

TABLE 2-1

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
LANDS-Retention or Disposal	3,458 acres available for transfer by any appropriate method including agricultural entry, sale, or exchange.	34,242 acres available for transfer by any appropriate method including agricultural entry, sale, or exchange.	22,159 acres available for transfer by any appropriate method including agricultural entry, sale, or exchange.	1,385 acres available for transfer by any appropriate method including agricultural entry, sale, or exchange.	No change from D.
	No Carey Act or DLE applications are included in a transfer category.	44,337 acres available for transfer only in response to agricultural entry applications.	30,668 acres available for transfer only in response to agricultural entry applications.	4,414 acres available for transfer only in response to agricultural entry applications.	
		5,330 acres of current DLE applications and 38,180 acres of current Carey Act applications could be considered for transfer.	2,500 acres of current DLE applications and 24,455 acres of current Carey Act applications could be considered for transfer.	3,109 acres of current DLE applications could be considered for transfer. No current Carey Act applications would be considered for transfer.	
		The Carey Act applications in the Lake Walcott area would be considered for transfer for agricultural development.	The Carey Act applications in the Lake Walcott area would not be considered for transfer for agricultural development.		
			3,751 acres would be developed for agriculture and transferred by the Bureau of Reclamation.		
	Land important for livestock movement between allotments would be retained.	Land important for livestock movement between allotments would be retained.	Land important for livestock movement between allotments would be retained.	Land important for livestock movement between allotments would be retained.	
	87 Isolated Tracts would be retained for wildlife habitat values.	21 Isolated Tracts would be retained for wildlife habitat values.	82 Isolated Tracts would be retained for wildlife habitat values.	126 Isolated Tracts would be retained for wildlife habitat values.	
	Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM-administered public land would be retained.	Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM-administered public land would be retained.	Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM-administered public land would be retained.	Parcels essential to assure public access to BLM-administered public land would be retained.	

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
WILDERNESS	No Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness by Congress.	Portions of two WSAs, the Raven's Eye and Little Deer WSAs would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness by Congress. This includes 67,889 acres.	The Raven's Eye and the Sand Butte WSAs would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness by Congress. This includes 87,902 acres.	All six WSAs in the planning area (Shale Butte, Raven's Eye, Little Deer, Sand Butte, Bear Den Butte, and Shoshone WSAs) would be recommended suitable for designation as wilderness by Congress. This includes 154,015 acres.	No change from D.
LIVESTOCK GRAZING	Grazing preference would be 97,564 AUMs. Approximately 907,511 acres would be in grazing allotments after allowing for land transfers and other uses. Proposed stocking rate would be 9.3 acres per AUM. No new allotment management plans (AMPs) or cooperative resource management plans (CRMPs) would be developed. An estimated 4,982 sheep AUMs would be converted to cattle AUMs in accordance with the Shoshone District Conversion Policy. For Alternative A, this involves only those allotments with existing AMPs specifically addressing conversions.	Grazing preference would be 150,100 AUMs. Approximately 843,466 acres would be in grazing allotments after allowing for land transfers and other uses. Proposed stocking rate would be 5.6 acres per AUM. New AMPs, CRMPs, or other appropriate plans would be developed for nine grazing allotments. These allotments are Antelope, Cedar Fields, East Minidoka, Gunnery, Kimama, Minidoka, Schodde, Shoshone, and Wildhorse. An estimated 22,860 sheep AUMs would be converted to cattle AUMs in accordance with the Shoshone District Conversion Policy.	Grazing preference would be 144,776 AUMs. Approximately 856,550 acres would be in grazing allotments after allowing for land transfers and other uses. Proposed stocking rate would be 5.9 acres per AUM. New AMPs, CRMPs, or other appropriate plans would be developed for nine grazing allotments. These allotments are Antelope, Cedar Fields, East Minidoka, Gunnery, Kimama, Minidoka, Schodde, Shoshone, and Wildhorse. An estimated 21,910 sheep AUMs would be converted to cattle AUMs in accordance with the Shoshone District Conversion Policy.	Grazing preference would be 59,106 AUMs. Approximately 905,246 acres would be in grazing allotments after allowing for land transfers and other uses. Proposed stocking rate would be 15.3 acres per AUM. New AMPs, CRMPs, or other appropriate plans would be developed for nine grazing allotments. These allotments are Antelope, Cedar Fields, East Minidoka, Gunnery, Kimama, Minidoka, Schodde, Shoshone, and Wildhorse. An estimated 8,529 sheep AUMs would be converted to cattle AUMs in accordance with the Shoshone District Conversion Policy.	No livestock grazing would be authorized.

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
LIVESTOCK GRAZING (Cont.)	No changes from existing seasons of use would be proposed.	No changes from existing seasons of use would be proposed since no resource conflicts were identified that would be resolved by such changes. However, changes in season of use could be made in the future after considering environmental effects in the NEPA process.	No changes from existing seasons of use would be proposed since no resource conflicts were identified that would be resolved by such changes. However, changes in season of use could be made in the future after considering environmental effects in the NEPA process.	No changes from existing seasons of use would be proposed since no resource conflicts were identified that would be resolved by such changes. However, changes in season of use could be made in the future after considering environmental effects in the NEPA process.	No changes from existing seasons of use would be proposed since no resource conflicts were identified that would be resolved by such changes. However, changes in season of use could be made in the future after considering environmental effects in the NEPA process.
	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 821 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced to exclude livestock from wildlife habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 821 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced to exclude livestock from wildlife habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 821 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced to exclude livestock from wildlife habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 821 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced to exclude livestock from wildlife habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 821 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced to exclude livestock from wildlife habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.
	No new areas for livestock grazing outside of existing allotments would be proposed.	No new areas for livestock grazing outside of existing allotments would be proposed.	No new areas for livestock grazing outside of existing allotments would be proposed.	No new areas for livestock grazing outside of existing allotments would be proposed.	No new areas for livestock grazing outside of existing allotments would be proposed.
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS	Brush control would be constrained as discussed in Appendix D to protect wildlife habitat and soils. Constraints would include treatment in irregular or mosaic patterns, and resting from livestock grazing after treatment.	Brush control and seeding would be constrained as discussed in Appendix D to protect wildlife habitat and soils. Constraints would include treatment in irregular or mosaic patterns, including forb and shrub seed in seedings as appropriate, and resting from livestock grazing after treatment.	Brush control and seeding would be constrained as discussed in Appendix D to protect wildlife habitat and soils. Constraints would include treatment in irregular or mosaic patterns, including forb and shrub seed in seedings as appropriate, and resting from livestock grazing after treatment.	Brush control and seeding would be constrained as discussed in Appendix D to protect wildlife habitat and soils. Constraints would include treatment in irregular or mosaic patterns, including forb and shrub seed in seedings as appropriate, and resting from livestock grazing after treatment.	No range improvements.

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS (Cont.)	Proposed range improvement is 13,000 acres brush control. This is an ongoing project covered by an existing AMP.	Proposed range improvements are: 55,500 acres of reseeding 19,000 acres of brush control 55 miles of fence 100 miles of pipeline 124 water troughs 9 wells 27 cattleguards 17 miles of road construction	Proposed range improvements are: 25,500 acres of reseeding 19,000 acres of brush control 53 miles of fence 74 miles of pipeline 110 water troughs 9 wells 24 cattleguards 17 miles of road construction	Proposed range improvements are: 13,000 acres of brush control 38 miles of fence 50 miles of pipeline 83 water troughs 5 wells 22 cattleguards 4 miles of road construction	
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Continue applying standard operating procedures discussed in Appendix B.	In addition to standard operating procedures discussed in Appendix B, maintain 60 miles of existing roads to improve access for fire suppression equipment and provide secure fuel breaks. Roads would be maintained in Fire Ecology Zone 1 and the contiguous public land between Shoshone and Wendell (refer to Map 6). Other practices to reduce wildfire size could be considered as availability and effectiveness are demonstrated.	In addition to standard operating procedures discussed in Appendix B, maintain 100 miles of existing roads to improve access for fire suppression equipment and provide secure fuel breaks. Roads would be maintained in Fire Ecology Zones 1, 2, and 3 (refer to Map 6). Other practices to reduce wildfire size could be considered as availability and effectiveness are demonstrated.	In addition to standard operating procedures discussed in Appendix B, maintain 140 miles of existing roads to improve access for fire suppression equipment and provide secure fuel breaks. Roads would be maintained throughout the planning area. Other practices to reduce wildfire size could be considered as availability and effectiveness are demonstrated.	No change from D.
	Prescribed fire may be used as a tool in 13,000 acres proposed for brush control. In other areas it may be used if found to be environmentally acceptable, but use of prescribed fire is not planned at this time.	Prescribed fire may be used as a tool in 19,000 acres proposed for brush control. In other areas it may be used if found to be environmentally acceptable, but use of prescribed fire is not planned at this time.	Prescribed fire may be used as a tool in 19,000 acres proposed for brush control. In other areas it may be used if found to be environmentally acceptable, but use of prescribed fire is not planned at this time.	Prescribed fire may be used as a tool in 13,000 acres proposed for brush control. In other areas it may be used if found to be environmentally acceptable, but use of prescribed fire is not planned at this time.	

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
FIRE MANAGEMENT (Cont.)		Prescribed fire would not be used on 233 acres in Vineyard Creek ACEC and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs ACEC.	Prescribed fire would not be used on 677 acres in Substation Tract ACEC, Vineyard Creek ACEC, and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs ACEC.	Prescribed fire would not be used on 687 acres in Substation Tract ACEC, Silver Sage Playa ACEC, Vineyard Creek ACEC, and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs ACEC.	
	The entire planning area would be covered by a limited suppression plan.	174,933 acres would be under full fire suppression. The other 1,004,056 acres would be covered by a limited suppression plan.	181,086 acres would be under full fire suppression. The other 997,903 acres would be covered by a limited suppression plan.	186,532 acres would be under full fire suppression. The other 992,457 acres would be covered by a limited suppression plan.	
SOIL EROSION	Fragile soils in the Lake Walcott area would not be developed for agriculture.	If developed for agriculture as proposed, the fragile soils in the Lake Walcott area will experience increased erosion.	Fragile soils in the Lake Walcott area would not be developed for agriculture.	Fragile soils in the Lake Walcott area would not be developed for agriculture.	
	ORV use would be restricted on 804 acres to protect fragile soils	ORV use would be restricted on 2,585 acres to protect fragile soils	ORV use would be restricted on 2,585 acres to protect fragile soils	ORV use would be restricted on 2,939 acres to protect fragile soils	
		Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,240 acres to protect fragile soils.	Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,240 acres to protect fragile soils.	Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,240 acres to protect fragile soils.	
	150 acres would be seeded to stabilize active sand dunes.	Areas with severe erosion problems would be stabilized where feasible. 150 acres would be seeded to stabilize active sand dunes.	Areas with severe erosion problems would be stabilized where feasible. 150 acres would be seeded to stabilize active sand dunes.	Areas with severe erosion problems would be stabilized where feasible. 150 acres would be seeded to stabilize active sand dunes.	
WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT	87 tracts would be included in the Isolated Tracts HMP and managed for wildlife habitat.	21 tracts would be included in the Isolated Tracts HMP and managed for wildlife habitat.	82 tracts would be included in the Isolated Tracts HMP and managed for wildlife habitat.	126 tracts would be included in the Isolated Tracts HMP and managed for wildlife habitat.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
WILDLIFE HABITAT (Cont.)		HMPs would be developed for approximately 171,000 acres of pronghorn winter range, 60,000 acres of summer pronghorn habitat, and 67,000 acres of sage grouse habitat.	HMPs would be developed for approximately 171,000 acres of pronghorn winter range, 60,000 acres of summer pronghorn habitat, and 67,000 acres of sage grouse habitat.	HMPs would be developed for approximately 171,000 acres of pronghorn winter range, 60,000 acres of summer pronghorn habitat, and 67,000 acres of sage grouse habitat.	
	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 545 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced specifically to exclude livestock from riparian habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 545 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced specifically to exclude livestock from riparian habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 545 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced specifically to exclude livestock from riparian habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	Nine miles of streambank along the Little Wood River have been fenced to exclude livestock. 545 acres of Isolated Tracts have been fenced specifically to exclude livestock from riparian habitat. Livestock would continue to be excluded from these areas.	
	Isolated Tracts containing substantial woody riparian vegetation are among the 87 included in the Isolated Tracts HMP.	Isolated Tracts containing substantial woody riparian vegetation are among the 21 included in the Isolated Tracts HMP.	Isolated Tracts presently or potentially containing substantial riparian habitat are among the 82 included in the Isolated Tracts HMP.	Isolated Tracts presently or potentially containing substantial riparian habitat are among the 126 included in the Isolated Tracts HMP.	
		Brush areas important to wildlife would be given priority for fire suppression.	Brush areas important to wildlife would be given priority for fire suppression.	Brush areas important to wildlife would be given priority for fire suppression.	
	Artificial nest structures would be placed for the ferruginous hawk, a candidate threatened species.	Artificial nest structures would be placed for the ferruginous hawk, a candidate threatened species.	Artificial nest structures would be placed for the ferruginous hawk, a candidate threatened species.	Artificial nest structures would be placed for the ferruginous hawk, a candidate threatened species.	
	The 87 Isolated Tracts would be maintained in habitat suitable to the Swainson's Hawk, a candidate threatened species.	The 21 Isolated Tracts would be maintained in habitat suitable to the Swainson's Hawk, a candidate threatened species.	The 82 Isolated Tracts would be maintained in habitat suitable to the Swainson's Hawk, a candidate threatened species.	The 126 Isolated Tracts would be maintained in habitat suitable to the Swainson's Hawk, a candidate threatened species.	

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
WILDLIFE HABITAT (Cont.)	Artificial nest structures would be placed on some of the 87 Isolated Tracts to benefit the burrowing owl, a sensitive species.	Artificial nest structures would be placed on some of the 21 Isolated Tracts to benefit the burrowing owl, a sensitive species. Some burrowing owl habitat would be transferred from Federal ownership and converted to agriculture. This would be detrimental to the burrowing owl.	Artificial nest structures would be placed on some of the 82 Isolated Tracts to benefit the burrowing owl, a sensitive species. Some burrowing owl habitat would be transferred from Federal ownership and converted to agriculture. This would be detrimental to the burrowing owl.	Artificial nest structures would be placed on some of the 126 Isolated Tracts to benefit the burrowing owl, a sensitive species.	
	Habitat of the Shoshone sculpin, a sensitive species, and Bliss Rapids snail, a candidate endangered species, would not receive the special management attention provided by ACEC designation.	Habitat of the Shoshone sculpin, a sensitive species, and Bliss Rapids snail, a candidate endangered species, would receive special management attention provided by ACEC designation.	Habitat of the Shoshone sculpin, a sensitive species, and Bliss Rapids snail, a candidate endangered species, would receive special management attention provided by ACEC designation.	Habitat of the Shoshone sculpin, a sensitive species, and Bliss Rapids snail, a candidate endangered species, would receive special management attention provided by ACEC designation.	
MINERALS	340 acres of existing material sites and 2,560 acres of possible mineral material sites would be available for transfer from public ownership.	620 acres of existing material sites and 3,500 acres of possible mineral material sites would be available for transfer from public ownership.	540 acres of existing material sites and 2,580 acres of possible mineral material sites would be available for transfer from public ownership.	220 acres of possible mineral material site would be available for transfer from public ownership.	No change from D.
			Mineral material use would be prohibited on 1,264 acres within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark.	Mineral material use would be prohibited on 1,264 acres within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark.	
	All mineral in character lands would be retained in public ownership.	All mineral in character lands would be retained in public ownership.	All mineral in character lands would be retained in public ownership.	All mineral in character lands would be retained in public ownership.	

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
MINERALS (Cont.)		Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration would be restricted if the recommended 67,989 acres are designated wilderness. These areas would also be closed to new mining claims. Surface occupancy would be restricted on 7,879 acres in areas of geologic interest and ACECs.	Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration would be restricted if the recommended 87,902 acres are designated wilderness. These areas would also be closed to new mining claims. Surface occupancy would be restricted on 7,669 acres in areas of geologic interest and ACECs.	Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration would be restricted if the recommended 154,015 acres are designated wilderness. These areas would also be closed to new mining claims. Surface occupancy would be restricted on 14,261 acres in areas of geologic interest and ACECs. 2,240 acres of mineral in character lands would be withdrawn from mineral entry and leasing.	
LANDS FOR LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER NEEDS	These needs would be considered on a case-by-case basis subject to applicable environmental review procedures unless specifically excluded in the plan.	These needs would be considered on a case-by-case basis subject to applicable environmental review procedures unless specifically excluded in the plan.	These needs would be considered on a case-by-case basis subject to applicable environmental review procedures unless specifically excluded in the plan.	These needs would be considered on a case-by-case basis subject to applicable environmental review procedures unless specifically excluded in the plan.	No change from D.
OFF-ROAD VEHICLES (ORVs)	Lands in the Lake Walcott area would be open to ORV use. 450 acres would be closed to ORV use. ORV use would be limited on 354 acres. Specific ORV use areas would not be established but could be considered in areas where not specifically excluded in the plan.	68,339 acres would be closed to ORV use. ORV use would be limited on 2,240 acres in the Lake Walcott area. Specific ORV use areas would not be established but could be considered in areas where not specifically excluded in the plan.	90,103 acres would be closed to ORV use. ORV use would be limited on 2,680 acres. This includes 2,240 acres in the Lake Walcott area. Specific ORV use areas would not be established but could be considered in areas where not specifically excluded in the plan.	156,226 acres would be closed to ORV use. ORV use would be limited on 3,034 acres. This includes 2,240 acres in the Lake Walcott area. Specific ORV use areas would not be established but could be considered in areas where not specifically excluded in the plan.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
RECREATION	One special recreation management area (SRMA) would be managed for intensive recreation use. This area is covered by an existing recreation activity management plan (RAMP).	Three SRMAs would be managed for intensive recreation use. A RAMP would be prepared for each.	Three SRMAs would be managed for intensive recreation use. A RAMP would be prepared for each.	Three SRMAs would be managed for intensive recreation use. A RAMP would be prepared for each.	No change from D.
	No unique areas would be given special protection.	The Vineyard Creek and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs areas would be designated ACECs to focus management attention on special values.	The Vineyard Creek and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs areas would be designated ACECs to focus management attention on special values. Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood on 1,159 acres within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark would be protected from human disturbance that would degrade their naturalness.	The Vineyard Creek and Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs areas would be designated ACECs to focus management attention on special values. Geologic formations associated with the Bonneville Flood on 1,159 acres within the proposed Dry Cataracts National Natural Landmark would be protected from human disturbance that would degrade their naturalness.	
		7,646 acres would be designated Areas of Geologic Interest to be managed for protection of unique geologic formations. A cave management plan would be prepared to guide management of the areas.	6,996 acres would be designated Areas of Geologic Interest to be managed for protection of unique geologic formations. A cave management plan would be prepared to guide management of the areas.	13,578 acres would be designated Areas of Geologic Interest to be managed for protection of unique geologic formations. A cave management plan would be prepared to guide management of the areas.	
CULTURAL RESOURCES	450 acres in the Devil's Corral and Vineyard Creek area would be closed to ORV use to protect resources, including cultural resources.	345 acres in Devil's Corral would be closed to ORV use to protect resources, including cultural resources.	345 acres in Devil's Corral would be closed to ORV use to protect resources, including cultural resources.	345 acres in Devil's Corral would be closed to ORV use to protect resources, including cultural resources.	No change from D.

TABLE 2-1 (Cont.)

SUMMARY OF ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EACH ALTERNATIVE

Issue	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative D
<u>CULTURAL RESOURCES</u> (Cont.)		ORV use would be limited on 2,240 acres in the Cedar Fields area to protect resources, including cultural resources. Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,585 acres to protect cultural resources. Four Cultural Resource Management Plans would be prepared.	ORV use would be limited on 2,240 acres in the Cedar Fields area to protect resources, including cultural resources. Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,585 acres to protect cultural resources. Four Cultural Resource Management Plans would be prepared.	ORV use would be limited on 2,240 acres in the Cedar Fields area to protect resources, including cultural resources. Surface disturbance in fire suppression would be limited on 2,585 acres to protect cultural resources. Four Cultural Resource Management plans would be prepared.	

TABLE 2-2

COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE USE AND TRANSFER AREAS

Multiple Use or Transfer Area	Alternative A (Acres)	Alternative B (Acres)	Alternative C (Acres)	Alternative D ^{1/} (Acres)
M1 Moderate Use	<u>/980,463/</u>	<u>/831,787/</u>	<u>/825,554/</u>	<u>/788,791/</u>
L1 WSA Recommended Suitable	---	67,889	87,902	154,015
L2 Great Rift WSA	179,990	179,990	179,990	179,990
L3 Sand Butte ORV Closure	---	---	1,751	1,751
L4 ACEC-Substation Tract	---	---	440	440
L5 ACEC-Silver Sage Playa	---	---	---	10
L6 ACEC-Vineyard Creek	---	105	105	105
L7 ACEC-Box Canyon/Blueheart Springs	---	128	128	128
L8 Little Wood River SRMA	---	2,787	2,787	3,061
L9 Snake River Rim SRMA	4,515	4,138	5,105	15,617
Sub-area L9a ORV Closed	(450) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}	(345) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9b ORV Limited	(354) ^{2/}	---	---	(354) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9c Area of Geologic Interest	---	---	---	(819) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9d Dry Cataracts Protection Zone	---	---	(814) ^{2/}	(460) ^{2/}
Sub-area L9e Isolated Tracts	---	---	(374) ^{2/}	(374) ^{2/}
L10 Cedar Fields SRMA	---	2,240	2,240	2,240
Sub-area L10a Seasonal ORV Limitation	---	---	(395) ^{2/}	---
L11 Isolated Tracts	10,563	3,700	9,413	14,849
L12 Areas of Geologic Interest	---	7,646	6,996	13,578
<u>Subtotal of Limited Use Areas</u>	<u>/195,068/</u>	<u>/268,623/</u>	<u>/296,857/</u>	<u>/385,784/</u>
T1 Transfer	3,200	33,984	21,901	1,385
T2 Transfer-Agricultural Entry Only	---	44,337	30,668	3,029
T3 Jerome County Canyon Rim Transfer	258	258	258	---
T4 Bureau of Reclamation Transfer	---	---	3,751	---
<u>Subtotal of Transfer Areas</u>	<u>/ 3,458/</u>	<u>/ 78,579/</u>	<u>/ 56,578/</u>	<u>/ 4,414/</u>
Total Multiple Use or Transfer Areas	1,178,989	1,178,989	1,178,989	1,178,989

^{1/} Sub-Alternative D is not listed since there would be no change from the information listed in Alternative D.
^{2/} The acres listed for areas L9 and L10 include the acres in the sub-areas.

TABLE 2-3

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Unless specifically stated otherwise, all effects are long term effects. Long term is 20 years, short term is 5 years. Indicated changes are changes from present levels. Since a suitability recommendation for the Great Rift WSA is outside of the scope of this RMP, the effects listed in this table do not include effects of the Great Rift if designated by Congress. This table is a summary. For more information, refer to Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences.

Affected Resource Use	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Sub-Alternative No Grazing
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Changes in number of fires and acres burned would be averages measured on a long-term basis. The actual figures vary greatly from year to year.				
	81 fires annually 34,000 acres burned annually	80 fires annually - 1% 32,300 acres burned annually - 5%	81 fires annually 34,000 acres burned annually 0%	81 fires annually 36,040 to 36,380 acres burned annually +6% to 7%	122 fires annually +50% 68,000 or more acres burned annually +100% or more. Additional costs to keep outside man-caused fires from entering the Shale Butte WSA would average \$35,000 annually.

WILDLIFE

All effects on wildlife are shown as long term (20 years) effects. Fifty percent of the effect will occur in the short term (years 1 through 5) with the other 50 percent occurring over the long term (6 to 20 years). The figures indicate deviations from present populations, both in absolute numbers and in percent change.

Bliss Rapids Snail (Candidate Endangered Species)	Possible long term loss of population due to lack of habitat protection emphasis.	ACEC designation would place management emphasis on long term protection of the habitat. Populations would be maintained.	Same as B.	Same as B.	Same as B.
Ferruginous Hawk (Candidate Threatened Species)	Population increase of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures.	Population increase of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. Good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Little Deer WSA.	Population increases of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. The only known nest site plus good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Sand Butte and Raven's Eye WSAs.	Population increases of unknown magnitude would be expected from placement of artificial nest structures. The only known nest site plus good potential sites for nest structures would be protected from disturbing influences of future developments in the Sand Butte, Raven's Eye, Little Deer, and Bear Den Butte WSAs.	Many historical nest sites would once again be suitable because of less disturbance from grazing animals and associated human activities. Substantial population increase--perhaps 10 to 30 pairs.

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