continue to maintain roads for resource management purposes Continue to support Carbon and Emery counties and the State of Utah in providing a network of roads for movement of people, goods, and services across public lands.</p>				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives— Review requests on a case-by-case basis for motorized vehicle access on restricted routes through the permitting process for authorized and approved uses Manage the transportation system in accordance with maintenance agreements with Carbon and Emery counties Allow for reasonable access to non-BLM-managed lands within the PFO Continue to require reclamation of redundant road systems or roads that no longer serve their intended purpose to reduce road density, maintain connectivity, and reduce habitat fragmentation Manage designated byway and backway corridors for the purposes for which they were designated Install direction, informational, regulatory, and interpretive signs at appropriate locations throughout the area, in conformance with SRMA, ROS, and VRM class Continue to use the following existing and currently used backcountry airstrips for noncommercial and limited commercial use. Extended commercial use would require a ROW purpose. Any closure of an existing airstrip would be done through consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration and the Utah Division of Aeronautics on a case-by-case basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Peter’s Point – Mexican Mountain – Cedar Mountain – Hidden Splendor <p>The RMP will not address RS-2477 ROW assertions. Such assertions will be settled administratively on a case-by-case basis. *Direction for OHV management is addressed in the recreation section.</p>				

No Action Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Hazardous Materials and Waste				
<p>Goals—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep public lands free from unauthorized hazardous material generation, or storage. 				
<p>Actions Common to All Alternatives—</p> <p>Conduct management of hazardous materials, substances, and waste (including storage, transportation, and spills) in compliance with 29 CFR 1910, 49 CFR 100-185, 40 CFR 100-400, Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (SARA), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and other federal and state regulations and policies regarding hazardous materials management.</p> <p>Implement hazardous materials management through the PFO and national contingency plans.</p> <p>For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, use precautionary measures to guard against releases or spills into the environment.</p> <p>Prohibit hazardous materials disposal sites within the planning area.</p> <p>In coordination with cooperating agencies, report, secure, and clean up BLM-administered public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination would be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed in federal and state regulations.</p> <p>Investigate and clean up solid wastes discovered on public lands in accordance with the PFO Contingency Plan and Hazardous Materials Protocol, and all applicable laws, regulations, and policies.</p> <p>If safety hazards are identified as a result of hazardous waste spills on BLM-administered public lands, BLM would provide appropriate warnings.</p> <p>Address other physical hazards identified on public lands in accordance with the PFO Contingency Plan and Hazardous Materials Protocol.</p>				