

TABLE 2-3
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

RESOURCE	CURRENT MANAGEMENT	RESOURCE PROTECTION	COMMODITY PRODUCTION	BALANCED USE
MINERALS				
Oil & Gas	Development of oil and gas in the Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area (WSA) would be delayed <u>until Congress determines area status.</u>	No WSA conflict.	No WSA conflict.	No WSA conflict.
	No oil shale conflicts.	Oil shale mining could damage or destroy oil and gas developments.	Oil shale mining could damage or destroy oil and gas developments.	Oil shale mining could damage or destroy oil and gas developments.
Oil Shale	Additional oil shale development would be delayed.	Eighteen thousand-acre priority management area could limit flexibility in locating two tracts. In situ development would be delayed.	No effects to oil shale development.	No effects to oil shale development.
Tar Sand	Development of tar sand in the Winter Ridge WSA would be delayed until <u>Congress determines area status.</u>	No WSA conflict.	No WSA conflict.	No WSA conflict.
Gilsonite	No effects.	Some veins lost to oil shale development.	Some veins lost to oil shale development.	Some veins lost to oil shale development.

RESOURCE	CURRENT MANAGEMENT	RESOURCE PROTECTION	COMMODITY PRODUCTION	BALANCED USE
Sand and Gravel	No effects.	No effects.	No effects.	No effects.
Building Stone	No effects.	No effects.	Stone on 1,000 acres could be lost to in situ oil shale development.	Stone on 1,000 acres could be lost to in situ oil shale development.
TRANSPORTATION UTILITY CORRIDORS	Possible resource conflicts on 61,500 acres within proposed corridors.	Possible resource conflicts on 46,000 acres within proposed corridors.	Possible resource conflicts on 174,000 acres within proposed corridors.	Possible resource conflicts on 93,000 acres within proposed corridors.
FORAGE	Ecological condition would improve on <u>490,500</u> acres in 12 allotments, remain unchanged on <u>588,400</u> acres in 35 allotments, and decline on <u>36,400</u> acres in 7 allotments. Livestock would be authorized <u>102,915</u> AUMs (no change from active preference), wildlife would be authorized 43,638 AUMs (no change from allocated use), and wild horses would not be authorized any forage.	Ecological condition would improve on <u>946,600</u> acres in 49 allotments and remain unchanged on <u>36,400</u> acres in 5 allotments. Livestock would be authorized <u>53,459</u> (48 percent) below active preference, wildlife would be authorized 11,959 AUMs (27 percent) above allocated use, and wild horses would be authorized 2,940 AUMs above the current allocated level of zero.	Ecological condition would improve on 642,300 acres in 30 allotments and remain unchanged on 472,900 acres in 24 allotments. Livestock would be authorized <u>109,485</u> AUMs (7 percent) above active preference, wildlife would be authorized 26,351 fewer AUMs (a 60 percent decrease below allocated use, and wild horses would be authorized 710 AUMs above the current allocated level of zero.	Ecological condition would improve on <u>835,100</u> acres in 37 allotments and remain unchanged on <u>280,300</u> acres in 17 allotments. Livestock would be authorized <u>81,316</u> AUMs (21 percent) below active preference, wildlife would be authorized 3,958 AUMs (9 percent) above allocated use, and wild horses would be authorized 2,340 AUMs above the current allocated level of zero.

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FORAGE (CONT.)	Approximately 576 AUMs would be lost to mineral development and no AUMs would be gained from land treatments.	Approximately 1,181 AUMs would be lost to mineral development and 1,708 AUMs would be gained from land treatments.	Approximately 3,856 AUMs would be lost to mineral development and 2,700 AUMs would be gained from land treatments.	Approximately 1,858 AUMs would be lost to mineral development and 2,034 AUMs would be gained from land treatments.
WILDLIFE WILD HORSES	No significant effects on wildlife or wild horse forage.	Additional forage available for wildlife and wild horses would allow the following increases: antelope: 503 mule deer: 12,100 elk: 1,800 wild horses: 39	Reduced forage for wildlife would result in the following decreases: antelope: 309 mule deer: 400 elk: no change wild horses: 146	Additional forage for wildlife would allow the following increases: antelope: 189 to 289 mule deer: 7,800 to 9,800 elk: 1,300 to 1,400 Reduced forage for wild horses would result in <u>the removal</u> of 6 horses.
	No significant changes to habitat.	Significant habitat improvements due to livestock decreases.	Significant habitat losses due to mineral development.	Overall habitat improvement in spite of losses to mineral development.
	No effects on endangered fish species.	Water depletions from the White River could affect two endangered fish species.	Water depletions from the White River would affect two endangered fish species.	Water depletions from the White River could affect two endangered fish species.

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WOODLANDS	Approximately 220 acres of woodlands could be eliminated annually, due to overharvest.	One thousand-seven hundred acres of woodlands lost to mineral development, rights-of-way, and fire.	Twenty thousand-three hundred and eighty acres of woodlands lost to mineral development, rights-of-way and fire.	Five thousand-one hundred and fifty acres of woodlands lost to mineral development, rights-of-way and fire.
		Twelve thousand-eight hundred acres unavailable for harvest to protect other resources.	Twenty acres unavailable for harvest to protect other resources.	Four thousand-seven hundred and fifty acres unavailable for harvest to protect other resources.
RECREATION	Population increases would result in increased demand for big game hunting by 400 visitor days.	Population increases and increased big game populations would result in increased demand for big game hunting by 4,060 visitor days.	Population increases would result in increased demand for big game hunting by 1,560 visitor days.	Population increases and increased big game populations would result in increased demand for big game hunting by 3,350 visitor days.
	No significant increase in the demand for other recreational activities.	Demand for other recreational activities would increase by 2,700 visitor days.	Demand for other recreational activities would increase by 5,900 visitor days.	Demand for other recreational activities would increase by 4,700 visitor days.
	Musket Shot Springs Overlook <u>retained.</u>	Musket Shot Springs Overlook <u>retained.</u>	Musket Shot Springs Overlook eliminated.	Musket Shot Springs Overlook <u>retained.</u>

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RECREATION (CONT.)	No significant effect to visual resources.	Construction in designated corridors could adversely affect visual resources on 4,640 acres.	Construction in designated corridors could adversely affect visual resources on 13,400 acres.	Construction in designated corridors could adversely affect visual resources on 6,400 acres.
	Undesignated ORV use could be inconsistent with Ute tribal plans for Hill Creek Extension.	ORV designations consistent with Ute tribal plans for Hill Creek Extension.	ORV designations inconsistent with Ute tribal plans for Hill Creek Extension.	ORV designations consistent with Ute tribal plans for Hill Creek Extension.
	No effects to ORV use.	Five hundred and seventy-five ORV user days would be lost to closures and restrictions.	Two hundred ORV user days would be lost to closures and restrictions.	Five hundred ORV user days would be lost to closures and restrictions.
	No effects to canoeing.	No effects to canoeing.	Water depletions from the White River would result in marginal canoeing opportunities.	Water depletions from the White River could result in marginal canoeing opportunities.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Livestock forage and wildlife habitat would improve on 5,000 to 10,000 acres.	Wildlife habitat would improve on 15,000 acres.	Livestock forage would increase and wildlife habitat would diminish on 13,000 to 28,500 acres.	Livestock and wildlife forage would increase and wildlife habitat would improve on 17,000 to 27,900 acres.

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WATERSHED	No effect on water quality.	Diverting an additional 28,000 acre-feet from the White River for oil shale development would increase TDS concentrations at Imperial Dam by 1 mg/l.	Diverting an additional 56,000 acre-feet from the White River for oil shale development would increase TDS concentrations at Imperial Dam by 2 mg/l.	Diverting an additional 28,000 to 56,000 acre-feet from the White River for oil shale development would increase TDS concentrations at Imperial Dam by 1 to 2 mg/l.
	Watershed treatments would reduce soil loss by 64,000 tons.	Watershed treatments would reduce soil loss by 711,000 tons.	Watershed treatments would reduce soil loss by 41,000 tons.	Watershed treatments would reduce soil loss by 505,000 tons.
	No significant effect on soil loss.	An additional 10,700 to 20,600 tons of soil would be lost to mineral development.	An additional 47,300 to 83,200 tons of soil would be lost to mineral development.	An additional 17,700 to 36,500 tons of soil would be lost to mineral development.
	No significant effect on floodplains.	Unquantifiable improvement to floodplains by limiting or restricting livestock and ORV use and mineral development.	No significant effect on floodplains.	Unquantifiable improvement to floodplains by limiting or restricting livestock and ORV use and mineral development.

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LAND ADMINISTRATION	No effect on land administration.	Acquisition of up to <u>8,700</u> acres of riparian and wildlife habitat would enhance the wildlife program.	Acquisition of up to 10,000 acres of tar sand and oil shale areas would enhance the minerals program.	Acquisition of up to <u>18,700</u> acres of <u>land would enhance both renewable and nonrenewable resource programs.</u>
AIR QUALITY	No significant effect on air quality.	NAAQS and Class II standards for TSP could be exceeded near mines and haul roads.	NAAQS and Class II standards for TSP would be exceeded. Visible discoloration would occur to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation. Discoloration could occur to the Dinosaur and Colorado National Monuments.	NAAQS and Class II standards for TSP would be exceeded. Visible discoloration could occur to Dinosaur National Monument and the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.
CULTURAL RESOURCES/ PALEONTOLOGY	No significant effects.	No significant effects.	No significant effects.	No significant effects.
SOCIO-ECONOMICS	No significant changes to the economy, population, or community infrastructure.	Mineral development would increase regional employment and income an unknown amount.	Mineral development would increase regional employment and income by an unknown amount.	Mineral development would increase regional employment and income by an unknown amount.

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SOCIO-ECONOMICS (CONT.)		Decrease in authorized AUMs of <u>49,456</u> could decrease operator wealth by <u>\$2,967,360.</u>	An increase in authorized AUMs of 7,406 could increase operator wealth by \$444,360.	A decrease in authorized AUMs of <u>21,599</u> could decrease operator wealth by <u>\$1,295,940.</u>
		Increases in big game hunting (<u>4,060 visitor days</u>) and other recreational activities (<u>2,700 visitor days</u>) would increase local revenues by <u>\$304,200.</u>	Increases in big game hunting (<u>1,560 visitor days</u>) and other recreational activities (5,900 visitor days) would increase local revenues by \$335,700.	Increases in big game hunting (<u>3,350 visitor days</u>) and other recreational activities (<u>4,200 visitor days</u>) would increase revenues by <u>\$339,750.</u>
		Population increases would increase demands on community infrastructure.	Population increases would increase demands on community infrastructure.	Population increases would increase demands on community infrastructure.
TRANSPORTATION	No significant effects.	No significant effects.	A 16 percent increase in traffic volume on the four major highways would reduce the level of service and increase the number of accidents.	A 13 percent increase in traffic volume on the four major highways would reduce the level of service and increase the number of accidents.