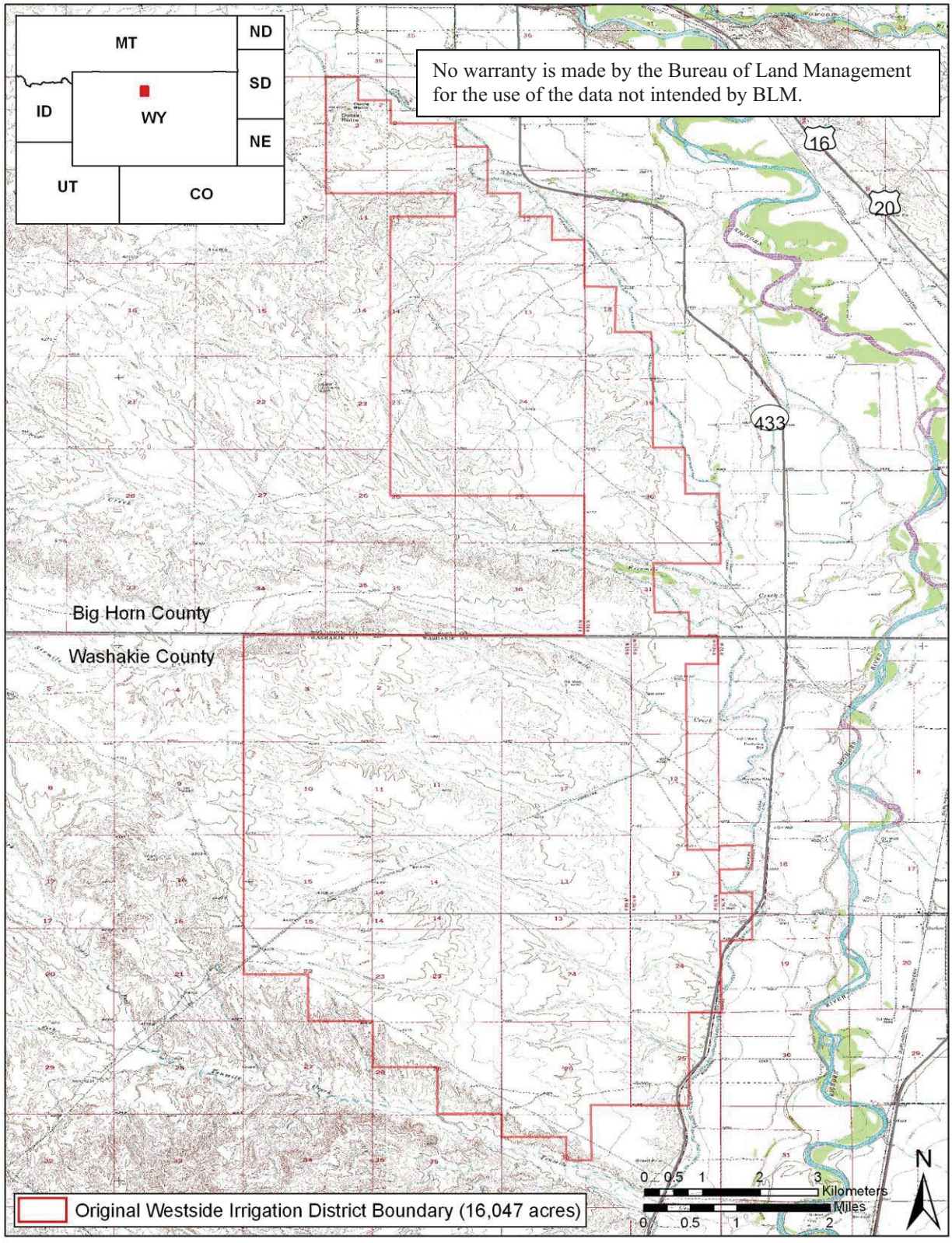
2.0 Alternatives

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the Proposed Action and alternatives. Alternatives that were considered but eliminated from the analysis are listed with the reasons they were eliminated. The selected alternatives that are carried forward with the analysis are described in more detail.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION

With the passing of Public Law 106-485 (Appendix A), Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land under the jurisdiction of the BLM in Washakie County and Big Horn County, Wyoming, to the WID. Based on the legal descriptions that were included in the law, the project boundary depicted on Map 2-1 was identified and agreed to by all parties and verified to contain 16,050 acres. Further, the law stipulated that, "On agreement of the Secretary of the Interior and Westside acreage may be added to or subtracted from the land to be conveyed as necessary to satisfy any mitigation requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969". Under this direction, the BLM implemented a process for alternatives development and evaluation that considered the purpose for the land conveyed and potentially sensitive resources of the site. It was determined through this evaluation process that a reasonable alternative would be that BLM would convey only irrigable lands and lands necessary to support irrigation infrastructure, and BLM would retain those lands not irrigable or containing sensitive cultural and/or other environmental resources.



Map 2-1. Map of Lands Identified for Conveyance to the Westside Irrigation District.

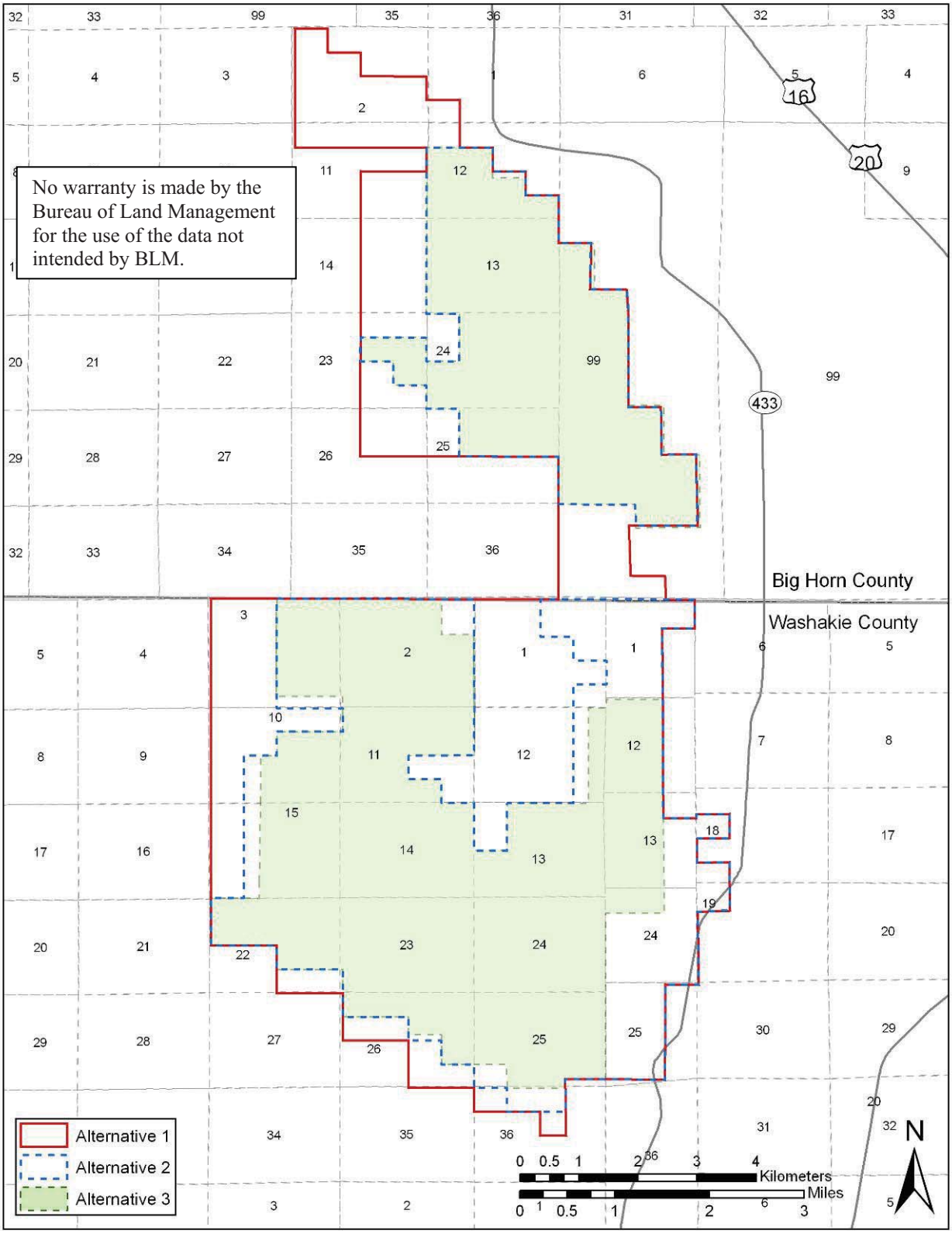
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soils maps and maps produced from an aerial survey resulting in data on two-foot contour, provided the basis for quantifying irrigable lands within the project area. Shallow, rocky soils were considered as non-irrigable. The remainder of the lands predominantly fell under non-irrigated classification 6 soils, with varying limitations for irrigation suitability. These lands were assessed according to the following information and criteria:

1. Two-foot contour maps were used to determine areas of acceptable slope for irrigation. It was assumed that small areas of excessive slope could be leveled. Slopes in excess of 10 percent were assumed to be excessive and non-irrigable.

2. Soil maps were assessed on a quarter-section basis to determine the predominant soil type within the quarter section and assess suitability for irrigable agriculture (see Appendix B). Where there were relatively small areas of unsuitable soils within a quarter section, it was assumed that upgrading those portions was possible; and it was assumed that the numerous drainages could be contoured and vegetated to control erosion.

For quarter sections that were marginally suitable for irrigation, either based on the presence of inclusions of poor soils, steep slopes, or because they were discontinuous with other more irrigable areas, a judgment call was made as to whether that parcel (quarter section or portion of quarter section) should be maintained within the project area. The resultant depiction of irrigable lands provides a generalized picture of opportunity and the basis for developing an Irrigable Land Alternative (Map 2-2). Further detail about soil types and mapping is provided in Chapter 3 and provides a more detailed summary of the irrigable acreage by quarter section as derived from this analysis.

Based on further analysis and comments received on the Draft EIS, the BLM proposed a reduction in the number of acres to be conveyed. Specifically, a large parcel was identified along the Washakie-Bighorn County line that contains a number of cultural sites and is important for wildlife migration; a second large parcel along the southeastern boundary in Washakie County was identified as a gravel source for WYDOT and contains a landfill which had been closed in accordance with Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Regulations; and a total of four smaller parcels were located along the southern and western Alternative 2 boundary in Washakie County. To reduce potential impacts on natural and cultural resources, WYDOT operations, and maintain the landfill in Federal ownership, a third Alternative was created which removed the identified parcels totaling 1,840 acres. Thus, the total acreage under Alternative 3 would be to convey approximately 9,740 acres, of which 8,280 acres would be irrigable. The Reduced Irrigation Acres Alternative depicted in Map 2-2 became the BLM Preferred Alternative.



Map 2-2. Map of Irrigable Lands Alternative for the Westside Irrigation District.

2.3 CONNECTED ACTIONS

While the proposed action is the sale of public land to the WID, NEPA requires that "connected actions" and "cumulative actions" be considered in the same environmental analysis. The CEQ regulations implementing the NEPA indicates that actions are connected if they:

1. automatically trigger other actions which may require environmental impact statements;

2. cannot or would not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously;

3. are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

Cumulative actions are other actions that when considered with the proposed action have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be addressed in the same environmental analysis.

To insure that the environmental analysis is complete, it includes potential connected and cumulative actions that would result from the conveyance of lands as directed in the Federal Action of the NEPA. Specifically, these include the reasonably foreseeable intended actions of the WID after the land is acquired. It is anticipated that once the land is owned by the WID it would then be re-sold to private individuals or institutions for crop production in parcels of 160 acres, up to a maximum of 960 acres per individual, unless a larger parcel is approved by the WID Board. For any of the alternatives discussed below, the connected WID actions would be similar.

This description in Section 2.5 of the development that would take place post-conveyance is based on the scenario provided by the WID and the best available information. It is, however, a prediction used for purposes of analysis and not a stipulation or requirement which would encumber the land conveyance. Many of the specific project design features, including selection of a source for the irrigation water, cannot be determined until it is known how much of the conveyed land is sold to irrigators, who would then determine the types of crops that would be planted. Public Law 106-485 places no restrictions on eventual land use.

For purposes of analysis, it is assumed that water for irrigation would come from the Bighorn River. This is based on application filings by the WID in 1974 and 1976 with the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, and a preliminary review of possible alternate sources (Section 2.7). These applications are still valid but have not been advanced to permit status. Depending on final project design, use of water from the Bighorn River may require additional permits, such as a Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act (CWA), which could trigger additional NEPA analysis by the appropriate agency.

The BLM would be required to take certain actions connected to any land conveyance. By regulation, grazing permittees losing privileges must be provided notice, and be compensated for

any improvements on the allotments. The sale must also include a provision to protect existing third-party right-of-way holders.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES DESCRIPTION

2.4.1 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative represents the baseline or existing conditions from which to compare the impacts from the alternatives. Under this alternative the proposed land conveyance and subsequent connected actions would not take place. The BLM would not convey all right, title and interest on land under consideration to the WID and there would be no connected actions of converting the land to crop production or developing infrastructure to the site for irrigation. The No Action Alternative would not meet the purpose and need as stated for the project.

2.4.2 Proposed Action Alternative (Alternative 1)

Public Law 106-485 (November 9, 2000; 114 Stat. 2199) directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the BLM, to convey all right, title and interest (excluding mineral interest) in a portion of public land in Big Horn County and Washakie County, Wyoming, to the WID. The mapped land used in the legislation authorizing the conveyance of land identified a primary project boundary containing approximately 16,050 acres (Map 2-1). Conveyance is to be made to the WID, at appraised value in one transaction. These lands (within the boundary of the 16,050 acres) would include irrigable land or areas suitable for crop agriculture, non-irrigable land, and land unsuitable for crop production.

The sale to the WID is to take place after "completion of an environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act" by the Worland Field Office of the BLM. The law authorizing conveyance of the land specifies that acreage may be added to or subtracted from the original 16,050 acres to satisfy any mitigation requirements resulting from the NEPA analysis. The law also provides that proceeds from the sale are to be used "for the acquisition of land and interests in land in the Worland Field Office of the BLM that would benefit public recreation, public access, fish and wildlife habitat, or cultural resources."

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the BLM would sell to the WID all rights, title and interest in the selected lands, except for mineral rights, amounting to approximately 16,050 acres (Map 2-1). The BLM would appraise these lands following UASFLA and the WID would be charged the appraised value. The proceeds from the sale would be then utilized to purchase other lands within the Worland Field Office.

2.4.3 Irrigable Land Alternative (Alternative 2)

Within the boundaries of the mapped land used in the legislation authorizing the land conveyance, areas exist that are unsuitable for irrigated agriculture. Unsuitable lands include those that occur on steep slopes, have shallow rocky soils unsuitable for tillage, or are highly alkaline (saline) soils and may be marginal or unsuitable for growing crops. These areas were

identified through two processes (see Section 2.2 above). Because the existing mapping was at too gross of a scale (20-foot contours), a detailed land survey producing a map with two-foot contours was conducted to better define slopes throughout the 16,050 acres and soils mapping of the NRCS was used to determine soil classifications. The continuity of quarter-section parcels was considered for feasibility of developing water delivery infrastructure to cover the identified areas. The land evaluation process resulted in definition of lands within the approximately 16,050 acres that were more suitable for irrigable agriculture and for which irrigation pipeline infrastructure would be feasible (Map 2-2). The boundary of the resulting portion of land was based on quarter-quarter sections and contained approximately 11,576 acres (Map 2-2). This portion continues to encompass areas considered unsuitable for irrigable agriculture; however, these have been minimized and provide location for infrastructure development and/or would have created unmanageable isolated tracts if retained by the BLM. Based on the analysis, approximately 80 percent of the land (approximately 9,300 acres) within the Irrigable Land Alternative boundary is considered suitable for irrigation.

Under the Irrigable Land Alternative, the BLM would sell to the WID all rights, title and interest in the selected lands, except for mineral rights, amounting to approximately 11,576 acres (Map 2-2). The BLM would appraise these lands following UASFLA and the WID would be charged the appraised value. The proceeds from the sale would be then utilized to purchase other lands within the Worland Field Office.

The lands to be conveyed are shown in Map 2-2 in two discrete parcels. This parceling results from the topography of the lands and from the preliminary design of the potential irrigation system infrastructure, which could be constructed in stages. Under this alternative, the two parcels could be conveyed at once, or they could be conveyed and developed in separate phases. A phased conveyance may be determined by such factors as the level of interest in acquiring and developing lands as expressed by potential irrigators, and by the amount of funding available to the WID at the time of the conveyance. The appraised value of the lands determined by the BLM would be valid for one year. If phased parcels were to be conveyed after one year, a new appraisal would be required. The procedures to be followed in the conveyance would be specified in a Purchase Agreement to be negotiated between the WID and the BLM. The agreement would be valid for a term of five years.

2.4.4 Reduced Irrigable Land Alternative – BLM Preferred Alternative (Alternative 3)

Within the boundaries of Alternative 2 areas were identified that are considered culturally sensitive; part of an important wildlife migration corridor; utilized for WYDOT operations and contain a landfill that has been closed in accordance with Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality regulations. Based on comments received on the Draft EIS, it was proposed that these areas along the Alternative 2 periphery be excluded from the acres to be conveyed to reduce the potential impacts associated with the land conveyance, as well as meet the objectives and need for the project. With the exclusion of the identified areas, approximately 9,740 acres would be conveyed, of which 8,280 acres are considered to be irrigable. Under the Reduced Irrigable Land Alternative, the BLM would sell to the WID all rights, title and interest in the selected lands, except for mineral rights, amounting to approximately 9,740 acres (Map 2-2). The BLM would appraise these lands following UASFLA and the WID would be charged the

appraised value. The proceeds from the sale would be then utilized to purchase other lands within the Worland Field Office. The distribution of the land would follow the procedure described for Alternative 2.

2.5 REASONABLY FORESEEABLE POST-CONVEYANCE DEVELOPMENT

Connected actions under any of the land sale alternatives include the reasonably foreseeable intended actions of the WID after the land is acquired. The following is a description of the approach to administration of these lands as provided by the WID.

It is anticipated that once the land is owned by the WID it would then be re-sold to private individuals or institutions and that the WID would select these individuals or institutions to receive the lands through a lottery. The WID would administer the lottery and determine qualified participants. Qualifying participants must demonstrate financial responsibility by showing proof that they have resources to develop the lands for agriculture and that they are citizens of the United States of America. All landowners participating in the land acquisition would be required to agree to management and access provisions as described below or agreed upon mitigation measures to minimize or offset potential impacts. This agreement would likely take the form of a covenant attached to the lands upon sale by the WID.

Financial responsibility criteria would include the ability to purchase the land and the cost of bringing the lands under crop production within five years from purchase. The financial responsibility also includes the ability to maintain the land in crop production including startup costs and operating capitol. Lands may be resold to individuals meeting the same criteria as the original purchaser, although the grace period of five years to achieve crop production would only be available to the original owner and following the first re-sale.

Based on the WID proposal, the sale of the lands would be conducted in two phases. The first phase would be the sale of lands on the south end of the project area which is the largest contiguous block. The second phase would be the sale of the balance of the selected lands in the northern portion. Under the current proposal, both phases would be completed within seven years of the original conveyance of lands to the WID. It is assumed that most of the area identified in the Irrigable Lands Alternative and the Reduced Irrigable Lands Alternative is suitable for crop production if overhead irrigation is used, although, portions may be less suitable due to saline soils or steep slopes. It is also assumed that the primary cropping patterns to be implemented, while ultimately up to the individual land owner, would be similar to existing crops in the Big Horn Basin and would include alfalfa, corn, dry beans, malting barley, sugar beets, and grass hay mixtures.

Lands would be selected for sale that are irrigable and that to the extent practicable, avoid or minimize impacts to wildlife, recreation, cultural resources, other sensitive environmental areas, and other land uses (e.g., pipeline or powerline right-of-way). Impacts that cannot be avoided would be mitigated. Lands to be sold would be determined by hypothetically fitting center pivots on the irrigable lands within the identified parcel, while avoiding any sensitive resources that might require high mitigation costs. Residual areas such as field corners that are not cultivated

and lands within the project area that are not considered suitable for overhead sprinkler irrigation would be owned by the WID and used for irrigation infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, roads, power line right-of-ways) or mitigation purposes (e.g., managed as wildlife habitat).

The WID would provide water to each parcel of land sold. The WID has a state water right for 240 cfs pending with the State Engineer, which must be adjudicated to insure adequate water for the project. The current plan includes pumping water from the Bighorn River at two locations. Each site would likely contain one or more pumps collectively capable of pumping 80 cfs, a pump station, and a fore bay. The water would be delivered by pipeline to individual parcels. A direct route via a 48 inch pipeline would be selected from each pump station to a central location within the project lands. A manifold system of reducing pipeline capacity to distribute water to individuals would be installed within the project area. Each landowner would have their own flooded suction pump to deliver water to center pivots. The source of electricity for operating the pumps is assumed to be a local commercial source, although the actual source has not been determined.

Environmental impacts associated with the BLM action of conveying the land to the WID and the connected actions as described above are addressed in more detail in the following analysis. The mitigation opportunities identified as part of the WID plan as well as mitigation measures intended to avoid, minimize, or offset the foreseeable impacts from the project determined through the analysis are also described in more detail in the following analysis. Suggested mitigation opportunities that would be available to the WID are described in Chapter 5.

2.6 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

The three action alternatives evaluated in this EIS are compared in this section, first by the features they have in common and then by features unique to each one. Table 2-1 provides a brief comparison of potential impacts to project issues across alternatives. Greater detail is provided in the detailed impact assessments provided in Chapter 4.

2.6.1 Features Common to All Action Alternatives

All action alternatives involve the conveyance of land from public ownership into private ownership. The connected action of converting a portion of the conveyed land applies to all action alternatives. The water to irrigate the converted lands would be pumped from the Bighorn River and applied to the land by overhead irrigation sprinkler systems. Existing rights-of-ways (ROW) holders would be offered the following options described in Section 4.7, prior to the time of any land conveyance.

2.6.2 Features Unique to Action Alternatives

Alternative 1 contains irrigable and non-irrigable lands. Conversely, Alternative 2 contains primarily those lands that have been identified as irrigable. Alternative 3 excludes areas from the Alternative 2 to address concerns regarding culturally sensitive areas, an important wildlife migration corridor, and the Westside Landfill.

Table 2-1. Brief Comparison of Impacts to Key Issues across Alternatives.

Impact by Key Issues	Alternatives			
	No Action	**Proposed Action Alternative (Alternative 1)**	**Irrigable Land Alternative (Alternative 2)**	**Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative (Alternative 3)**
Project Description				
Land conveyed to private ownership	0	16,050 acres	11,576 acres	9,740 acres
Land converted to cropland	0	9,300 acres	9,300 acres	8,280 acres
Geology and Soils				
Erosion	No change from existing rate of erosion	Estimated an additional loss of 38,130 tons per year of soil if all 9,300 acres were irrigated.	Estimated an additional loss of 38,130 tons per year of soil if all 9,300 acres were irrigated.	Estimated an additional loss of 33,944 tons per year of soil if all 8,280 acres were irrigated.
Saline soil reclamation	Not required	9,300 acres	9,300 acres	8,280 acres
Water Resources				
Surface Hydrology				
Maximum monthly demand	0	5,000 acre-feet/month	5,000 acre-feet/month	5,000 acre-feet/month
Yearly demand	0	18,600 acre-feet/year	18,600 acre-feet/year	17,444 acre-feet/year

Table 2-1. Brief Comparison of Impacts to Key Issues across Alternatives.

Impact by Key Issues	Alternatives			
	No Action	Proposed Action Alternative (Alternative 1)	Irrigable Land Alternative (Alternative 2)	Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative (Alternative 3)
Biological Resources				
Vegetation				
Permanent loss of Wyoming big sagebrush	0	0.62 percent of Bighorn Basin	0.62 percent of Bighorn Basin	0.55 percent of Bighorn Basin
Wildlife				
Converted to Cropland				
Pronghorn critical winter/yearlong	0	3.5 percent seasonal range lost	3.5 percent seasonal range lost	2.8 percent seasonal range lost
Pronghorn winter/yearlong	0	0.3 percent seasonal range lost	0.3 percent seasonal range lost	0.3 percent seasonal range lost
Pronghorn parturition	0	14.6 percent seasonal range lost	14.6 percent seasonal range lost	14.2 percent seasonal range lost
Mule deer crucial winter/yearlong	0	1.6 percent seasonal range lost	1.6 percent seasonal range lost	1.3 percent seasonal range lost
Mule deer yearlong	0	1.5 percent seasonal range lost	1.5 percent seasonal range lost	1.2 percent seasonal range lost
White-tailed deer yearlong	0	0.1 percent seasonal range lost	0.1 percent seasonal range lost	0.1 percent seasonal range lost
Loss of public ownership and multiple use management				
Pronghorn critical winter/yearlong	0	4.7 percent seasonal range lost	3.5 percent seasonal range lost	2.8 percent seasonal range lost
Pronghorn winter/yearlong	0	0.5 percent seasonal range lost	0.3 percent seasonal range lost	0.3 percent seasonal range lost

Table 2-1. Brief Comparison of Impacts to Key Issues across Alternatives.

Impact by Key Issues	Alternatives			
	No Action	**Proposed Action Alternative (Alternative 1)**	**Irrigable Land Alternative (Alternative 2)**	**Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative (Alternative 3)**
Pronghorn parturition	0	28.7 percent seasonal range lost	14.6 percent seasonal range lost	14.2 percent seasonal range lost
Mule deer crucial winter/yearlong	0	2.4 percent seasonal range lost	1.6 percent seasonal range lost	1.3 percent seasonal range lost
Mule deer yearlong	0	2.0 percent seasonal range lost	1.5 percent seasonal range lost	1.2 percent seasonal range lost
White-tailed deer yearlong	0	0.1 percent seasonal range lost	0.1 percent seasonal range lost	0.1 percent seasonal range lost
Wetlands				
Palustrine forested	0	85	0	0
Palustrine scrub-shrub	0	2.69	0	0
Palustrine emergent	0	3.81	0	0
Land Use				
Total grazing allotment reduction (AUM)	0	1,099	872	752
Socioeconomic				
Annual cost per acre	0	Washakie County $286 Big Horn County $291	Washakie County $281 Big Horn County $286	Washakie County $280 Big Horn County $285
Annual return per acre	0	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194
Net return to land and water	0	Washakie County ($92) Big Horn County ($97)	Washakie County ($87) Big Horn County ($92)	Washakie County ($86) Big Horn County ($91)
Annual cost per acre with Pick-Sloan Power	0	Washakie County $255 Big Horn County $261	Washakie County $250 Big Horn County $256	Washakie County $249 Big Horn County $255

Table 2-1. Brief Comparison of Impacts to Key Issues across Alternatives.

Impact by Key Issues	Alternatives			
	No Action	**Proposed Action Alternative (Alternative 1)**	**Irrigable Land Alternative (Alternative 2)**	**Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative (Alternative 3)**
Annual return per acre with Pick-Sloan Power	0	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194	Washakie County $194 Big Horn County $194
Net return to land and water with Pick-Sloan Power	0	Washakie County ($61) Big Horn County ($67)	Washakie County ($56) Big Horn County ($62)	Washakie County ($55) Big Horn County ($61)
Cultural and Paleontological Resources				
Potential cultural sites affected		0	437	305	206
Potential number of NRHP eligible sites affected		0	44	22	2
Willwood formation surface exposure		0	9,735 acres	6,105 acres	5,128 acres
Recreational Resources				
Non-consumptive	Access remains the same	Potential loss of access to 16,050 acres	Potential loss of access to 11,576 acres	Potential loss of access to 9,740 acres
Remote/solitude value	Remoteness and solitude remain as currently exists	9,300 acres converted from natural state to agricultural fields	9,300 acres converted from natural state to agricultural fields	8,280 acres converted from natural state to agricultural fields

2.7 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

Throughout the project scoping and alternatives development process, various alternatives for the connected action of developing the WID were brought forth that were eventually eliminated from further consideration because of infeasibility or environmental issues. It was also determined that it was impractical to attempt to specify a particular water source at this point, when the number of acres that would eventually be placed under irrigation, and the types of crops that would be grown, cannot be determined with certainty. These alternatives included taking water from the Big Horn Canal and ground water development. An alternative that considered a different overall location for the WID was not addressed because Public Law 106-485 was specific in terms of the location and land available for conveyance. Selecting a new area was considered non-compliant with the law.

2.7.1 Big Horn Canal Diversion

Currently, the proposed action of the WID (see Section 2.5 Connected Actions) is to divert water from the Bighorn River under available water rights to provide irrigation water to the new lands. The Big Horn Canal parallels the Bighorn River adjacent to the 16,050 acre parcel under consideration. Water diversion from the canal was considered as an option to diverting water from the river, but was dropped from further consideration when it was deemed infeasible. The cost of expanding approximately 10 miles of the canal, modifying the diversion to accommodate the increase in flow needs, and modifying the canal near the WID for pumping, was considered prohibitive. In addition, the Big Horn Canal Irrigation District expressed opposition to the proposal of supplying the WID water via the canal (Estes 2005) precluding further consideration of this alternative. Thus, to a large extent, water for the WID would be from available return flows to the Bighorn River downstream of the Big Horn Canal diversion point (see Section 3.3.1 Surface Hydrology below).

2.7.2 Groundwater Development

Groundwater development was considered as a potential alternative to diverting Bighorn River water, but was eliminated due to the insufficient amount of available ground water. A survey of existing groundwater wells in the 4-Township vicinity of the proposed WID indicates that there would not be sufficient ground water to irrigate approximately 9,300 acres (Table 2-2), which is the amount of land that would be available for crop production under the Irrigable Land Alternative (Section 2.4.3). Similarly, there would not be sufficient ground water to irrigate approximately 8,280 acres for crop production under the Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative (Section 2.4.4)

Based on the available information, and given an annual crop demand of 2.0 acre-feet of water, approximately 11,500 gallons per minute (GPM) would be required to irrigate approximately 9,300 acres. In the same way, 10,200 GPM would be required to irrigate approximately 8,280 acres under the Reduced Irrigable Acres Alternative. Groundwater as an alternative irrigation supply source is deemed untenable. The shallow wells in the vicinity tap the Willwood Formation with maximum production capabilities of approximately 25 GPM. Underlying and confined minor aquifers are generally tighter and less productive. Very deep exploration to the

Paleozoic limestone aquifers is fiscally prohibitive, while supply dependability would be entirely uncertain and of considerable risk; moreover, any potential yield is likely of poor quality.

Table 2-2. Summary of Wells Located within a 4-Township Area Surrounding the WID.

	Wells in Adjoining 4-Township Area			West of Bighorn River Only		
Use	**# Wells**	**Total GPM[a]**	**Avg Depth**	**# Wells**	**Total GPM[a]**	**Avg Depth**
Not Specified	2	18	25			
Domestic	99	1052	120	39	455	137
Domestic, Stock	46	509	96	20	276	74
Stock	32	361	83	11	160	77
Industrial	8	40	3374			
TOTAL	**187**	**1980**	**244**	**70**	**891**	**110**

[a] gallons per minute